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America! with Peace and Freedom blest,
Pant for true Fame, and scorn inglorious rest:
Science invites; urg'd by the Voice divine,
Exert thy self, 'till every Art be thine.

The Universal asylum and

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE

OR

MONTHLY MISCELLANY

Containing a View of the

History, Manners & Literature, Characters

of the YEAR 1789.

EMOLLIT MORES.

VOL. 3

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed for
THE PROPRIETORS.

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ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

MORE than three years have now elapſed, ſince the Columbian Magazine was firſt ſubmitted to the public patronage. The commencement of a new year affords an opportunity of rendering to the ſubſcribers for this Miſcellany, the ſincere and grateful thanks of the proprietors, for the generous encouragment that has been extended to their labours.

It was the primary object of thoſe concerned in conducting this publication,—and it is ſtill their earneſt wiſh,—to render it ſuch a repoſitory of uſeful and entertaining ſubjects, as to entitle it to the favourable notice of a candid and enlightened people. To effect this, no endeavours have been wanting on the part of the proprietors.—If, notwithſtanding their efforts, the work has been executed in ſuch a manner, as may not have fully anſwered the public expectation,—it is hoped, that the difficulties and expenſe, attending an undertaking of this nature, will be admitted as an apology for its defects. For, al-

OBSERVATIONS

HIA, L. 40° 9′ N. Month of January, 1789.

S of tempest	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
				Very fair and clear.
		3	3	Over-cast, rainy.
		4	5	Idem.
		5	5	Idem, and unpleasant.
				Fair.
				Fair.
				Fair.
				Fair.
				Fair.
			5	Fair, and over-cast, snowy.
				Very fair.
				Idem.
		4	8	Snowy.
				Over-cast.
				Fair.
				Very fair.
			1	Over-cast, snowy.
				Fair.
			7	Snowy.
		5		Over-cast, rainy.
				Overcast, cloudy.
		3		Snowy.
				Fair.
				Over-cast.
		7	9	Snowy, very wet, foggy.
		6	6	Idem.
	1		13	Foggy, very wet, and over-cast.
				Idem, and rainy.
				Calm, very wet and over-cast.
		9	8	Over-cast and snowy.
				Very fair, and windy,
	5	2	6	Fair, over-cast, snowy, very wet, and changeable, but temperate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 Miles NNW. from PHILADELPHIA, L. 40° 9′ N. Month of January, 1789.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT: mean degree. D.	1/10	°	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR: degrés moyens. D.	1/10	°	BAROMET. boiled ☿. English foot mean height in.	pts.	1/10	ANEMOMETER. PREVAILING WIND.	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	33	1		5			30	4	2	W N W									Very fair and clear.
2	32					0	30	5		N E		1					3	3	Over-cast, rainy.
3	31	3		3		0	30		2	N N E		1					4	5	Idem.
4	39	9		3	5		29	6	4	W		1					5	5	Idem, and unpleasant.
5	31	3		3		0	29	9	3	W									Fair.
6	29	8		1		0	29	9	8	W									Fair.
7	32	2		1			29	10	5	W									Fair.
8	31	5		2		0	29	8	5	W									Fair.
9	26	8		2	3	0	30		8	W									Fair.
10	19	7		5	5	0	30		4	S E				1				5	Fair, and over-cast, snowy.
11	23	5		3	8	0	29	10	2	N									Very fair.
12	18			6	2	0	29	10	8	N W									Idem.
13	18	5		6		0	29	6	2	W N W Vari.				1			4	8	Snowy.
14	30	9		1	5	0	29	3	2	W N W									Over-cast.
15	18	7		5	9	0	29	7	5	N W									Fair.
16	23			4		0	29	11	7	W N W									Very fair.
17	26	3		2	5	0	29	7	5	N N E Vari.				1				1	Over-cast, snowy.
18	26	1		2	6	0	29	11		N N W									Fair.
19	29	8		1		0	29	2	5	N N E				1				7	Snowy.
20	39	9		3	5		29	1	8	W N W Vari.		1					5		Over-cast, rainy.
21	38	5		2	9		29	7	7	W N W									Overcast, cloudy.
22	29	8		1		0	29	9	1	N N E				1			3		Snowy.
23	32	5			2		30	3	2	W									Fair.
24	32	7			3		30		1	W N W									Over-cast.
25	33	8			8		29	6	7	N N E				1			7	9	Snowy, very wet, foggy.
26	38	5		2	9		29	7	7	W N W				1			6	6	Idem.
27	33	3			6		29	8	6	Calm						1		13	Foggy, very wet, and over-cast.
28	29	8		1		0	30		5	S E		1							Idem, and rainy.
29	38	3		2	8		29	5	8	Variable									Calm, very wet and over-cast.
30	32					0	29	10	7	W N W				1			9	8	Over-cast and snowy.
31	28			1	8	0	29	8	4	W N W				1					Very fair, and windy.

RESULT.

12th greatest D. of cold.	Le 12 D. du plus gr. froid	2d greatest elevation
5 7	11 7 0	30 5 5
20th greatest D. of heat.	**Le 20 plus G. D. de chaud.**	**19th least elevation.**
50	8	29
Variation	**Variation**	**Variation**
44 3	19 7	1 5 5
Temperature	**Temperature**	**Mean elevat.**
30	9 0	29 9 4

W N W and Variable.	5	9	5	2	6	Fair, over-cast, snowy, very wet, and changeable, but temperate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

For *January*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at vii. A.M. D.	1/00	ii. P.M. D.	1/00	X. P.M. D.	1/00	PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
1	51		50		50	45	N by E—E	Cloudy with rain.
2	51	30	54	30	52		N by E	Rain, thick fogg.
3	52		60		64		SE	Foggy, cloudy, heavy rain, thunder, and
4	62		62	30	56		W	Rain, cloudy, clear. [lightn. all night.
5	45		50		46	45	N by W	Clear, cloudy.
6	45		46	30	43	30	NW	Cloudy, clear.
7	37		47	45	49		NW	Clear.
8	46		48	30	48	45	WNW	Rain all day.
9	45		51		47		N	Cloudy, clear.
10	42	30	57		52		NNE	Clear.
11	51		53	30	49		NW—N by W	Clear.
12	39	30	45	30	46	30	NE	Cloudy.
13	58		58		53		W by S	Rain, cloudy, rain, clear.
14	37		37		33	30	SW	Clear, cloudy, clear.
15	27	30	38		35		SW	Clear.
16	31		40		39		SW	Clear.
17	40		57	30	51		W	Cloudy, clear.
18	41		49		46		N—S	Clear.
19	43		55	30	57		SW	Clear, cloudy. [thun. & lightn. all night.
20	56	30	64		61	30	SW	Clear, cloudy, clear, high winds, rain.
21	63		62		59	30	SW—E	Cloudy, high winds, rain, thund. & lightn.
22	61		64	30	58	10	SW—W	Clear. [cloudy, thund. & lightening.
23	50	30	56		50	30	NNE	Cloudy, clear.
24	47	30	60		56	30	SW	Clear, rain.
25	59	30	64		61		SW	Clear.
26	65		68	30	62		SW—W	Clear.
27	60	30	69		64		SW	Clear.
28	61		62		60		SW	Cloudy.
29	63		69		66		SW—W	Cloudy, small rain, clear.
30	62		66		62		SW—NE—SW	Cloudy, rain, cloudy, high wind, rain.
31	49		49	40	49		W	Cloudy, clear, high winds

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1789.

Embellished with the following COPPER-PLATES.

I. An accurate Engraving of the MUD INGUANA, or SIREN, a remarkable Bipes found in South-Carolina.

II. A Drawing of the HORIZONTAL SPINNING-WHEEL.

To which is added,

III. A Cut, representing a MORAL AND PHYSICAL THERMOMETER.

CONTENTS.

Reflections on the study of nature: translated from the Latin of Linnæus, 3
An essay on fashion in dress, 7
On society, 10
An account and description of the Mud-Inguana, or Siren of South-Carolina, 12
The influence of riches: by Peter Pennyless, 13
A dream, 17
The visions of Aleph: inscribed to the C-----ss de B---h-rn--s, 19
Manners of the German inhabitants in Pennsylvania, 22
An orthographical paradox, 30
A moral and physical thermometer; or, a scale of the progress of temperance and intemperance, 31
Thoughts on the Crotalus Horridus, or, Rattle-Snake, 32
On the making of pot-ash, by Aaron Dexter, M. D. ib.
Description of the horizontal spinning-wheel, 34
Dialogue between a meeting-house and a school-house, 36
Anecdotes extracted from the life of Frederick III. of Prussia, 38
Original anecdotes, 39
The history of Susan **** : translated from the French, 39
Detached thoughts. 42
Strictures on the style of Blair's lectures, 43
Useful hints, 49
Recipes, 50

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Love: written at the request of Miss L****, 51
The fashionable lady; or, couple in vogue, 52
The coquette contrasted: by Miss G**** R****, 53
The transformation: a fable, addressed to the tribe of beaux, ib.
A serenading song, 54
In somnum---with its translation, 55
Five expositions of the motto---Esse quam videri, ib.
On the unfortunate countenance of Mr *****, ib.
To reflection, 56
The gliding sleigh, ib.

THE CHRONICLE,

Containing foreign and domestic intelligence, 57
Marriages, 71
Deaths. ib.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

Two METEOROLOGICAL TABLES; one for the month of DECEMBER, 1788; the other containing the MEAN RESULT of that year:——Also,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
January 31, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton, 45*l*
Brandy, common, 3*s* 9*d* 4*s*
Bread, per cwt. 13*s* 6*d* 35*s*

Beer.
- *American*, in bottles. per dozen, 8*s* 4*d*
- *Ditto*, per bbl. 30*s*

Boards.
- *Oak*. per m. feet, 67*s* 6*d* 85*s*
- *Merchantable pine*, 60*s* 70*s*
- *Sap*. 35*s* 42*s* 6*d*
- *Cedar*, 55*s* 65*s*

Chocolate, per lb. 1*s*

Flour.
- *Superfine*, per bbl. 34*s* 6*d*
- *Common*, 31*s* 32*s*
- *Bur middl.* best, 25*s* 26*s*
- *Middlings*, 24*s*
- *Ship Stuff*, per cwt. 6*s* 8*s*

Flax per lb. 6*d* 7*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel, 4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
Ginseng, 3*s*
Gin, Holland, per gallon, 4*s* 6*d*
Ditto. per case, 25*s* 26*s*

Grain.
- *Wheat*, per bushel, 5*s* 6*d* 6*s*
- *Rye*, 4*s* 1*s* 6*d*
- *Oats*, 1*s* 4*d*
- *Indian Corn*, 2*s* 8*d* 2*s* 10*d*
- *Barley*, 4*s*
- best shelled, 20*s*
- *Buckwheat*, 2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*

Hams, per lb. 6½*d* 7*d*
Hogslard, 6*d* 7½*d*
Honey, 4*d* 5*d*
Hemp, 6*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m. 5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb. 6½*d* 7*d*
Indigo, French, per lb. 7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
Carolina, 4*s* 6*d* 6*s* 6*d*

Iron.
- *Castings*, per ton. 225 6*d* 30*s*
- *Bar*, 24*l*
- *Pig*, 7*l* 15*s* 8*l*
- *Sheet*. 60*l* 65*l*
- *Nail rods*, 33*l*

Meal, Indian, per bbl. 16*s* 17*s*
Molasses, per gallon, 19½*d*
Nails, 10. 12, *and* 20*d*. 7½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per dozen, 30*s*
Porter, American, 11*s* 3*d*

Pork.
- *Burlington*, 75*s* 77*s* 6*d*
- *Lower county*, 70*s* 72*s* 6*d*
- *Carolina*, 60*s* 62*s* 6*d*

Peas, 6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt. 25*s*

Rum.
- *Jamaica*, per gall. 4*s* 4*s* 3*d*
- *Antigua*, 3*s* 9*d*
- *Windward*, 3*s* 4*d*
- *Barbadoes*, 3*s*
- *Country*, 2*s* 1*d*
- *Taffia*, 2*s*

Steel.
- *German*, per cwt. 60*s* 70*s*
- *English, blistered*, 82*s* 6*d*
- *American*, 40*s* 50*s*
- *Crowley's*, per fag. 4*l* 10*s*

Snake root, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common, 4*d* 6*d*
Castile, 10*d* 12*d*
Starch, 4*d* 5*d*

Sugar.
- *Lump*, per lb. 10½*d*
- *Loaf, single refined*, 11½*d*
- *Ditto, double ditto*, 17*d*
- *Havannah, white*, 8½*d*
- *Ditto. brown*, 6*d* 8*d*
- *Muscovado*, per cwt. 45*s* 60*s*

Salt.
- *Allum*, per bushel, 22*d* 2*s*
- *Liverpool*, 13*d* 15*d*
- *Cadiz*, 16*d* 19*d*
- *Lisbon*, 16*d* 21*d*

Tar.
- *N. Jersey*, 24 gall. 6*s* 7*s*
- *Carolina* 33 gall. 11*s* 3*d*
- *Turpentine*, 10*s* 12*s*

Tobacco, 100lb.
- *J.R. new, best*, 42*s* 6*d* 45*s*
- *Inferior*, 28*s* 35*s*
- *Old*, 45*s* 50*s*
- *Rappahannock*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Coloured Mar.* 40*s* 55*s*
- *Dark*, 28*s* 32*s* 6*d*
- *Long leaf*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Eastern Shore*, 18*s* 30*s*
- *Carolina, new*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Old*, 35*s*

Tea.
- *Hyson*, per lb. 14*s*
- *Souchong*, 8*s* 6*d* 10*s*
- *Congo*, 3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*
- *Bohea*, 1*s* 10*d* 1*s* 10½*d*

Wine.
- *Mad.* per pipe, 40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
- *Lisbon*, 40*l*
- *Teneriffe*, 22*l* 10*s* 24*l*
- *Fayal*, per gal. 3*s* 1*d* 3*s* 3*d*
- *Port*, per pipe, 39*l* 40*l*
- *Ditto*, per gal. 5*s* 10*d* 8*s* 4*d*
- *Ditto*. per doz. bot. 30*s*
- *Claret*, 30*s* 45*s*
- *Sherry*, per gal. 6*s* 9*d* 7*s* 6*d*
- *Malaga*, 4*s*

Wax, bees, per lb. 2*s*

Current Prices of Public Securities, January 31, 1789.

New loan certificates, accord. to int. due,	4*s* 6*d* 5*s*	*Continental certificates, indented to* 1786,	4*s* 2*d*
Depreciation ju-ded,		*Inderts or Facilities,*	2*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Ditto, unfunded.	5*s* 4*d*	*Paper money,*	11*s for* 100
Land-office certificates, on pr. and int.	4*s* 4*s* 3*d*	*Jersey money,*	£.133 6 8 *for* 100
State money of 1781,	£.116 6 8 *for* 100		

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70	*Amsterdam,*	60 *days,* per guilder,	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	60 *days,*	72½		30 *days,*	3*s* 2*d*
Ditto,	30 *days,*	74	*France,*	60 *days,* per 5 livres	7*s* 3*d*
				30 *days,*	7*s* 4*d*

To CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We are sorry *The Muse of America* proves too incorrect for publication.

Humilitas on vanity, and *The Retailer*, No. VII. in our next.

Plevio is under consideration.

P. Q. on the formation of an alphabet, is received; but we regret that the want of proper types, or characters, will prevent—for a season, at east—the insertion of his ingenious paper. We must observe, however, that the thought is not entirely new.

We acknowledge the receipt of various pieces in verse, which shall be severally noticed in due course.

☞ An *History of the late War* was intended to commence in the present number: but we are now under the necessity of deferring it till *March*, in order to insure the *timely* completion of the several plates with which it will be embellished: these, it is hoped, will prove interesting and important to our readers.

To this number is prefixed an engraved *View of the State-House* at Annapolis. The *Ground-Plan* and *Description* of that costly building shall appear in our next—to which the *Binder* will annex the present view.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF any gentleman should discover a snake apparently frozen to death, or in a torpid state, he would highly oblige one of our correspondents by communicating his discovery, and any observations he may make on the subject, to the Editor.

It will be necessary to try if the snake be sufficiently brittle to be broken, and to examine if the blood be congealed. If the reptile cannot be broken, then it may be cut in two, and, after attending to the fluidity of the blood, laid before a fire: exposing it thus to a gradual degree of heat will probably bring the severed parts to life.

An account is also requested of the particular situation in which the snake is discovered; whether in a close or open one, and whether the air had free access to the head.---It has generally been supposed that snakes cannot exist in a torpid state, unless they continue in the same air which they breathed when verging on torpidity.

If any other reptiles, quadrupeds, or birds, happen to be found torpid, an account of the state of their blood is, also, earnestly desired. The blood of fish found frozen, may likewise be examined, before they are restored by being put into water.

Some interesting and useful observations depend upon a minute investigation of this subject.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1789.

NATURAL HISTORY being a branch of knowledge both pleasing and important, we hope the following translation of the great and good Linnæus's reflections on the study of that noble science, will prove acceptable to such of our readers as have not seen the work itself. We anticipate, with pleasure, the time when Americans of leisure shall turn their attention to this study, and explore the Natural History of our own country—which offers a field so capacious and interesting: and we shall always be happy to receive and insert the result of their enquiries and researches.

The discovery of a single vegetable, or the addition of a native dye, might give bread to thousands, and tend to promote the wealth and happiness of the United-States. The physician, the farmer, the merchant, the artificer, are all interested in the investigations of the naturalist: nor is religion unconcerned;--for such is the order, the harmony, and the design, such the astonishing variety of the works of creation, that man has only to be acquainted with them, to acknowledge and adore HIM who made and upholds the whole.

REFLECTIONS *on the Study of* NATURE: *Translated from the Latin of the celebrated* LINNÆUS.

" ———look through Nature, up to Nature's God."

THOSE who visit museums of natural productions, generally pass them over with a careless eye, and immediately take the liberty of giving a decided opinion upon them. The indefatigable collectors of these things sometimes have the fate of being reckoned monsters; many people wonder at their great but useless labours, and those who judge most tenderly, exclaim that such things serve to amuse persons of great leisure, but are of no real use to the community. It shall therefore be the business of this discourse, to examine the design and end of such collections,

The knowledge of one's self is the first step towards wisdom: this was the favourite precept of the wise Solon, and was written in letters of gold on the entrance of the temple of Diana.

A man surely cannot be said to have attained this self-knowledge, unless he has at least made himself acquainted with his origin, and the duties that are incumbent upon him.

Men and all animals increase and multiply in such a manner, that how-

ever few at first, their numbers are continually and gradually increasing. If we trace them backwards, from a greater to a less number, we at length arrive at one original pair. Now mankind, as well as all other creatures, being formed with such exquisite and wonderful skill, that human wisdom is utterly insufficient to imitate the most simple fibre, vein, or nerve, much less a finger, or other contriving or executive organ; it is perfectly evident, that all these things must originally have been made by an omnipotent and omniscient Being: for "he who formed the ear, shall he not hear? and he who made the eye, shall he not see?

Moreover, if we consider the *generation* of animals, we find that each produces an offspring after its own kind, as well as Plants, *Tænias*, and Corallines; that all are propagated by their branches, by buds, or by seeds; and that from each proceeds a germ of the same nature with its parent; so that all living things, plants, animals, and even mankind themselves, form one "chain of universal Being," from the beginning to the end of the world: in this sense truly may it be said, that there is nothing new under the sun.

If we next turn our thoughts to the place we inhabit, we find ourselves situated on a vast globe of land and water, which must necessarily owe its origin to the same Almighty Being: for it is altogether made up of wonders, and displays such a degree of contrivance and perfection, as mortals can neither describe nor comprehend. This globe may therefore be considered as a museum, furnished with the works of the Supreme Creator, disposed in three grand classes.

If, in the first place, we consider the FOSSIL KINGDOM we shall see the manner in which *water* deposits *clay*; how it is crystallized into *sand* near the shore *; how it wears down *shells* into *chalk*, dead *plants* into *vegetable mould*, and *metals* into *ochre*; from all which substances, according to the laws of nature, *stones* are formed: thus from sand originates *whetstone*, from mould *slate*, from chalk *flint*, from shells and earth *marble*, and from clay *talc*. In the cavities of these, are concrete beautiful pellucid *crystals*, which consisting of various sides opposed to each other, form a number of regular figures, which the most ingenious mathematician could scarcely have invented, and among which the glittering *gems* and brilliant *adamant* find a place.

Here the ponderous and shining *metals* are constantly forming; the ductile *gold*,† which eludes the violence of fire, and which can be extended in length and breadth to an almost incredible degree: here is found the wonderful *magnet*, of which no mortal has hitherto been able to learn the secret law of its mutual attraction with iron, or of its constant inclination towards the poles.

The various strata of stones often concealed in the highest summits of the Alps, are most ancient monuments, which place before our eyes the many changes of the old globe, and proclaim them to us, whilst all other things are silent on the subject.

The innumerable *petrifactions* of foreign animals, and of animals never seen by any mortal in our days, which often lie hidden among stones under the most lofty mountains, are the only remaining fragments of the ancient world, and reach far beyond the memory of any history whatever.

So large a quantity of these and other stone cover the globe, that no man has hitherto been able to break through them, and penetrate to the originally created earth.

In the second place, the VEGETA-

---

* This opinion of crystallization of sand from water, is disputed by the mineralogists of the present day.

† Lentum aurum.

BLE KINGDOM offers itself to our contemplation. Of all its productions, the first covering of the earth was furnished by the wintry *mosses*; of such variety in their forms, that they scarcely yield to herbs in number; and altho' extremely minute, yet of so admirable a structure, that they undoubtedly excel the stately palms of India. These mosses are dried up in summer, but in winter they revive, and in the early spring guard the roots of other plants from cold, as they afterwards do from the injury of summer suns.

For the gratification of our eyes, the earth is every where covered with verdure: there is no soil so rich or so barren, none so dry or so boggy, mountainous or marshy, exposed or shady, that some peculiar species of grass does not freely grow there, and fill up the interstices between other plants.

The widely disseminated *herbs* distinguished by the various forms of their leaves, flowers and fruits, decorate the earth in the most agreeable manner; not one of them but has its end and office assigned it by the Supreme Governor of the world: numerous as they are, the most of them differ from one another in taste and smell, form and colour, powers and properties; but especially in their flowers, which attract our notice by their elegant variety; and in them we discover the amours of plants, by which, although unattended with sensation, they develope their internal structure‡, and overspread the globe.

Trees, whose roots being raised high above the earth, constitute what we call a stem, weave their branches into an agreeable shade, to defend the ground from excessive heat and cold, and to shelter men from the injuries of the weather.

The third division contains the ANIMAL KINGDOM, where the various kinds of *worms* silently occupy the bottom of the sea; some of which, united in a manner by social compact, build *corals*; others lead a solitary life concealed in their horny shells, which are constructed with such beauty and variety in their figures, that no human wisdom can trace them out or comprehend their numbers.

Such numberless swarms of armed *insects* fly about the earth, that their species are more numerous than all that the ground produces. These in their infancy, are disguised in the form of *caterpillars*, in which state each has its proper plant assigned it, which it is appointed to inhabit and to feed upon, that the inordinate increase of any one may be prevented. Hence those vegetables whose luxuriant branches other animals cannot touch, either on account of prickles or height, or of a certain fætor or acrimony peculiarly obnoxious to their senses, are obliged to afford entertainment to a number of insects: so that while many plants are destined to feed a very few species of these animals, the nettle affords subsistance to several different kinds; and trees, being out of the reach of quadrupeds, frequently support innumerable legions.

The dumb *fishes* which glitter at the bottom of the waters, and which surpass birds in number, find an ample repast prepared for them in the numberless worms which have their dwelling there: and at the summons of Venus, they in their turns, annually approach the shore in duly divided troops.

The *winged inhabitants of the air*, which excel all other animals in the beauty of their forms, find in the loftiest trees a rich provision of insects for their sustenance: here they modulate their harmonious throats to the tender melody of love, preparatory to their producing new tribes for the ornament of future seasons. Most birds migrate every year from the northern shores to

‡ This refers to a theory of the Author's, the solidity of which may be doubted. Those who wish to see more of it, may consult the Amœnitates Academicæ, Vol. VI. Dissertation, 1.

countries nearer the sun; and having reached their appointed distance, return for the purpose of disseminating plants and fishes*.

Quadrupeds, which wander and sport in the fields, convert all other things to their use: by their joint endeavours they purge the earth from putrifying carcases; by their voracious appetites they fix bounds to the number of living creatures; they join in the contracts of love; and when urged by hunger, unite in pursuit of their prey. Thus, whilst all things are purified, all things are renewed, and an equilibrium is maintained; so that of all the species originally formed by the Deity, not one is destroyed.

While we turn our minds to the contemplation of the beauties which surround us, we are also permitted to employ them for our benefit; for to what use would the sun display its beams? for what end would the spacious world be furnished by the great and bountiful Author of nature, were there no rational beings capable of admiring, and turning it to their profit? The Creator has given us *eyes*, by the assistance of which we discern the works of creation. He has moreover, endowed us with the power of *tasting*, by which we perceive the parts entering into the composition of bodies; of *smelling*, that we may catch their subtile exhalations; of *hearing*, that we may receive the sound of bodies around us; and of *touching*, that we may examine their surfaces, and all for the purpose of our comprehending, in some measure, the wisdom of his works. The same instruments of sensation are bestowed on many other animals, who see, hear, smell, taste, and feel; but they want the faculty which is granted us, of combining these sensations, and from thence draw universal conclusions. When we subject the human body to the knife of the anatomist, in order to find in the structure of its internal organs, something which we do not observe in other animals, to account for this operation; we are obliged to own the vanity of our researches: we must therefore necessarily ascribe this prerogative to something altogether *immaterial*, which the Creator has given to man alone, and which we call *soul*.

If therefore the Maker of all things, who has done nothing without design, has furnished this earthly globe, like a museum, with the most admirable proofs of his wisdom and power; if, moreover, this splendid theatre would be adorned in vain without a spectator; and if he has placed in it man, the chief and most perfect of all his works, who is alone capable of duly considering the wonderful economy of the whole; it follows, that man is made for the purpose of studying the creator's works, that he may observe in them the evident marks of divine wisdom.

Thus we learn, not only from the opinions of moralists and divines, but also from the testimony of nature herself, that this world is destined to the celebration of the Creator's glory, and that man is placed in it to be the publisher and interpreter of the wisdom of God: and indeed he who does not make himself acquainted with God from the consideration of nature, will scarcely acquire knowledge of him from any other source; for "if we have no faith "in the things which are seen, how "should we believe those things which "are not seen."

The brute creation, although furnished with external senses, all resemble those animals which, wandering in the woods, are fattened with acorns, but never look upwards to the tree which affords them food, much less have they any idea of the beneficent Author of the tree and its fruit.

(To be continued)

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* Pulpy fruits are in general the food of a variety of birds as well as of quadrupeds; but the seeds which are contained in these fruits are of such a nature that they almost always pass through the animal unhurt, and rather more fit for vegetation than before; thus they are transported to places far from their native soil. The spawn of fishes often shares the same fate—See Linnæus's Oratio de Telluris incremento, Amœn. Acad. Vol. II. published in English by the rev. mr. Bard, among his select dissertations from the Amœnitates Academiæ.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An Essay on FASHION IN DRESS.

Mr. Editor,

TO protect the body from the inclemency of the weather was doubtless the cause of the invention of *dress*. After the fall of man, and his expulsion from paradise, the air, which had been congenial with his innocence and purity, underwent a change suitable to his degeneracy and depravity. The sky,—which before this fatal epocha, had exhibited a scene at once uniform and delightful, the emblem of tranquility, and the object of contemplation,—was now frequently obscured by clouds, and became an immense theatre; where mist and vapour, hail, tempests, lightning and thunder were the chief personages of the drama, and impressed on the mind of man the tragical consequences of disobedience and ambition. How great must have been his surprise at this awful change! how deep his distress! how horrible his apprehensions of still greater danger! Torn by the violence of the storm from the partner of his innocence and guilt, his joys and afflictions, it is probable, that he fled for refuge to some tree, whose thick foliage afforded him a momentary relief; but its branches, overloaded with rain, soon poured a collected torrent on his unprotected head. With trembling precipitation he sought the jutting rock, whose repercussive roar terrified him with the apprehensions of still greater danger: The cave alone remained unexplored; but the cave was occupied by the wolf, the tyger, the panther and the lion, formerly the objects of his amusement, but now the scourges of his guilt. Oppressed with bodily and mental sufferings, he throws himself on the ground, imploring the Author of nature mercifully to deprive him of that existence, which was now become an intolerable burden. At length the winds and thunder are hushed; the rain ceases, and the sky resumes its wonted splendor. Although justly the object of divine anger, he feels his strength of mind return; and now, anxious alone for his unhappy help-mate, he makes the woods to echo with the name of Eve;—but no reply is heard. With difficulty he finds the spot, from which he had been separated from her: There he sees her extended, and apparently lifeless. Guided by nature, more than reason, he conveys her to a drier spot, exposes her to the rays of the sun, wrings the rain from her flowing tresses, and communicating the warmth of his bosom to hers, restores her to sensation. How endearing their looks! how tender their congratulations! how ardent their gratitude to their offended, but placable Creator!

This dreadful, but useful warning, necessarily suggested to the Father of mankind the expediency of a retreat, where, with his sole companion, he might be protected from the storm, and the beast of prey, the lightning, and the thunder. The seeds of art were sown in his breast: Necessity now rendered them productive and useful: The cottage was raised, sufficient for shelter and security; and was decorated with a variety of shrubs, planted by the hand of Eve, and bearing the most odoriferous flowers. In this rude essay of Adam, let the architect recognize the origin of his art, whilst the rich and luxurious acknowledge, that the most gorgeous palace is a proof of the vanity of the human mind, superadded to the weakness of our corporeal faculties.

Thus happily secured from immediate danger, our first parents indulged themselves in many innocent pleasures; for man was not then altogether corrupted. So bountiful was the earth, that she required but little cultivation: her fruits, almost spontaneously yielded, were sufficient for the gratification of the appetite; and the hands of Adam were never stained with blood: But sin, by degrees, diminished their strength. When they repaired to the scene of their morning toil they found

the air damp and chilling, the rays of the noon-tide sun powerful and even oppressive, and the dews of the evening raw and unwholesome. Some security from the weather, more than the cottage or grove supplied, which might screen them in their walks and at their labours, was found necessary: the idea of clothing was suggested; and necessity was not slow in providing the materials: the fibres of leaves served to connect other leaves, which, happily disposed by the hand of Eve, afforded sufficient raiment for herself and her husband.—Simplicity exulted at that display of fancy, at which modern refinement would smile.

Before the deluge, the progress of fashion must have been slow and irregular; as a young lady, it may be well presumed, seldom thought of making conquests, till she had at least completed her first century. It is possible, that taste was displayed by the antediluvian fair in the choice of such skins, or feathers, as suited their complexions, or indicated that turn of mind, which they either possessed, or affected to possess. The plumage of the dove ornamented the bosom of the tender and faithful shepherdess, whilst the whiteness of the ermine designated the purity of her sentiments: the coquette flaunted in the spotted skin of the leopard, and exhibited on her head the varying lustre of the peacock's tail: the feathers of the ostrich added dignity to the reserved beauty; the younger misses designated approaching maturity by the delicate rose bud; and those, who were further advanced in years, announced the full possession of their charms by the union of the full-blown rose with the ever-green myrtle.—In short, although luxury was unknown, *fashion* was not idle; and the wish to please by external ornament existed in the human heart, long before Egypt had wrought her fine linens, the daughters of Israel exerted their skill in needle-work, or the gold of Ophir had fascinated a degenerate and corrupted world.

The Pentateuch, or five first books of the old testament, attributed to Moses, contain the clearest accounts of antiquity, which have reached our times, or perhaps were ever recorded. With respect to personal ornaments, we find in Genesis, that ear-rings, and bracelets were presented to Rebecca by the servants of the patriarch Abraham in behalf of Isaac. Jewels of gold and silver were very common in the days of Moses; and it may be presumed, that even in the wilderness, the precious spoils of the Egyptians constituted a part of the dress of the wandering Israelites. It is acknowledged, that, overcome by the eloquence of their leaders, they devoted their most valuable effects to religious purposes; but we may rationally conclude, that this laudable sacrifice by no means precluded the use of other personal ornaments. This species of luxury, although frequently censured, was certainly less reprehensible than the sin of Micah,—who, abounding in the precious metals, replenished his house with gods, and, in order to maintain the dignity of the family, invested one of his sons with the priesthood.

During the Jewish republic, whilst the people were poor, and consequently refined luxury but little known, the advances of *faſhion in dreſs* must have been slow and irregular. In the days of Saul we do not read of any extraordinary improvements in ornamental apparel; but we may reasonably infer from the speech which Samuel made to the people, when they demanded a king, that, among other enormities which the regal authority would necessarily introduce, the luxury of dress would not be neglected: but the prophet, it may be presumed, was silent in this particular, from a conviction that magnificence in apparel was trifling, compared with the evils resulting from arbitrary power. His successor, ever mindful of the sheepcote, from which he had been advanced to the throne, seems to have preserved a laudable simplicity; but from one of his poems, or psalms, wherein he celebrates the glories of the king's daughter, it must be inferred that his people were not strangers to the splendour of dress. A scriptural critic will doubtless tell us, that the passage to which I allude must be taken in an allegorical sense:

to this I reply, that the effusions of fancy, whether allegories, parables, metaphors, tropes or similes, must be founded in nature, or custom---they cannot otherwise please or instruct, because they will not be understood. Had we no other proof of the art of tillage being known in Judea in the days of Augustus Cesar, the parable of the sower will alone evince its existence. It must therefore be allowed, that the artists of Israel, during the reign of David, were capable of manufacturing rich and elegant clothing for the princes of their tribes, who, like the grandees of most nations, attracted the respect of their inferiors as well from magnificence of apparel, as from strength of body, or elevation of mind.

I believe it will be granted, that the wealth and consequence acquired by the exercise of any particular art, will, in a civilized nation, excite men of ingenuity and enterprize to a display of faculties and exertion of talents, of which themselves were before probably unconscious. When I call to mind the temple of Belus, the tomb of Ninus, and the gardens of Semiramis, I am led to conclude that the Assyrians and Babylonians, who executed those prodigies of art, must have applied themselves, with assiduity and success, to works of less labour and magnificence, but of equal elegance and refinement. Their most costly silks were doubtless rendered more valuable by the admixture of gold, and, after being disposed by the hand of *fashion*, added grace to beauty, lustre to majesty, and dignity to religion. The priesthood, in ancient times were as well acquainted with the nature of the human heart, as those, who in our days preach a purer doctrine; they knew, that men were more easily governed by their senses, than their reason; and, therefore, dazzled their eyes with magnificence and splendour; whilst they over-awed their minds with portentous fables, and inexplicable mysteries.

The most uncultivated tribes of American Indians, are as susceptible of pride and pleasure, arising from personal embellishments, as the most polished courtier at St James's or Versailles. Before Cooke discovered Otaheite, the natives of that island were splendid in their apparel, and could boast their *fashions in dress*, which, however at first disgusting to an European, were, doubtless in their opinion, elegant and sumptuous. Even the philosophic Banks did not behold the royal Oberea with indifference; but with the gallantry of a second Anthony paid homage to the taste and beauties of another Cleopatra.

I shall shortly endeavour, mr. Editor, more minutely to trace the progress of *fashions in dress* through the earlier ages, and contrast them with those modes which at present prevail in the most populous cities, and polished courts of Europe: but you will confess, that the investigation will require some time and labour. The indexes of the works of antiquarians must be consulted with the greatest attention, and the copper-plate prints of the lady's magazine, that valuable repository of taste, inspected with a critical eye. Every man of moderate capacity, assisted by books, or an able preceptor, may make himself master of any particular science; but I fear, that after all my researches and labour, I shall be able to give your readers but a very inadequate history of *fashion*,

——————Which, like sick men's dreams,
Varies all shapes, and mixes all extremes.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

PHILOCOSMOS.

ON SOCIETY.

Ætas parentum pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem. *Hor.*

MAN has been defined by some a risible, by others a reasonable creature; but the epithet of sociable belongs to him as properly as any other. As soon as men began to unite more closely, and dwell together in societies, reason, or a kind of instinct, taught them, that there was some regard due from one to the other; which regard was diversified by each society according to its particular genius.

The Asiatics,—who shared in a lively imagination, a tender heart, and a supple mind, were almost guilty of excess in the expressions of their civilities. The humble manner in which Abraham and Lot received the angels, whom they took for men; the submission with which Abigail addressed herself to David, to appease his wrath; and many other instances, are strong examples of this eastern complaisance,—which was carried to the greatest height by the Assyrians, Medes and Persians, who were bred up in the strictest principles of passive obedience, and were wont to worship absolute power in its worst of shapes.

The Europeans, of a graver and more phlegmatic disposition, a greater soul, and a temper not easily to be subdued or controled, expressed their friendship, esteem, or respect, in a plainer or less servile manner. Accordingly we find that the Greeks, accustomed to that equality whereby free and popular states are distinguished,—despised and contemned, as the meanest prostitution, that supine grovelling homage exacted from them by those kings of Persia, in whose service they had courageously exposed their lives: though, at the same time, they were the politest people of the then known world, and as remarkable for their courteousness and good-breeding, as for their skill in all the arts, both of war and peace.

Notwithstanding the manners of the inhabitants of Italy had been very much softened, by the mixture of several Greek colonies; yet, they appear to have been downright honest people, rather than fine gentlemen.

Rome at first, was only a confused heap of uncivilized nations. Addicted to rural concerns, and engaged in perpetual wars, they long retained their genuine rusticity: the constitution of their government first polished them;—the common people became submissive and respectful, while ambition taught those in higher stations affability.

At length, towards the end of their commonwealth and under their first emperors, plenty, luxury, letters,—but especially their intercourse with the Greeks, who after the loss of liberty, had improved their manners—made the Romans excel all other nations in politeness, as well as power; so that they were proud of nothing so much as what they called Roman urbanity. This, in time, altered insensibly for the worse, and, at the dismembering of the empire, degenerated into fulsome compliments, and nauseous adulation.

Hence we may conclude, that it has fared with politeness as with most other things: they rise from small beginnings, and by slow degrees; are next carried as far as they can go; but, having attained the summit of their maturity, suddenly experience a rapid decay. They may be compared to the stone of Sysiphus, which being rolled up hill with uncommon pains, no sooner reaches the top, than back it tumbles with irresistible force.

Riches and power, virtue and learning, honour and morality; nay, religion itself, have had the same fate, among all nations, and in all ages: Rome, Carthage, Athens, and Sparta,—the two former competitors for the empire of the world, the latter for that of Greece,—are striking proofs of what is here asserted.

Rome, till the end of the second Punic war, struggled hard with her neighbours, for a smaller territory than what is, at present, possessed by the pope. Then she was valiant, ho-

best and laborious. She afterwards waged war with mighty kingdoms, and became formidable to the greatest princes: then she grew learned, knowing, polite, and magnificent. She at last arrived to such an height of wealth and power as to overcome all that withstood her, establish her dominion without controul, and reign mistress of the world: Then she became covetous and dishonest, luxurious and effeminate,—and fell in her corruption a victim to the talents, the enterprize and the ambition of one of her own citizens. Similar has been the fate of even the best governments: but tho' all things are prone to change and decay, it is a duty we owe to God —and our country demands it—to ward off as long as may be that depravity of mind, and that corruption of manners which the experience of all ages assures us will sooner or later overtake nations----and plunge them from power and enjoyment, into misery and contempt—from the polish of civilization to the barbarism of the savage state. It is enough to submit to the abject change when it becomes inevitable: 'twere inexcusable to invite it sooner—let Americans remember this.

But, lest the picture I have drawn may seem too serious to some, I shall conclude with a story, which may serve to enliven a little what otherwise might appear to be gloomy.

"About a century ago, a venerable old man, who had passed all the offices in one of the chief towns in Holland, with honor and applause, and had gained great riches without reproach, had some thoughts of returning to his country seat. In order to take leave of his friends and acquaintance in an handsome manner, he invited them, young and old, of both sexes (and they were people of the best fashion in the place) to an entertainment at his own house. They met together with great expectations; but, to their no small surprize, saw a long table, hardly covered with a scanty blue cloth, on which were alternately placed platters full of butter-milk, and sour-crout, heaps of pickled herrings, and huge cheeses: The rest of the cheer was made up with butter and *roggen-brodt* or rye-bread; and cans of small-beer were at hand for those that had a mind to drink; trenchers served instead of plates, and not a single servant attended. The company secretly cursed the old fellow's humour, but out of respect to his great age, and still greater merit, bridled their resentment, and affected to be content with their homely fare.

The old gentleman seeing the joke take, was unwilling to carry it too far, and soon shifted the scene. Two *boorin-maids*, in cleanly country garbs, appeared at their master's call, with a second course: the blue cloth was exchanged for white linen; the platters and trenchers were transformed into pewter; the mean food into good salt beef and boiled fish; the brown into household bread; and the small-beer into wine The guests grew better pleased, and the master of the feast became more earnest in his invitations. After he had given them time to eat of this second course, at a signal he made, the third was served up by a *maitre d' hotel* in form, followed by half a dozen powdered lackies, in gaudy liveries. The most beautiful flowered damask was spread over the table; the richest plate and most curious china adorned the side-board, whilst a profusion of soups, olios, tame and wild-fowl, ragouts, *blancs mangers*---in a word, all that the art of a modern French cook could produce, ranged in a well-disposed judicious order, seemed to court the taste and renew the appetite of the whole company. Add to this, strong bodied chateau margou, generous burgundy, sparkling champaign,--in short a choice of the best wines that commerce could procure: and, that nothing might be wanting that could delight the senses, by the time a sumptuous desert was brought in, a melodious concert, made up of an ageeeable variety of instruments, was heard in the next room. Healths went round, mirth increased, and the old man seeing that nothing but his departure, and that of the gravest of the company, was waited for to give a loose to joy and pleasure, arose and made the following discourse.——

'Ladies and gentlemen, I heartily 'thank you for this favour: it is time 'for one of my age to withdraw; 'but I hope those that are disposed for 'dancing will accept of a ball, which 'I have ordered to be prepared for 'you. Before the fiddles ſtrike up, 'give me leave to make a ſhort reflec- 'tion upon this entertainment, which 'otherwiſe would appear whimſical, 'or the effect of humour only: it may 'ſerve to give you an idea of our *Com-* '*mon-Wealth*. By living after that pe- 'nurious manner exhibited in the *firſt* 'course, our anceſtors raiſed their *in-* '*fant ſtate*, and acquired liberty, 'wealth, and power. These were pre- 'ſerved by our fathers, who lived in 'that handsome but plain way you 'have seen in the second course. But, 'if an old man may be permitted, be- 'fore he leaves you whom he dearly 'loves, to speak his thoughts freely, 'I am indeed afraid that that extra- 'vagant plenty you have observed in 'the *laſt* course, will, if persisted in, 'deprive us of those advantages which 'our ancestors earned by the sweat of 'their brows, and which our fathers 'by their industry and good manage- 'ment, have transmitted to us.--Young 'people! I advise you to be merry this 'evening; but think seriously tomor- 'row upon what I have been telling 'you to day.—Good night!'

An Account *and* Description *of the* Mud-Inguana, *or* Siren *of* South-Carolina.

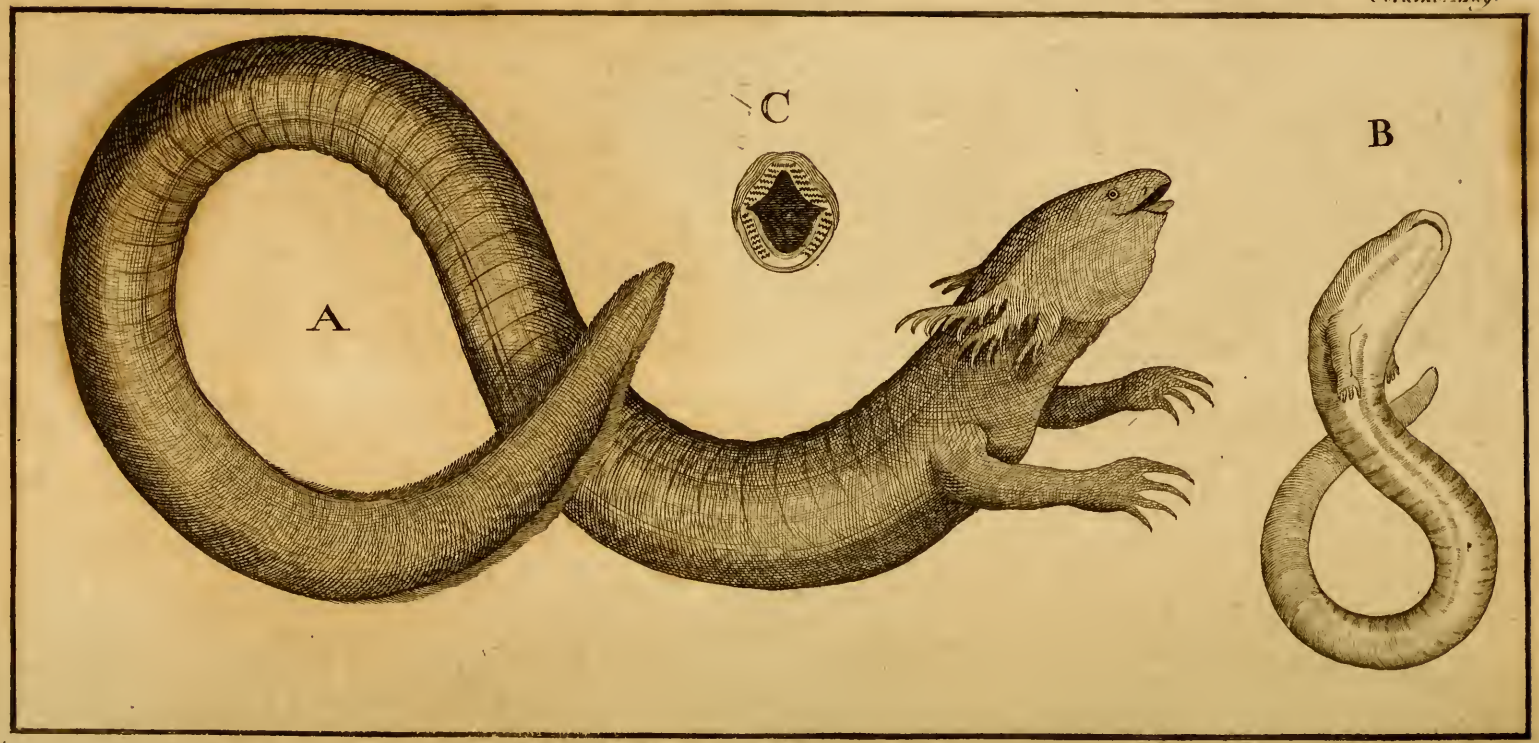
[*With a Plate exhibiting two specimens of the Animal.*]

THE amphibious bipes represented by the engraving annexed, was first discovered in South-Carolina upwards of twenty years ago, by doctor Garden of Charleston;* who sent some of the same species, in spirits, to John Ellis, esquire, F. R. S. in England. The singular figure of this animal excited the curiosity of European naturalists, who, after the closest examination, agreed it was a non-descript of a very extraordinary kind. It was not, however, without much hesitation, they formed this opinion; for the resemblance which the pennated opercula bore to those of the larva or aquatic state of the english lacerta, called eft, or water-newt, inclined even Linnæus himself, for a while, to think it the larva state of some large kind of lizard. In England they called to mind the wonderful changes in their lizards, and those no less remarkable in frogs; and that efts, in their aquatic state, were provided with similar opercula, or coverings to their gills; which also serve them as fins to swim with during this state, but which they lose, as well as the tail fin, when they become land animals. Hence it was thought neceſsary to examine the lacertas in the British museum, to see whether any of the young ones had only two feet: but after going through many kinds, no such instance was found; for there were four feet perfectly formed, in even those that were but just coming out of the egg.

During this state of incertainty, Mr. Ellis forwarded to doctor Linnæus, of Upsal, at doctor Garden's request, an account of the largest specimen, together with one of the smaller, preserved in spirits, and desired his opinion. Linnæus returned an answer in January, 1766, which, as it is curious, we transcribe here at length.

'I received doctor Garden's very 'rare two-footed animal with gills and 'lungs. The animal is probably the 'larva of some kind of lacerta, which 'I very much desire he will particu- 'larly enquire into. If it does not un- 'dergo a change, it belongs to the or- 'der of *Nantes*, which have both lungs 'and gills; and if so, it must be a new 'and very distinct genus, and should 'most properly have the name of *Si-* '*ren*. I cannot possibly describe to 'you how much this two-footed ani- 'mal has exercised my thoughts: if 'it is a larva he will no doubt find some

* See Philos. Trans. vol. LVI. p. 189.



The Mud-Inguana, *found in* South-Carolina.

'of them with four feet. It is not 'an easy matter to reconcile it to the 'larva of the lizard tribe, its fingers 'being furnished with claws; all the 'larvas of lizards that I know are 'without them.--- (*Digitis muticis.*) 'Then also the branchiæ, or gills, are 'not to be met with in the aquatic 'salamanders, which are probably the 'larvas of lizards. Further, the croak-'ing noise or sound it makes, does not 'agree with the larvas of those ani-'mals; nor does the situation of the 'anus: so that there is no creature 'I ever saw, that I longed so much 'to comprehend as this.'

'P. S. In a letter lately received 'from doctor Garden, he mentions 'one remarkable property of this ani-'mal; which is, that his servant en-'deavouring to kill one of them by 'dashing it against the stones, it broke 'into three or four pieces. He further 'says, that he has had an opportunity 'of seeing many of them lately of a 'much larger size, and that he never 'saw one with more than two feet; so 'that he is fully convinced that it is 'quite a new genus of the animal 'kingdom.'

The mud-inguana, or siren, is found in swampy and muddy places, by the side of pools, under the trunks of old trees that hang over the water: it is often though improperly called in South-Carolina, the pond-worm.

The less one marked B in the plate, measured about nine inches, and appeared to be a very young state of the animal, as the fin of the tail, and the opercula or coverings of the gills were but little extended towards their full size. These opercula consist each of three indented lobes hiding the gills from view, and are placed just above the two feet: the feet appear like little arms and hands, each furnished with four fingers and every finger with a claw.

In the specimen A, which was thirty one inches long, the head is somewhat like that of an eel, but more compressed: the eyes are small, and placed where those of the eel are;—in this they are hardly visible. 'This smallness of the eye best suits an animal who lives so much in mud. The nostrils are very plainly to be distinguished: these, with the gills, and the remarkable length of the lungs, shew it to be a true amphibious animal. The mouth is small in proportion to the length of the body, but its palate, and the inside of the lower jaw [fig. C] are well provided with many rows of pointed teeth: with this provision of nature, added to the sharp exterior bony edges of both the upper and under jaws, the animal seems capable of biting and grinding the hardest kind of food. The skin, which is black, and full of small scales, resembles shagreen: these scales are of various sizes and shapes, according to their situation; but all appear sunk into its gelatinous surface: those along the back and belly are of an oblong oval form, and closely set together; in the other parts, they are round, and more distinct. Both the sides are mottled with small white spots, and have two distinct lines, composed of small white streaks, continued along from the feet to the tail. The fin of the tail has no rays, and is no more than an adipose membrane, like that of the eel. The opercula, or coverings to the gills, are doubly pennated; and under these coverings are the openings to the gills, three on each side, agreeably to the number of the opercula.

It is highly probable that the mud-inguana is natural to Georgia and the Floridas.--- We should be glad to receive any additional particulars respecting it.

THE INFLUENCE OF RICHES.

BY PETER PENNYLESS.

——Et amor sceleratus habendi.

'IF I had just this,' said I, as I was reading an account in the news paper of a gentleman who had married an agreeable young lady with a fortune of ten thousand pounds;—'if I had just this, I would journey

cheerfully thro' life :—a complaint should not be uttered from my mouth, and I would endeavour to prevent those of other people :—the hungry should not go unsatisfied from my door ;—nor should the naked curse me while he sat shivering over a few dying embers, and the rude storm rattled on his ragged roof. I would,' said I, 'be a father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow : and I would,' —but here a sympathetic tear stopped further utterance ; it had no power over the flowings of my heart—I thought I would make all around me happy.

The wish was a kind of prophetic one ; Providence intended to put my virtue to the trial. I had just finished the paragraph, and thrice wiped my eyes with a white cambric handkerchief ;——it was from thee, Almira, I received it, wet with the crystal drops which had fallen for the death of an indulgent father—they have never yet been washed from it,—nor shall they ever mix with the stream while I possess it, but I will add a few more to them, as often as all-powerful nature shall call them from my eyes :—I had just finished the paragraph—when the post-man brought me a letter, informing me, that my brother Jacob, who had emigrated to the East-Indies, in order to get into some other family, had died, and left me ten thousand pounds.

When I had finished the letter, I lifted up my white cambric handkerchief, which I had laid on the table—I lifted it—and put it into my pocket.

When I read an account of the death of a brother,—when I had taken up my white cambric handkerchief, had I not informed the reader what I did with it, he would naturally have concluded, that I used it either to wipe a tributary, or at least a fashionable tear from my cheek—I did neither.

There is nothing more difficult than to give a reason for every thing that happens—I think, however, that I can give *two* for this :—

For there are two circumstances which render the mind less susceptible of the natural feelings upon the death of any relation—

The first is, when we hardly knew, or never were intimate with the deceased : and the second is, when he leaves any thing behind him valuable enough to occupy the mind so much, as to divert the melancholy feelings which would otherwise arise on the occasion.

Now, both these circumstances concurred in the present case. Jacob had begun his peregrination in the seventeenth year of his age, while I was yet a child : our acquaintance had hardly begun ; nor was it carried on by partaking of mutual diversions, or sharing in mutual hopes and fears. Thus he was unto me as an alien, and not as a brother ; and, moreover, he had left me as much as would have made many an one rejoice at the death of a brother who had been brought up with him as such.

I had asked two or three of my neighbours to sup with me ; but I now wished I had not done it, on account of the expense—Tell me, nature ! what is it,—for I could never yet discover it—tell me, what is it that contracts the heart on the acquisition of wealth ?

'I am now no more of the family of Pennyless,' said I ;—'I am a gentleman, and I will live as a gentleman :'--so I leaned my head backwards on the chair, and began to plan out a scheme for my future conduct in life. After I had turned it this way, and that way, and, in short, every way that I could think of,—it would not do.

'I will go to bed', said I ; 'a comfortable nap will refresh my mind, and this will make it do in the morning'.--So I laid me down, and turned me to this side, and to that side, and put myself into this and that posture,—but I could not get the nap I wanted ; nor would the scheme go out of my head.

It was a maxim among the stoic philosophers, and adopted by many people as a dernier resource,—to bear courageously up against the tide of misfortunes : while my blood and

spirits rushed warmer into my veins, than at this present moment when they can hardly crawl along. I was fond of this method; but I generally found it was spending my strength in vain. I have therefore long since adopted a quite different one, which is,—to lay myself supinely on the surface of the stream, and glide with the current: when a rock or precipice seems to fall in my way, I paddle myself to one side of it with a leg, or an arm, and always give myself as little trouble on the occasion as possible.

I took this method in the present case, and since the scheme would not go out of my head, resolved to let it continue there, as long as it pleased: so I prosecuted it all night, and, about nine o'clock in the morning, had fixed on a plan. I had no sooner fixed upon it than I got out of bed, wrote it down upon a piece of paper, with my annual income upon one column, and my expence upon the other;—when, to my great mortification, I found that the expense, as I had planned it, would be exactly seven pounds thirteen shillings and six-pence halfpenny above my income.

I then ran over all the other plans which I had thought of during the night: there were none of them that would answer:—and this could not be executed upon one single farthing less than I had estimated it at.

——'Had I just this seven pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence halfpenny,' said I, 'it would make me completely happy—'

So I began to revolve in my mind, with the utmost earnestness how I should obtain it. 'I will conceal,' said I, 'my having gotten the money for a year; it will then amount to ten thousand five hundred pounds,—which will easily bring matters to bear.'—On further reflection, this would not do; I had told the story the night before,—and it was flying among all the neighbours.

While I was in this dilemma, the maid came to tell me, that old Peter was at the door. Now Peter, on account of his name, was a weekly pensioner, on whom I had long been accustomed to bestow a penny every saturday morning: The girl had told him of my good fortune—and he, no doubt, had reckoned something upon it—'Bid him go about his business,' said I, in an angry tone:—but my heart smote me as I said it; and I remembered the promises I had made when I received the letter. 'Just heaven!—is it thus,' said I, 'that we sport with our vows?—I will go this moment and give him six-pence at least.'

——So I put my hand into my pocket, and walked hastily to the door—'Peter!' said avarice, while I was going out at it, and had gotten the sixpence ready,—'you are at this moment short of your reckoning seven pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence halfpenny, and yet you are going, like a fool, to give away your money'—

At this very instant, old Peter bowed to me, with a most piteous countenance; the look, methought, seemed to cry aloud—'this is what I did not expect!' I stood in the door, agitated between two violent passions---Charity bade me reach out my hand, and give it--avarice contradicted it;—so I would give it,—and I would not give it: Peter saw my distress, and modestly walked out, and shut the street-door behind him.

He was no sooner gone, than I cursed him for departing: I was convinced that I would have given it to him if he had staid; and laid all the blame upon his precipitate retreat—which ought naturally to have fallen on the badness of my own heart.

I put up the sixpence, walked into the room again, and sat down to breakfast.—There were two things that embarrassed me so much, that I could not eat; the first was the want of the seven pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence halfpenny,—and the second was the figure of old Peter, which presented itself to my imagination, sitting shivering in his hovel, thro' every cranny of which the bleak wind was whistling, and disturbing his hoary locks,--while he was every now and then casting a melancholy look around him, in quest of something to re-kin-

dle the poor remains of a fire just expiring--and, with a dispairing eye, exploring every corner for a scanty crust, or any thing to allay his craving appetite.

Methought, when he had in this manner rummaged the whole hovel, and could find nothing either to mitigate his cold or hunger, that he sat down upon his chair, leaned his head upon his hand, turned up his eyes to heaven, and gave a sigh:—the sigh, I thought, was accompanied with a curse upon me, for having denied his usual boon:—'what will become of him? said I;—'he must expire before mon-'day'—so I took out the six-pence, and looking at it——'may no person 'ever suffer so much for the want of 'you as he just now does; nor ever 'feel so sharp a pang for possessing 'you as I do,' said I.————

'Perhaps, all that has now passed 'before me may be an illusion,' said I; 'and he may, at this instant, be 'begging at the corner of a street, 'from somebody as hard-hearted as 'myself——I will go immediately 'and find him out: and if I do not 'find him, I will find plenty of others 'to bestow something upon, who may 'be in as much want.'——So I put eleven shillings and nine-pence into my pocket, and went out, resolved to bestow every farthing of it in charity, before I should return.

I had gotten but a little way from my own door, when I saw a poor man at a distance, standing in a suppliant posture: my niggard heart revolted against all the resolutions I had made: ——'it is he,' said I—'and I must give 'away my money, altho' I have alrea-'dy seven pounds fifteen shillings and 'six-pence half-penny per annum too 'little.' When I approached the man, and found it was not him, my heart rejoiced within me as I passed by.

In going through several parts of the town, I met a variety of objects of charity; but I industriously kept from looking at any of them, lest pity should overcome avarice, and force a passage into my heart. While I shunned every other beggar, I would have persuaded myself that I wanted to meet Peter; but it was only a pretence—for I got home with every farthing of the money in my pocket which I had carried out.

A semblance of virtue will often stifle the monitor within us. I had done my duty, I thought, with respect to Peter; and if I had not given him the money at first, nor found him out now, it was not my fault; so I sat down to dinner, and began to consider how I could get the seven pounds thirteen shillings and six-pence half-penny per annum, that I wanted.

On sunday, at church, my head was full of it—it was full of it all the week, till friday evening, when I came home and found another letter upon my table, informing me, that my brother's effects had turned to much better account than was expected; and that instead of *ten*, I should get at least *twenty* thousand pounds——'I will double the plan I had formed before,' said I---'and then I shall appear somebody,---but in order to do this, I want fifteen pounds seven shillings and a penny:——if I had just this, I should undoubtedly be happy.'

There are no limits to avarice—— I now spent as uneasy a night, contriving how to acquire this fifteen pounds odd, as I had done before on account of the half of it. I rose about eight o'clock in the morning, and, taking hold of the right knee of my breeches in order to put them on, all the money in the pocket of them fell on the floor. On gathering it up, and counting it, I found exactly the eleven shillings and ninepence——'I never carried money so long before' said I, 'without parting with some of it'——

O conscience!——conscience! however we may attempt to stifle thee, thou art a faithful monitor, and wilt be perpetually endeavouring to rouse us from the indulgence of our crimes. When I saw the money untouched, thou toldest me I had done amiss---and I listened to what thou toldest me.

'When I had but little to spare,' said I, 'I always gave a part of that little; and never, till I became possessed of much, did I carry a sum so long undiminished in my pocket;——

but I will now attone for my fault'. While I said this, I felt benevolence rushing warm into my heart. There is nothing better than to seize a lucky moment: now Peter at this very moment hit the door with the knocker; and, as it was about the usual time of his coming, the sound of the knocker hit my heart.——

——'You' said I, looking at the eleven and ninepence in my hand—'you shall pay the forfeit of my crimes---long have you shut out every social feeling from my heart; but you shall never have it in your power to do so again.'—So I sent the old man away rejoicing.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A DREAM.

——"Mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur". *Horace.*

If the cap fits you, take it. *Anon:*

A Few evenings ago, as I was musing on the parties so prevalent in most governments, and comparing them in my mind to that extraordinary production of nature, the polypus, I could not help thinking there was same propriety in the comparison. I had often seen the flaming partizan turned inside out, and yet remain, like the polypus, as vivacious and busy as before. Tracing the similitude further, I leaned back in my chair, and fell asleep, under the impression of these reflections, and found them renewed and exemplified in a dream.—

The earth appeared to be generally covered with waters—a "sea without shore". The transition to a scene so new and terrible excited some alarm:--but my fears soon yielded to astonishment at the metamorphosis which followed. Great part of the human race were transformed into the finny brood, and sported on the liquid element in a variety of gambols, according to their instinctive propensities. Strange as this revolution appeared, it did not, however, seem to affect those who escaped the metamorphosis,—and who, on the contrary, pursued their various avocations and amusements, as if nothing had happened. I now felt endued with the power of traversing with my eye the hidden recesses of the deep; and gave a scope to my inclination, prompted by curiosity and a thirst after knowledge, to explore the various classes of these new supporters of the Chinese doctrine of transformation.

As I could not discover either the sea-snake or the kraaken, the whale appeared to be the largest inhabitant of the waters: He moved along in all the majesty of strength. I considered him as the ruler of the ocean; and was contemplating the advantages he seemed to possess, in his relative station, over those of the great among the human race—who are often constrained to tread a path of thorns, prepared for them by individuals far beneath them in rank—I conceived, in short, that this mighty monster of the deep reigned absolute and uncontrouled;—but was soon undeceived, and forced to confess, that his power was as vulnerable as that of many among ourselves. I could perceive, on a nicer view, that this seeming lord of the ocean had many uneasy moments to render his station less enviable, and weaken its contrast to that of man. His great bulk, which I had hitherto considered as a blessing that placed him at the head of the watry creation, and beyond the reach of enemies, now only served as a more conspicuous mark for them to aim at; and, by its unwieldiness, to deprive him of the means of defence. The thresher, a diminutive fish, compared to the whale, was among the most active and inveterate of his foes: this ancient enemy of the bulky

whale, for such he appeared to be, is armed with two members, which he exercises like flails upon the objects of resentment. Whenever the whale arose towards the top of the water, the thresher would pursue and unmercifully belabour him with those weapons--while he dextrously avoided the blows of this huge, but unwieldy antagonist--till the latter was fain to retreat and descend. No sooner had the whale sought for refuge below from one enemy, than he met with another in the sword-fish, who, equally daring and vigilant with the former, would often amuse himself by plunging his sword into the belly of the persecuted fish.---

I should have been at a loss to account for this wanton propensity in these two smaller fishes to torment, and destroy, if possible, the great one—perhaps the greatest of the finny tribe--had not the sudden recollection of certain characters among ourselves furnished me with a solution to the difficulty. I remembered there were such men as scribblers---ever active and daring in disturbing the repose of those who have attained literary pre-eminence---or risen to high political stations. I said to myself---'little folks, like the thresher 'and sword-fish, cannot bear with 'any greater than themselves---On 'the other hand,' said I, 'great praise 'is sometimes given where it is not 'due—and important offices are often filled by pitiful characters— 'Hence he who seeks an elevation 'unfitting his pretensions, must expect to be baited when up, and despised when down. Let us profit,' continued I, 'by the lesson before 'us—neither the greatness of the 'whale—the upper station he took in 'the ocean—nor his retreat into the 'low and retired parts of it could 'shield him from the merciless blows 'of one enemy, or the murderous 'stabs of the other—a convincing 'proof this that greatness is not 'the handmaid of happiness, nor productive of that security and repose 'so fondly painted in the minds of 'aspiring men!'————

This scene of enmity roused my compassion---and, as my power extended no farther than observation, I turned from it;--but the next object which drew my attention proved no less disagreeable. Various kinds of the cruel and voracious shark appeared in shoals: some were engaged in snapping up the small fry; while others, intent only on man himself, were tinging their tracks with human gore: They were relentless and insatiable. 'These,' said I to myself, 'must 'have been moulded out of swindlers. 'contractors, usurers and pettifog-'gers---but, above all, many of them 'must have followed, in their former 'state, the profession of plundering and 'butchering the human species, for the 'obtaining of false glory, and the lucre 'of gain.'

A shoal of porpoises now claimed my notice: their plump and sleek carcases shewed they had been used to fare deliciously. They passed with seeming contempt many of the finny tribes, as if beneath their notice; but I observed that whenever a peculiar sort happened to pop in view, they instantly united in his destruction, and devoured him with the voraciousness of a glutton.--This dainty group had undoubtedly been full-fed aldermen in their time.

Next came a shoal of flying fish, fluttering and dipping as they alternately cleft the two elements. The aerial frolics in which they were engaged, and the pains they took to display their pretty shapes, convinced me, this frolicksome tribe belonged to the order of beaux--while the painted dolphins, who hung upon the rear, were as so many modern belles upon the watch to pick up stragglers.

The eschinus, or Sea-hedge-hog, was the next species I examined. I perceived them scattered in numbers among the various inhabitants of the ocean, but the sharp spines which covered this species rendered them disagreeable to others, and unsociable among themselves. I found they belonged to the tribe of *Grumbletonians*, and were formerly distinguished by the name of *Croakers*, from a right they

assumed of pestering their neighbours and plaguing themselves.

The thornback, perch, and some others, carried ample testimonials that the impertinent shafts of the numerous band of would-be-wits, had many advocates among the finny race.

The active freaks of a group of sturgeons now afforded me peculiar amusement; and had they been less numerous, I might have taken them for the whole tribe of morris dancers. I had seen, however, the pleasures of a rural wake, and the pastimes of leap-frog, hop-step-and-jump &c. the recollection of which led me to class these lively blades among the votaries of those diversions.

While I was smiling at this sight, a strange fish, which I took to be a non-descript, caught my eye as it glided along --the seeming novelty arrested my attention. It had two large haunches somewhat like those of a camel or dromedary, though differently situate, the one being near the head, at the upper part of the stomach; the other upon the back, towards the tail. Ransacking my invention for a name, to give to an appearance so new and singular, the dromedary-fish seemed to be the most suitable appellation, of all others I could devise. I had just made up my mind upon it, when, lo! the parts I had regarded as a distinctive variation of nature, now convinced me, by a turn of the fish, that they were mere deformities, the effect of accident, or the misfortune of birth.—A clear inspection determined this monster to be simply a cat-fish, with two unhappy protuberances, resembling those of a modern Venus, commonly called the gorge and the bishop------I felt a suffusion overspread my cheeks at the parrallel which imagination compelled me to draw.

At this instant, my sleeping fancy was diverted from these disgusting scenes, to the shady brooks and purling streams of a romantic solitude.

The natural beauties of the place commanded my attention, and pre-engaged my approbation in favour of its watry inhabitants—with whom I now felt anxious to be acquainted. My curiosity was soon gratified---Here troops of spotted trout were ranging through the silver stream, in eager pursuit of a poor defenceless fly--the insect of a day; while others, more splendidly variegated, were foolishly engaged in catching at the bubbles and froth, which floated on the surface, as if it were food of exquisite flavour. I perceived these had been the gay, the trifling, and the thoughtless in life---while the former readily pointed to my mind the character of a full-blooded fox-hunter. The frolics of these gentry were but of short duration--for scarcely had my eye surveyed this double group of figures, when out darted a formidable pike who had been lurking in ambuscade below them, and devoured the whole! My pity was roused—I startled!—and awoke in a fright.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following piece in the oriental manner, lately written by a friend while in one of the eastern states, appeared afterwards in a public paper there: but as it has not, to my knowledge, been printed in any other, I venture to recommend it for a place in your entertaining miscellany.

Your constant reader,

A. B.

THE VISIONS OF ALEPH. *By Doctor* T.

Inscribed to the celebrated C——SS DE B---H-RN--S.

WHY, said the son of Aleph, does my father so often retire to the silent shade? or why do I find him musing on the murmuring voice of the stream? Often have I seen his eyes dwell in the blue heavens; often have I heard him sigh, as the black clouds were travelling into night. Tell me,

whence are thy sighs—tell me the wish of thy looks. Thy smiles are placid—and where is there a seat for sorrow in the soul of Aleph ?

His eyes turned for a moment upon his son—then fixed on heaven : his lips quivered—his frame ſhook—a tear fell upon his cheek, and in silence he clasped to his bosom the son of his youth.

The young roe bounded on the green; the lofty pines waved gently their branches; the face of nature wore a smile, and fresh beams of the sun darted from a cloud.—

The soul of Aleph is full, and the soul of his son heaves in dread.

Guardian of my youth ! am not I the friend of my father ? why wilt thou hide thine heart ? speak, Aleph ! speak, my father ! for mine ſhall drink thy words.

Heaven ! thine eye is open—the heart of Aleph is naked.

My son ! the tear that glistens in the eye of thy father is not the tear of sorrow. In his splendor thou hast seen the golden sun—in her glory thou hast viewed the silver moon—in their full lustre thou hast beheld the sparkling stars. The sun in all his majeſty, the moon in all her glory, and the ſtars in their full lustre, are creatures but as Aleph, the wife, and the children of Aleph;—nay higher in glory has he been than the sun himself !

Behold the mother of delight advancing, and with her the sons and daughters of my love ! Welcome, sweet partner of my heart ! welcome beauteous offspring of love ! you come as Aleph prepares to break the seal of his bosom

Recline beneath that ſhade of flowering vines, upon the turf which is scented by the breath of the lilly. You have observed lately that Aleph once took more pleasure in his flocks than now—that his meads give him not the same delight as before. True—the pleasure of Aleph is not here, for he has been permitted to taste of the happiness of heaven. When he rested upon thy bosom, beauteous daughter of earth ! a fire kindled in his heart, and his soul burned with voluptuous sensations : he looked with astonishment on all thy charms, and wondered if happiness could exceed his : the earth itself was gay, and every thing sported in joy. Aleph looked around, and for the bounties of heaven my heart flowed with gratitude. Man is happy, and the eyes of woman swim in pleasure ! As the star of morning vanished, and the curtains of night withdrew ; as the full-orbed sun arose in majesty, and threw upon the earth his first beams in the morning, I beheld with transport thy beauty awaking in the blushes of love. Thou knowest how thy charms absorbed the mind of Aleph. The tops of the mountains were then edged with gold, and their soft shades stretched along the valley : the leaf of each spray hung with pearls of dew ; the birds of every tree raised the voice of praise ; the cooing turtle bill'd with its mate : life, love and joy were diffused ; and every grove sung the song of delight. As we walked on the borders of the mead, the flowers sprang to kiss thy feet, and the breeze came to catch thy fragrant breath. We bowed down with nature to adore its God ; but as Aleph in silence poured forth his soul, he sunk in the arms of his love : in a moment I was transported to the rock that overlooks the valley of Elon : the angel of peace appeared ; he struck the rock, and Aleph the son of the east, the father of man, bowed to the ground. ' Peace to man,' said the angel----and the palm which he held waved over the valley ---' peace to woman who bows with him ; her happiness be as complete ; for of him she partaketh ! Aleph ! thou hast drank of the fountain of all human bliss---now shalt thou taste of the cup of heavenly happineſs, and thy soul hereafter rejoice in the shade of the wings of peace. Again he struck the rock, and disappeared.—

The earth was enlightened with a hundred suns, which were reflected by the calm lake of Elon : their rays sunk into a pale blue, and upon a throne of stars sat the Son of Heaven—— in his right hand he held the power of light ; in his left the power of darkness !

The cloud in his right hand opened, and my eyes were darkened by a flame of glory : the trumpet blew, and the piercing voice of the sprit of light called my soul to awake to a new existence. In a moment I beheld the sun obscur'd in dimness, and sunk beneath me---the earth but as a point wandering in the heavens! I breathed the odour of a thousand perfumes : my soul was filled with the soft melody of spiritual hymns : myriads of angels saluted me with the smiles of transport, and I was bathed in the tears of rapture : the soft dews of heaven moistened my heart, and diffused through it the sweets of delicious love. I beheld again the angel of peace, and under his wings my soul advanced in delight to the throne of the *Moſt High*. Millions of angels and archangels filled the heavens with one voice, saying, Holy, Holy, Holy! A cloud of incense arose before the throne of immaculate purity and love! The trumpet again blew, and the hallelujahs of every sanctified spirit was suspended in awful, holy, solemn, inconceivable *silence!* a silence in which Aleph breathed in the ravishment of unspeakable bliss!

He stopt---a sigh escaped from each bosom, and nothing else was heard but the gliding stream, which trickled as the waving grass dipped in its surface.

Ah!———why again did I visit the earth!---but it was the will of heaven.

When I was happy beyond expression, thou knewest not that Aleph had a thought.---I was roused as thy arm kindly lifted my head : I beheld thee in smiles, and nature displayed the varied beauties of Elon, yet to me how dull!---For a time I even looked on thee, my fair-one, as though thou wert a stranger---I thought it hard, for thy tenderness deserv'd no cool return, and press'd thee to my bosom.---Thy breath was a balm, and the moisture of thy lip as the dew of the blushing rose.--As I took thy hand, the gentle heaving of thy bosom was for me :---when I gazed upon thy beauty, thy vivid eyes melted in love ---the sweet notes of harmony that used to flow from thy tongue were now become the mild breathings of affection :---I sunk in soft delirium : ---I lived but in thee, and thou breathedst life into Aleph. How weak is the mind of man! My soul was again lost in the extacy of passion. I was enraptured in love! and, forgetting heaven, entranced in pleasure.

The dark clifts of Elon re-appeared,—but the angel of peace was not there!--The last ray of the sun was dead : the night-blast whistled through the trees, and the roaring of the lion echoed in the rocks : the caverns of the deep sounded, and the foundations of the earth shook : the thunder roll'd in the clouds ; they darkened and burst! I beheld again the Son of Heaven! but with fear I beheld him.

The cloud in his left hand opened, and seven thunders uttered their voices : I startled, and with shreaks of horror, plunged into darkness!--Pale wanderer what art thou?--Who is Aleph that dwells in the borders of Elon? Who is he that would give his soul to woman?--The black shadows of sin hover'd around me, and even the grass rose up in judgment :---the eye of my soul stared, and the gulph of guilt was big. Which way shall Aleph turn, for the howl of despair fills his mind? Which way shall he look, for a phantom is still there whose red eye rolls upon him! Thousands of ages are placed before him but as a moment—nay, less than a moment--Impenetrable darkness is on all sides, and where shall he tread, for in each step is a ten-fold horror!

The thunders again roared—but before the affrighted soul of Aleph arrived at the gulph of grief unutterable, and the shade of eternal misery, I awoke!

How happy was this return! How my soul leapt with joy that I was yet suffered to breathe, and to offer again in gladness the full gratitude of my heart! Father of mercies! what indeed is Aleph? and how worthy art thou of his continual adoration!--Praise incessant be thine!--Honour and power, and glory and majesty be for ever

hine!--Let Aleph and his whole family sing and rejoice in thee, for thy mercy in these visions.---They all bowed; they all wept and embraced---Where are the beauties of life? Where are the glories of the world?--They continue but a moment, and the door of eternity opens.---It opens---you enter ---it shuts!

Aleph grew pale.--I must, said he looking affectionately at each,---I must obey the summons. We shall meet again hereafter: we shall meet again in the abodes of peace, and never separate:--but now---ah! now, I must bid you farewel! Remember the visions of Aleph!---Hearken only to the voice of virtue, and with Aleph be happy!

There is a call which we must all obey---I have heard it---Farewel!

His words ceased!---each groaned, but none could speak! His eyes wandered for the last time upon surrounding nature---he sighed!---they fixed upon his wife and children---but all appeared dim---He sunk down!--they raised him up---but Aleph was dead!

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An Account of the MANNERS *of the* GERMAN INHABITANTS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

THE state of Pennsylvania is so much indebted for her prosperity and reputation, to the German part of her citizens, that a short account of their manners may, perhaps, be useful and agreeable to their fellow citizens in every part of the United States.

The aged Germans, and the ancestors of those who are young, migrated chiefly from the Palatinate; from Alsace, Swabia, Saxony, and Switzerland; but natives of every principality and dukedom, in Germany, are to be found in different parts of the state. They brought but little property with them. A few pieces of gold or silver coin, a chest filled with clothes, a bible, and a prayer or an hymn book, constituted the whole stock of most of them. Many of them bound themselves, or one or more of their children, to masters, after their arrival, for four, five, or seven years, in order to pay for their passages across the ocean. A clergyman always accompanied them when they came in large bodies.

The principal part of them were farmers; but there were many mechanics, who brought with them a knowledge of those arts which are necessary and useful in all countries. These mechanics were chiefly weavers, taylors, tanners, shoe-makers, comb-makers, smiths of all kinds, butchers, bakers, paper-makers, watch makers, and sugar-bakers. I shall begin this account of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania, by describing the manners of the German farmers.

This body of citizens are not only industrious and frugal, but skilful cultivators of the earth. I shall enumerate a few particulars, in which they differ from most of the other farmers of Pennsylvania.

1st. In settling a tract of land, they always provide large and suitable accommodations for their horses and cattle, before they lay out much money in building a house for themselves. The barn and the stables are generally under one roof, and contrived in such a manner as to enable them to feed their horses and cattle, and to remove their dung, with as little trouble as possible. The first dwelling-house upon this farm is small, and built of logs. It generally lasts the life time of the first settler of a tract of land; and hence they have a saying, that "a son should always begin his improvements where his father left off,"—that is, by building a large and convenient stone house.

2d. They always prefer good land, or that land on which there is a large

quantity of meadow ground. From an attention to the cultivation of grass, they often double the value of an old farm in a few years, and grow rich on farms, on which their predecessors of whom they purchased them, have nearly starved. They prefer purchasing farms with some improvements, to settling on a new tract of land.

3d. In clearing new land, they do not girdle the trees simply, and leave them to perish in the ground, as is the custom of their English or Irish neighbours; but they generally cut them down and burn them. In destroying under-wood and bushes, they generally grub them out of the ground; by which means a field is as fit for cultivation the second year after it is cleared, as it is in twenty years afterwards. The advantages of this mode of clearing, consist in the immediate product of the field, and in the greater facility with which it is ploughed, harrowed and reaped. The expense of repairing a plough, which is often broken two or three times in a year by small stumps concealed in the ground, is often greater than the extraordinary expense of grubbing the same field completely, in clearing it.

4th. They feed their horses and cows, of which they keep only a small number, in such a manner, that the former perform twice the labour of those horses, and the latter yield twice the quantity of milk of those cows, that are less plentifully fed. There is great economy in this practice, especially in a country where so much of the labour of a farmer is necessary to support his domestic animals. A German horse is known in every part of the state: indeed he seems to "feel with his lord, the pleasure and the pride" of his extraordinary size or fat.

5th. The fences of a German farm are generally high, and well built; so that his fields seldom suffer from the inroads of his own, or his neighbours, horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep.

6th. The German farmers are great economists of their *wood*. Hence they burn it only in stoves, in which they consume but a 4th. or 5th. part of what is commonly burnt in ordinary open fire places: Besides, their horses are saved, by means of this economy, from that immense labour, in hauling wood in the middle of winter, which frequently unfits the horses of their neighbours for the toils of the ensuing spring. Their houses are, moreover, rendered so comfortable, at all times, by large close stoves, that twice the business is done by every branch of the family, in knitting, spinning, and mending farming utensils, that is done in houses where every member of the family crouds near to a common fire-place, or shivers at a distance from it,—with hands and fingers that move, by reason of the cold, with only half their usual quickness.

They discover economy in the preservation and increase of their wood in several other ways. They sometimes defend it, by high fences, from their cattle; by which means the young forest trees are suffered to grow, to replace those that are cut down for the necessary use of the farm. But where this cannot be conveniently done, they surround the stump of that tree which is most useful for fences, viz. the chesnut, with a small triangular fence. From this stump a number of suckers shoot out in a few years, two or three of which, in the course of five and twenty years, grow into trees of the same size as the tree from whose roots they derived their origin.

7th. They keep their horses and cattle as warm as possible in winter, by which means they save a great deal of their hay and grain; for those animals, when cold, eat much more than when they are in a more comfortable situation.

8th. The German farmers live frugally in their families, with respect to diet, furniture and apparel. They sell their most profitable grain, which is wheat; and eat that which is less profitable, but more nourishing, that is rye or Indian corn. The profit to a farmer, from this single article of economy, is equal, in the course of a life time, to the price of a farm for one of his children. They eat sparingly of *boiled* animal food, with large quantities of vegetables, particularly with sallad, turneps, onions, and cabbage,

the last of which they make into *sour crout*. They likewise use a large quantity of milk and cheese in their diet. Perhaps the Germans do not proportion the quantity of their animal food, to the degrees of their labour; hence it has been thought, by some people, that they decline in strength sooner than their Engliſh or Irish neighbours. Very few of them ever use distilled spirits in their families: their common drinks are cyder, beer, wine, and ſimple water. The furniture of their house is plain and useful. They cover themselves in winter with light feather beds instead of blankets: in this contrivance there is both convenience and economy, for the beds are warmer than blankets, and they are made by themselves. The apparel of the German farmers is usually *homespun*. When they use European articles of dress, they prefer those which are of the best quality, and of the highest price. They are afraid of debt, and seldom purchase any thing without paying cash for it.

9th. The German farmers have large or profitable gardens near their houses. These contain little else but useful vegetables. Pennsylvania is indebted to the Germans for the principal part of her knowledge in horticulture. There was a time when turneps and cabbage were the principal vegetables that were used in diet by the citizens of Philadelphia. This will not surprize those persons, who know that the first English settlers in Pennsylvania, left England while horticulture was in its infancy in that country. It was not 'till the reign of William III. that this useful and agreeable art was cultivated by the English nation. Since the settlement of a number of German gardeners in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, the tables of all classes of citizens have been covered with a variety of vegetables, in every season of the year; and to the use of these vegetables, in diet, may be ascribed the general exemption of the citizens of Philadelphia from diseases of the skin.

10th. The Germans seldom *hire* men to work upon their farms. The feebleness of that authority which masters possess over hired servants, is such that their wages are very seldom procured from their labour, except in harvest, when they work in the presence of their masters. The wives and daughters of the German farmers frequently forsake, for a while, their dairy and spinning-wheel, and join their husbands and brothers in the labour of cutting down, collecting and bringing home the fruits of their fields and orchards. The work of the gardens is generally done by the women of the family.

11th. A large and strong waggon, covered with linen cloth, is an essential part of the furniture of a German farm. In this waggon, drawn by four or five large horses of a peculiar breed, they convey to market over the roughest roads, between 2 or 3 thousand pounds weight of the produce of their farms. In the months of september and october, it is no uncommon thing, on the Lancaster and Reading roads, to meet in one day from fifty to an hundred of these waggons, on their way to Philadelphia, most of which belong to German farmers.

12th. The favourable influence of agriculture, as conducted by the Germans in extending human happiness, is manifested by the joy they express upon the birth of a child. No dread of poverty, nor distrust of providence from an encreasing family, depress the spirits of these industrious and frugal people. Upon the birth of a son, they exult in the gift of a ploughman or a waggoner; and upon the birth of a daughter, they rejoice in the addition of another spinster, or milk-maid, to their family. Happy state of human society! what blessings can civilization confer, that can atone for the extinction of the ancient and patriarchal pleasure of raising up a numerous and healthy family of children, to labour for their parents, for themselves, and for their country; and finally to partake of the knowledge and happiness which are annexed to existence! The joy of parents upon the birth of a child, is the grateful echo of creating goodness. May the mountains of Pennsylvania be for ever vocal, with songs of joy upon these occasions! They will be the infallible signs of innocence,

industry, wealth and happiness in the state.

15th. The Germans take great pains to produce, in their children, not only *habits* of labour, but a *love* of it. In this they submit to the irreversible sentence inflicted upon man, in such a manner, as to convert the wrath of heaven into private and public happiness. "To fear God, and to love work," are the first lessons they teach their children. They prefer industrious habits to money itself; hence, when a young man asks the consent of his father to marry the girl of his choice, he does not enquire so much whether she be rich or poor? or whether she possess any personal or mental accomplishments—as whether she be industrious, and acquainted with the duties of a good house-wife?

14th. The Germans set a great value upon patrimonial property. This useful principle in human nature, prevents much folly and vice in young people. It moreover leads to lasting and extensive advantages, in the improvement of a farm; for what inducement can be stronger in a parent to plant an orchard, to preserve forest-trees, or to build a commodious and durable house, than the idea, that they will all be possessed by a succession of generations, who shall inherit his blood and name.

15th. The German farmers are very much influenced in planting and pruning trees, also in sowing and reaping, by the age and appearances of the moon. This attention to the state of the moon has been ascribed to superstition; but if the facts related by mr. Wilson in his observations upon climates are true, part of their success in agriculture must be ascribed to their being so much influenced by it.

16th. From the history that has been given of the German agriculture, it will hardly be necessary to add, that a German farm may be distinguished from the farms of the other citizens of the state, by the superior size of their barns; the plain, but compact form of their houses; the height of their enclosures; the extent of their orchards; the fertility of their fields; the luxuriance of their meadows, and a general appearance of plenty and neatness in every thing that belongs to them.

The German mechanic possesses some of the traits of the character that has been drawn of the German farmer. His first object is to become a freeholder; and hence we find few of them live in rented houses. The highest compliment that can be paid to them on entering their houses, is to ask them, 'is this house your own?' They are industrious, frugal, punctual and just. Since their settlement in Pennsylvania, many of them have acquired a knowledge of those mechanical arts, which are more immediately necessary and useful in a new country; while they continue at the same time, to carry on the arts they imported from Germany, with vigour and success.

But the genius of the Germans of Pennsylvania is not confined to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Many of them have acquired great wealth by foreign and domestic commerce. As merchants they are candid and punctual. The bank of North America has witnessed, from its first institution, their fidelity to all their pecuniary engagements.

Thus far have I described the *individual* character of several orders of the German citizens of Pennsylvania. I shall now take notice of some of their manners in a collective capacity.

All the different sects among them are particularly attentive to the religious education of their children, and to the establishment and support of the christian religion. For this purpose they settle as much as possible together—and make the erection of a school house and a place of worship the first objects of their care. They commit the education and instruction of their children in a peculiar manner to the ministers and officers of their churches;—hence they grow up with prejudices in favour of public worship, and of the obligations of christianity. Such has been the influence of a pious education among the German lutherans in Pennsylvania, that in the course of nineteen years, only one of

them has ever been brought to a place of public shame or punishment.

As members of civil government, the Germans are peaceable,—and exact in the payment of their taxes. Since they have participated in the power of the state, many of them have become sensible and enlightened in the science of legislation. Pennsylvania has had the speaker's chair of her assembly, and the vice-president's office of her council, filled with dignity by gentlemen of German families. The same gentlemen have since been advanced to seats in the house of representatives, under the new constitution of the United States. In the great controversy about the national government, a large majority of the Germans in Pennsylvania decided in favour of its adoption, notwithstanding the most popular arts were used to prejudice them against it.

The Germans are but little addicted to convivial pleasures.

They seldom meet for the simple purpose of eating and drinking in what are justly called 'feeding parties'; but they are not strangers to the virtue of hospitality.—The hungry or benighted traveller is always sure to find a hearty welcome under their roofs. A gentleman of Irish extraction, who lost his way in travelling through Lancaster county, called late at night at the door of a German farmer: he was kindly received and entertained with the best of every thing the house afforded. The next morning, he offered to pay his host for his lodging, and other accommodations: 'No' said the friendly German, in broken English—'I will take nothing from you. I was once lost, and entertained, as you have been, at the house of a stranger who would take no pay from me for his trouble. I am therefore now only discharging that debt:—do you pay your debt to me in the same way to somebody else.'—

They are extremely kind and friendly as neighbours. They often assist each other by loans of money for a short time, without interest—when the purchase of a plantation makes a larger sum necessary than is commonly possessed by a single farmer. To secure their confidence, it is necessary to be punctual. They never lend money a second time, to a man who has once disappointed them in paying what he had borrowed agreeably to his promise or obligation. It was remarked, during the late war, that there were very few instances of any of them discharging a bond, or a debt, with depreciated paper money.

It has been said, that the Germans are deficient in learning; and that in consequence of their want of more general and extensive education, they are much addicted to superstition, and are frequently imposed upon in the management of their affairs. Many of them have lost valuable estates, by being unacquainted with the common forms of law, in the most simple transactions; and many more of them have lost their lives, by applying to quacks in sickness: But this objection to the Germans will soon cease to have any foundation in Pennsylvania. Several young men, born of German parents, have been educated in law, physic and divinity, who have demonstrated by their abilities and knowledge, that the German genius for literature has not depreciated in America. A college has lately been founded by the state in Lancaster*, and committed chiefly to the care of the Germans of all sects, for the purpose of diffusing learning among their children. In this college they are to be taught the German and English languages, and all those branches of literature which are usually taught in the colleges of Europe and America. The principal of this college is a native of Pennsylvania, of German parentage. His extensive knowledge and taste in the arts and sciences, joined with his industry in the discharge of the duties of his station, have afforded to the friends of learning in Pennsylvania, the most flattering prospects of the future im-

* This college is called after dr. FRANKLIN, who was president of the state at the time it was founded, and who contributed very liberally to its funds.

portance and usefulness of this institution.

Both sexes of the Germans discover a strong propensity to vocal and instrumental music. They excel, in psalmody, all the other religious societies in the state.

The freedom and toleration of the government has produced a great variety of sects, among the Germans in Pennsylvania. The Lutherans compose a great proportion of the German citizens of the state. Many of their churches are large and splendid. The German Presbyterians are the next to them in numbers. Their churches are likewise large, and furnished, in many places, with organs. The clergy belonging to these churches, have moderate; salaries but they are punctually and justly paid. In the country they have glebes, which are stocked and occasionally worked by their congregations. The extra expences of their ministers, in all their excursions to their ecclesiastical meetings, are borne by their respective congregations: by this means the discipline and general interests of their churches are preserved and promoted. The German Lutherans and Presbyterians live in great harmony with each other; insomuch that they often preach in each other's churches, and, in some instances, unite in building a church, in which they both worship at different times This harmony between two sects, once so much opposed to each other, is owing to the relaxation of the Presbyterians in some of the peculiar doctrines of Calvinism. I have called them Presbyterians, because most of them object to being designated by the name of Calvinists. The Menonists, the Moravians, the Swingfielders, and the Catholics, compose the other sects of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania. The Menonists hold war and oaths to be unlawful. They admit the sacraments of baptism, by *sprinkling*, and the supper. From them a sect has arisen, who hold, with the above principles and ceremonies, the necessity of *immersion* in baptism; hence they are called *Dunkers*, or Baptists. Previously to their partaking of the sacrament of the supper, they wash each other's feet, and set down to a love-feast. They practise these ceremonies of their religion with great humility and solemnity. They, moreover, hold the doctrine of universal salvation. From this sect there have been several seceders, one of whom devoted themselves to perpetual celibacy. They have exhibited, for many years, a curious spectacle of pious mortification, at a village called Ephrata, in Lancaster county. They are at present reduced to fourteen or fifteen members. The *Seperatists*, who likewise dissented from the Dunkers, reject the ordinances of baptism and the sacrament; and hold the doctrine of the *Friends*, concerning the internal revelation of the gospel. They hold, with the Dunkers, the doctrine of universal salvation. The singular piety and exemplary morality of these sects, have been urged, by the advocates for the salvation of all mankind, as a proof that the belief of that doctrine is not so unfriendly to morals, and the order of society, as has been supposed. The Dunkers and Seperatists agree in taking no interest upon money, and in not applying to law to recover their debts.

The German Moravians are a numerous and respectable body of christians in Pennsylvania. In their village of Bethlehem, there are two large stone buildings, in which the different sexes are educated in habits of industry in useful manufactures. The sisters (for by that epithet the women are called) all sleep in two large and neat apartments. Two of them watch over the rest, in turns, every night, to afford relief from those sudden indispositions which sometimes occur, in the most healthy persons, in the hours of sleep. It is impossible to record this fact, without pausing a moment to do homage to that religion, which produces so much union and kindness in human souls The number of women who belong to this sequestered female society, amounts sometimes to 120, and seldom to less than 100. It is remarkable that notwithstanding they lead a

sedentary life, and sit constantly in close stove-rooms in winter, that not more than one of them, upon an average, dies in a year. The disease which generally produces this annual death, is the consumption. The conditions and ages of the women of the village, as well as of the society that has been mentioned, are distinguished by ribbands of a peculiar kind which they wear on their caps: the widows, by white; the married women, by blue; the single women, above 18 years of age, by pink; and those under that age, by a ribband of a cinnamon colour. Formerly this body of Moravians held all their property in common, in imitation of the primitive christians; but, in the year 1760, a division of the whole of it took place, except a tavern, a tan-yard, 2000 acres of land near Bethlehem, and 5000 acres near Nazareth, a village in the neighbourhood of Bethlehem. The profits of these estates are appropriated to the support and propagation of the gospel. There are many valuable manufactures carried on at Bethlehem. The inhabitants possess a gentleness in their manners, which is peculiarly agreeable to strangers. They inure their children, of five and six years old, to habits of early industry. By this means they are not only taught those kinds of labour which are suited to their strength and capacities, but are preserved from many of the hurtful vices and accidents to which children are exposed.

The Swingfielders are a small society. They hold the same principles as the Friends, but they differ from them in using psalmody in their worship.

The German Catholics are numerous in Philadelphia, and have several small chapels in other parts of the state.

There is an incorporated charitable society of Germans in Philadelphia, whose objects are their poor or distressed countrymen.

There is likewise a German society of labourers and journeymen mechanics, who contribute 2s. 6d. eight times a year, towards a fund, out of which they allow 30s. a week to each other's families, when the head of it is unable to work; and 7l. 10s. to his widow, as soon as he is taken from his family by death.

The Germans of Pennsylvania, including all the sects that have been mentioned, compose nearly one third part of the whole inhabitants of the state.

The intercourse of the Germans with each other, is kept up chiefly in their own language; but most of their men, who visit the capital, and the trading or county towns of the state, speak the English language. A certain number of the laws of the state are now printed in German, for the benefit of those of them who cannot read English. A large number of German news-papers are likewise circulated through the state; by which knowledge and intelligence have been diffused, much to the advantage of the government. There is scarcely an instance of a German, of either sex, in Pennsylvania, that cannot read; but many of the wives and daughters of the German farmers cannot write. The present state of society among them renders this accomplishment of little consequence to their improvement or happiness.

If it were possible to determine the amount of all the property brought into Pennsylvania by the present German inhabitants of the state, and their ancestors, and then compare it with the present amount of their property, the contrast would form such a monument of human INDUSTRY and ECONOMY as has seldom been contemplated in any age or country.

I have been informed that there was an ancient prophecy which foretold, that 'God would bless the Germans 'in foreign countries.' This prediction has been faithfully verified in Pennsylvania. They enjoy here every blessing that liberty, toleration, independence, affluence, virtue and reputation, can confer upon them.

How different is their situation here, from what it was in Germany! Could the subjects of the princes of Germany, who now groan away their lives in slavery and unprofitable labour, view from an eminence, in the month of

June, the German settlements of Stratsburg, or Manheim in Lancaster county, or of Lebanon or Bethlehem in the counties of Dauphin and Northampton; could they be accompanied on this eminence by a venerable German farmer, and be told by him that many of those extensive fields of grain, full fed herds, luxuriant meadows, orchards promissing loads of fruit, together with the spacious barns and commodious stone-dwelling houses, which compose the prospects that have been mentioned, were all the product of the labour of a single family, and of *one* generation; and that they were all secured to the owners of them by *certain* laws; I am persuaded that no chains would be be able to detain them from sharing in the freedom of their Pennsylvania friends and former fellow-subjects. 'We will assert our dignity'—(would be their language) 'we will be men—we will be free—we will enjoy the fruits of our own labours—we will no longer be bought and sold to fight battles in which we have neither interest nor resentment—we will inherit a portion of that blessing which God has promised to the Germans in foreign countries—we will be Pennsylvanians'.

I shall conclude this account of the manners of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania by remarking that if I have failed in doing them justice, it has not been the fault of my subject. The German character once employed the pen of one of the first historians of antiquity—I mean the elegant and enlightened Tacitus. It is very remarkable that the Germans in Pennsylvania retain in a great degree all the virtues which this author ascribes to their ancestors in his treatise '*de moribus Germanorum*' —They inherit their integrity—fidelity—and chastity—but christianity has banished from them, their drunkenness, idleness, and love of military glory. There is a singular trait in the features of the German character in Pennsylvania, which shews how long the most trifling custom may exist among people who have not been mixed with other nations. Tacitus describes the manner in which the ancient Germans build their villages, in the following words. '*Suam quisque domum spatiis circumdat sive adversus casus ignis remedium, sive inscitia ædificandi.*' Many of the German villages in Pennsylvania are constructed in the same manner: the small houses are composed of a mixture, of wood, brick and clay, neatly united together; the large houses are built of stone, and many of them after the English fashion. Very few of the houses in Germantown are connected together.—Where the Germans connect their houses in their villages, they appear to have deviated from one of the customs they imported from Germany.

CITIZENS of the United States! learn from the account that has been given of the German inhabitant of Pennsylvania, to prize knowledge and industry in agriculture and manufactures, as the basis of domestic happiness and national prosperity.

LEGISLATORS of the United-States! learn from the wealth, and independence of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania, to encourage by your example and laws the republican virtues of industry and economy.—They are the only pillars which can support the present constitution of the United States.

LEGISLATORS of Pennsylvania! learn from the history of your German fellow citizens that you possess an inexhaustible treasure in the bosom of the state, in their manners and arts. Continue to patronize their newly established seminary of learning, and spare no expense in supporting their public free-schools. The vices which follow the want of religious instruction, among the children of poor people, lay the foundation of most of the jails, and places of public punishment in the state. Do not contend with their prejudices in favour of their language: it will be the channel through which the knowledge and discoveries of one of the wisest nations in Europe, may be conveyed into our country. In proportion

as they are instructed and enlightened in their own language, they will become acquainted with the language of the United States. Invite them to share in the power and offices of government: it will be the means of producing an union in principle and conduct between them, and those of their enlightened fellow-citizens who are descended from other nations. Above all, cherish with peculiar tenderness, those sects among them who hold war to be unlawful.—Relieve them from the oppression of absurd and unnecessary militia laws. Protect them as the repositories of a truth of the gospel, which has existed in every age of the church, and which must spread hereafter over every part of the world.

The opinions respecting the commerce and slavery of the Africans, which have nearly produced a revolution in their favour, in some of the European governments, were transplanted from a sect of christians in Pennsylvania. Perhaps those German sects of christians among us, who refuse to bear arms for the purpose of shedding human blood, may be preserved by divine providence, as the centre of a circle, which shall gradually embrace all the nations of the earth in a perpetual treaty of friendship and peace.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE two following verses, which I have styled an *Orthographical Paradox*, are literally the same in sense, and yet essentially different in their apparent meaning; one being a moral subject, viz. a confession of guilt—the other, a political exhortation. If any of your correspondents should chuse to amuse themselves with an investigation, I would thank them for a solution.

EQUIVOCUS.

An Orthographical Paradox.

I.

TIME rides a pace;
Age comes in place: & I dare sin secure.
In vice *I*am base;
*I*am false in face: nor dare I live more pure.

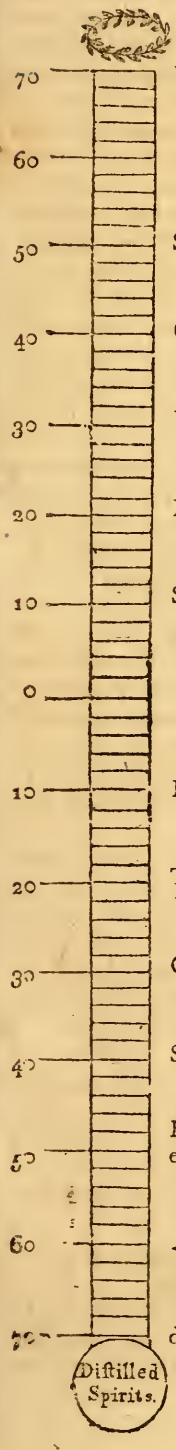
II.

My friend! in peace thou dost rejoice;
But go—and fear with flatt'ring voice
A power supreme to give:
Then grudge to give unbounded sway;
A basis firm in duty lay;
Or go and basely live.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A MORAL *and* PHYSICAL THERMOMETER:
Or;
A SCALE *of the Progress of* TEMPERANCE *and* INTEMPERANCE.

LIQUORS, with their EFFECTS, in their usual order.



For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Thoughts on the CROTALUS HORRIDUS, *or* RATTLE-SNAKE.

IT is a generally received opinion among naturalists, that the *crotalus horridus*, or rattle-snake, offers an easy method of determining its age, by the number of rattles it possesses; each year affording, according to their sentiments, an additional rattle or fibula. The rattle which this MAGAZINE for November, 1786, mentions to have been "taken from a snake of rather a middling size, killed in the summer of that year, near fort Allen," engaged my attention on account of the number of its fibulæ, which were forty four.

From this instance, I was induced to question the authenticity of the reptile's receiving but one additional fibula each year: and upon prosecuting the enquiry, I was rather confirmed in the opinion, that these snakes do frequently part with these fibulæ; which I suppose may be done with as much freedom from pain, as the paring of the nails on the human hand: I therefore entertain a doubt whether the present received method of deciding on the number of years these reptiles have lived, is so certain but that a further investigation may possibly introduce some interesting result on the subject.

In the summer of 1788, a gentleman of some knowledge in natural history, having made an excursion into the back country, had the satisfaction of meeting with several rattle-snakes, which he killed. I saw six or seven of their rattles, and was informed by him, that one of these, composed of the greatest number of fibulæ, (to the amount of fourteen) was taken from a snake not quite three feet in length, and but about an inch and a half in circumference; the largest snake, which was five feet long, had but one rattle, and of course could make no sound with it.

From the foregoing facts I have sometimes indulged an idea, that these reptiles have frequently more than a single cell or rattle in a year; that these horny cells are formed by the excrescence which exudes from the animal; that in proportion as this excrescence abounds, the number of the fibulæ is increased, and that the secretion of this matter in some of them is so small, that they may be many years without furnishing sufficient for a single appendage to their tail. Besides this, there is a second consideration, which appears to me more than mere hypothesis, and may operate against determining their age by the number of their rattles,--I mean the annually casting off their skins, and the rattles being frequently left with the old sheath. It is not unlikely that one of these two causes occasioned the loss which the snake just now mentioned, sustained in the deprivation of this curious appendage; or, perhaps, in passing between the small shrubs such an event might take place; and I have been informed that this last frequently happens. The probability of the one which we have an account of in the MAGAZINE for 1786, having lived forty four years, appears chimerical, its diminutive size scarcely admitting the idea.

The foregoing difficulties in the natural history of the *crotalus horridus*, are offered, with a wish that some ingenious naturalist may take up the subject, and indulge us with his sentiments thro' the medium of your entertaining MISCELLANY: and if the hypothesis here held up should be either supported or rejected by experience, we may expect it will at least tempt him to pursue a study so interesting;—his reward will be the pleasure of conveying information. PHILO-NATURÆ.

On the making of POT-ASH; *by* Aaron Dexter, *M. D.*-----*Communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Boston.*

HAVING had frequent applications from the manufacturers of pot-ash, to examine that article, when condemned by the assay-masters; I have been led to several observations, which are generally the result of experiments, respecting its defects and the causes of its impurity. From a con-

viction that those defects may be easily remedied, I have committed my remarks to paper, with a concise history of the manufacturing this salt, which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and if after their critical examination, they shall be thought to contain any useful hints, they will dispose of them as they think proper.

It is unnecessary to premise, that the great evil which injures the sale, and very much reduces the value of some of the American pot-ash, arises from foreign matters, such as common salt and earth, being accidentally mixed with it.

The furnaces and machines or apparatus commonly used in this country, for extracting the salts from the ashes, and for boiling and fluxing them, are undoubtedly of a good kind.

The first important object to be observed, is to extract all the salts from the ashes. For this purpose, rain or river water ought always to be preferred. The ashes should be saturated and thoroughly wet, and remain, with about an inch of water over the top of them, twelve hours at least: then a small opening may be made in the bottom of the leach tub, which ought to contain a strainer, to prevent the ashes from running off. The lye discharged is fit for immediate use. As soon as the manufacturer begins to draw it off, he must apply fresh water, and continue that application and boiling the lyes, until they are so reduced in strength, as that they will no longer pay the expense of boiling. The ashes are however still to be preserved, and fresh water applied as before; and when drawn off they may be used with profit on fresh ashes, as long as there remain in the lies any salts, which may be discovered by the taste.

The lye that runs off for use, should be filtered as it passes the bottom of the tub, and also as it runs into the receiver; which process may be performed, without any expense or inconvenience, through clean straw. Previous to boiling the lye it ought to stand twenty four hours, and then be drawn into the kettles with great care, so as to leave all the sediment behind. Every precaution should be taken to let nothing fall into the lyes previous to, and whilst boiling: therefore, that injurious practice of laying wood on the kettles for drying, must be avoided.

Strong lyes may always be boiled half way in the first operation; and others much more: after which they must be taken with care out of the kettles, and put into a receiver at hand. Being so shifted, a very small quantity of unslaked lime may be put into it, which serves to clarify and, at the same time, render the lie more pungent to the taste. After standing quietly until it cools to the state of blood heat, it must be again shifted; and in drawing off the lye in every instance, the utmost care must be taken that all the sediment, which is generally a chalky earth, is detained; which process will effectually seperate all the common salt, for that will congeal and crystalize with hot water in the same quantity as with cold water; which is not the case with any other neutral salt or alkali. If after all, from any circumstance unforeseen, the lyes shall not appear pure and clean, after taken from the last sediment, they must stand quiet until another is formed, or until it appears that no other will form: should one form, it must be seperated as before, prior to its being put into the kettles for the last operation. Without these precautions the pot-ash, in consequence of neutral salts and a chalky matter which are obtained from the ashes, will be hard to flux, and require a long time to effect it---which will greatly endanger the kettles; and, after it is fluxed, will be very impure, and sell for a reduced price, if the owner be fortunate enough to find a market at any rate.

The pot-ashes which I have examined, that have been condemned by the assay masters, I have found to contain, principally, common earth; which is undoubtedly the chief source of impurity in the pot-ash of this country. If any crystals of common salt or nitre appear in the sediment, they may be preserved and purified by an easy

process, which is known to people in general who have attended to the manufacturing of saltpetre.

After the lye is properly cleared from earthy matter and common salt, which not only retards the fluxing process, as has been observed, but renders it unfit for many uses, particularly the bleaching of linens---it must continue boiling until evaporation shall cease; then the fire must be encreased until the salts are perfectly fluxed, for the purpose of destroying the inflammable substance, with which most of them abound- which may be determined by the following simple method. Take some pot-ash and dissolve it in water: let there be as much pot-ash as the water will dissolve. Then plunge a piece of silver coin, or any thin plate of silver, into the solution. If the pot-ash contains any inflammable matter, it will change the silver to a dark or black colour, in the same manner as if it had been over the steam of burning sulphur. By this easy experiment the manufacturer will be saved the expense and mortification of carrying pot-ash to market, which must sell for a very reduced price. Should the workman discover, on the experiment being made, the inflammable principle (or, what is called by the workmen, the oily substance, or fire) to exist in the pot-ash, it can be remedied only by dissolving in pure water, and boiling it down and fluxing it a second time; or it may be made into pearl-ashes, by calcination, with little expense.

Some manufacturers may be discouraged from going through this process, by the labour necessary in shifting the lye so often. But if they consider the advantages they will obtain in fluxing their pot-ash, which will be effected in less than half the time required in the usual way--and the great saving in the expense of kettles, by the lyes being made clean and pure; they will be reconciled to the method, notwithstanding the trouble; as their interest will be found, on experiment, to be concerned in its adoption, and as their pot-ash will find a more speedy market, and a higher price. Besides, the manufacturer and the merchant will never be doubtful of their adventures, and the reputation of American pot-ash will be equal, if not superior, to any that is manufactured in Europe.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A DESCRIPTION *of a Machine, called* THE HORIZONTAL SPINNING-WHEEL.

[Illustrated by a Plate.]

IT must always afford us satisfaction to bring into public view, any invention or improvement that may favour the individual or national interest of Americans; we have therefore selected an invention, which while it promises to give employment to the poor, and support to the friendless orphan, may also enable children of either sex to provide for their infirm or aged parents.

The horizontal spinning-wheel, laid down in the plate annexed, was invented about twenty years ago by the late mr. Bernard Barton of Carlisle in England, a very ingenious linen manufacturer. At this machine twelve little girls may spin at once. It is so easily managed, that a child, with the slightest touch, can either disengage or set agoing at pleasure, any one of its wheels, without interfering with the rest.

This contrivance is so simple and ingenious, that little art is required to keep it in order, if it be properly understood at first.—

Considerably less strength is required here than at the common spinning-wheel; and the original expence of it in England does not exceed five pounds sterling:—it seldom needs repair. Several of these wheels have for upwards of fifteen years been employed in various parts of England, much to the honour of those by whose beneficence they were erected, and to the benefit of thousands of poor children in that kingdom.

Fig. 1.

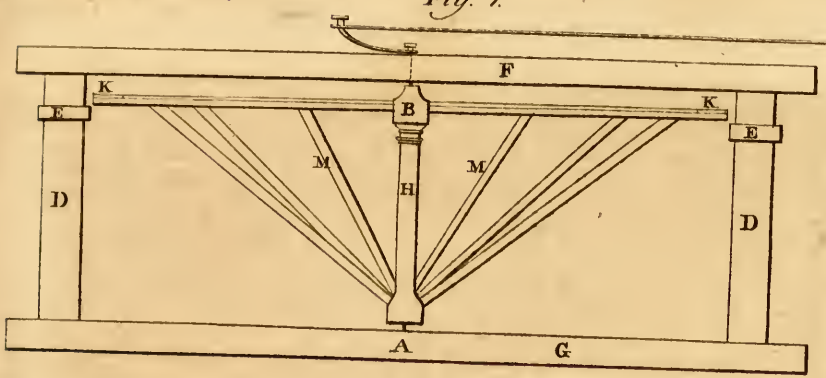


Fig. 2.

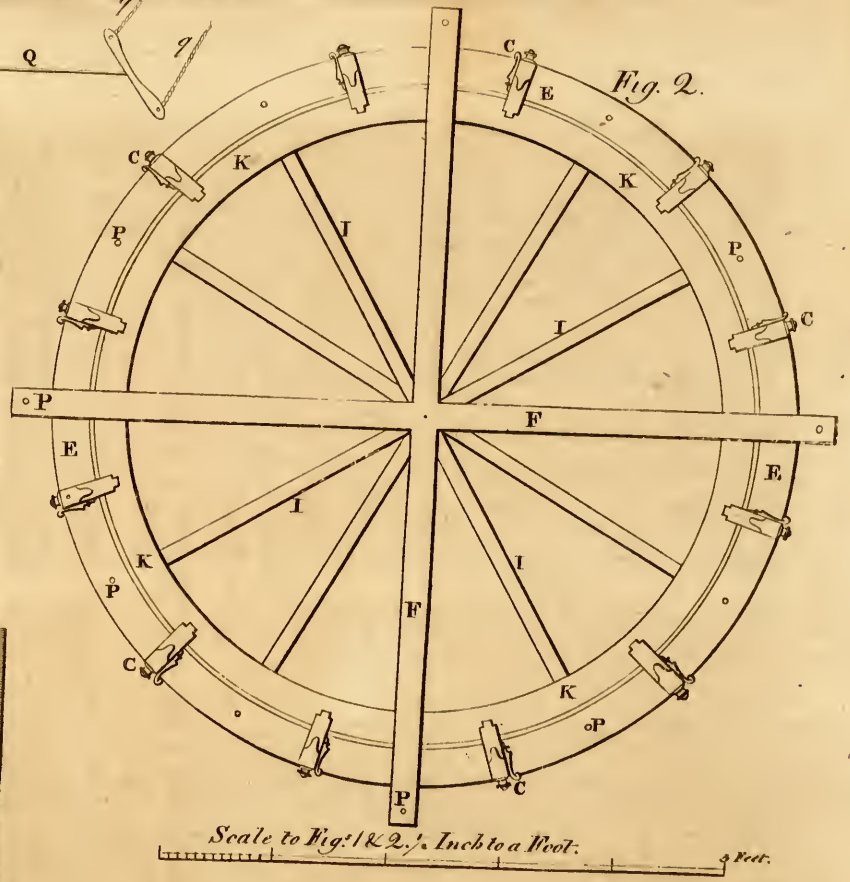


Fig. 3.

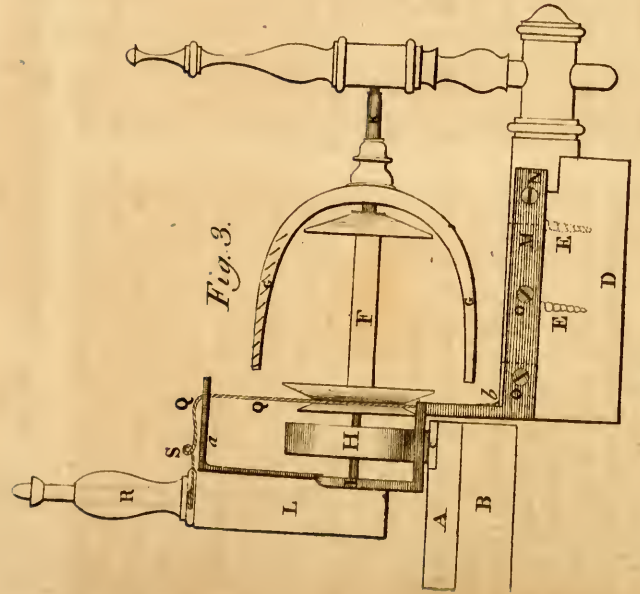
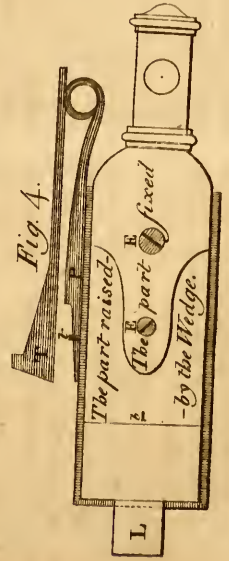
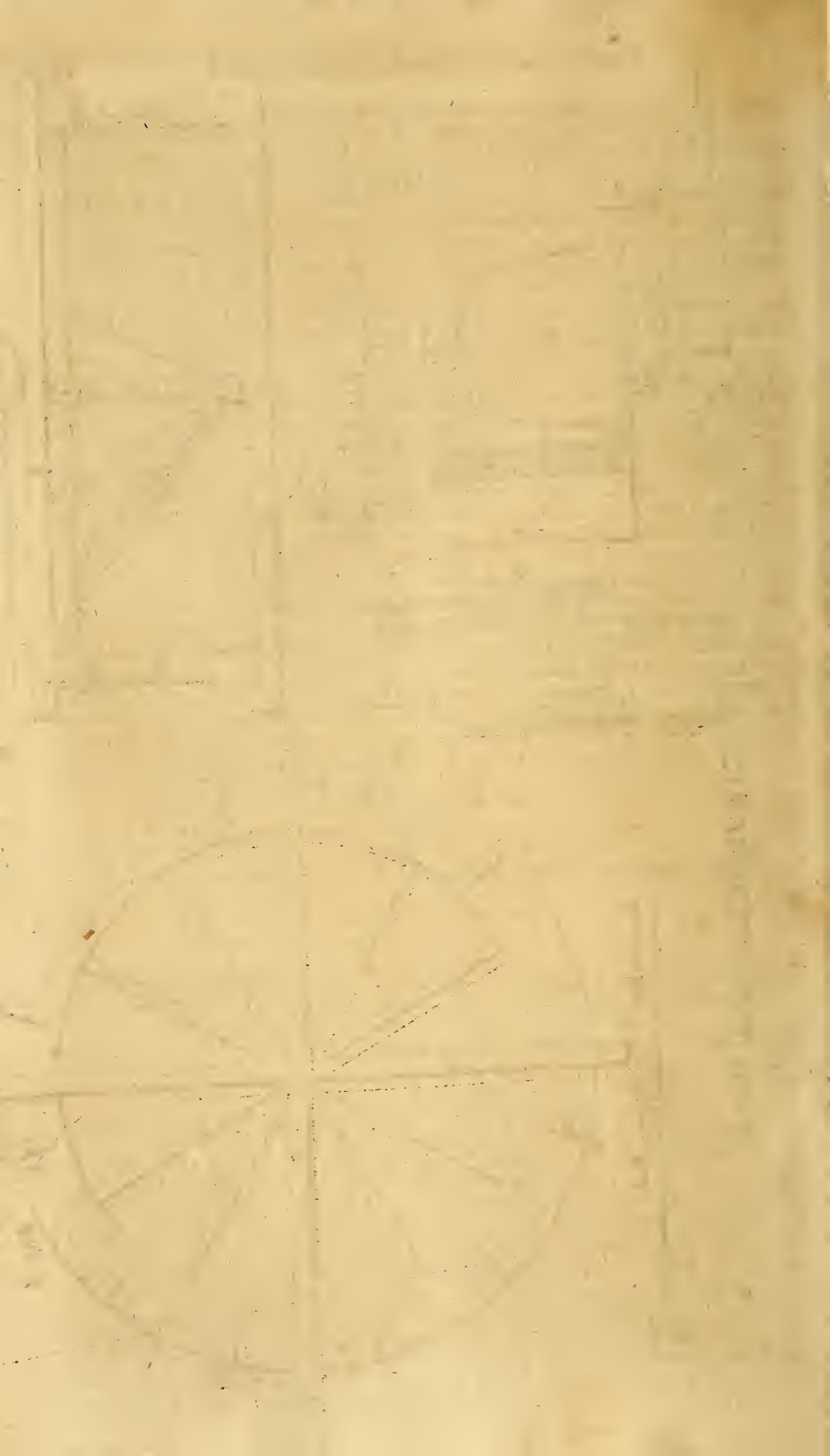


Fig. 4.



N.B. Fig. 3 & 4, are 1/4 of the Full Size.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

Fig. 1.

	Scantling. In.	In.
ADEFG The frame, which has		
D four legs	4 1-4 by	4 1-4
E a circular rail, framed in the legs, near the top of which are placed the bobbins	5	1 1-4
F two cross rails framed on the heads of the legs	2 1-2	2 1-2
G two rails, framed into the lower part of the legs, and which are fixed to the floor, to steady the machine.	2 1-2	2 1-2
M twelve braces framed from the bottom of the column into the spokes	6-8	5-8

Fig. 2.

BHIKM The wheel [which is five feet seven inches diameter] has

H a column or axis [see *fig.* 1.] into which are framed		
I twelve spokes	1 3-8	7-8
K a circular rim, or felley which turns the bobbins	3	1-2

C the bobbins more particularly delineated in *fig.* 3 and 4.

P holes in the circular rail &c. to receive the distaffs.

Q the handle, by which the wheel is turned, and, which is suspended from the ceiling, or upper part of the room, by the cords q. q.

N. B. The corresponding parts of the machine in *fig.* 1 and 2, are marked with the same letters.

Fig. 3 and 4.

Represent the bobbin in two parts, one fourth of its real size, which is almost exactly the same as that used in the common spinning wheel; the principal difference consisting in this, that as the bobbin of the common spinning wheel is carried round by a band, the bobbins of this machine are carried round by pressing on the upper surface of the rim, or felley, of the large wheel, described in *fig.* 1 and 2.

A the rim, or felley, of the large wheel.

B the extreme end of one of the spokes on which the rim rests. [See also *fig.* 1.]

C a piece of leather let into that part of the rim on which the whirlers H of the bobbins press, and which is intended to increase their friction.—Look immediately below H in *fig.* 3.

D the circular rail which is framed into the legs, and upon which are fixed the bobbins by means of the screws, E E.

F the quill, which turns round on the spindle I K.

G the carriers which are fixed to the spindle

H the whirler, also fixed to the spindle, and which presses on the leather C.

I K the spindle, which is supported at the end K as in the common spinning wheel, and at the other end runs in a hole or socket in the lower part of the pillar L, which is supported by the iron plate M.

M an iron plate, which moves on the screw N as a centre, and which is made fast to the part raised by the wedge, by the screws O O; so that, when the wedge P. [see *fig.* 4] is drawn out, the whirler H is raised above the rim of the wheel, and thereby stopped, notwithstanding the wheel is still kept turning.

Q the band, which, by being made tighter or slacker, causes the quill F to take up the thread faster or slower, at the pleasure of the spinster. This band is fastened at one end to the pin R, round which it turns and is there single. From S it is double; and passes through a

small hole near one end of the iron plate *a*. From thence it passes on each side of the quill F, in a groove made for its reception, and is kept fast at bottom by a small wire staple *b*.

[T] *figure* 4 represents the flat side of the wedge P, which when pulled out, acting upon the pin *t*, raises the whirler off the wheel as before described. When the wedge is thrust in again, the whirler falls upon the wheel by its own weight, and is again carried round. Hence, by this simple contrivance, any one of the bobbins may be stopped or set agoing, at the pleasure of each spinster, without at all interfering with any of the others.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A DIALOGUE *between a* MEETING-HOUSE *and a* SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[Written during the late war.]

ECCLESIA AND ACADEMIA.

ECCL. GOOD morning, cousin; how do you find yourself after the late dreadful storm of British devastation?

ACAD. Alas! dear cousin, a dreadful storm it has been indeed;—but I just begin to breathe again. I have for this long time hardly dared to open my mouth.

ECCL. I wonder why mortals can't quarrel and fight among themselves, and murder one another, without venting their spite upon us! This has been termed an unnatural war, and really I am convinced it is; for, otherwise the enemies of our country could never wage war against religion.

ACAD. I have heard of most fearful wars in other countries, but, in modern times especially, never did I understand that such as we, were objects of resentment with either party.—In this conflict, however, I have suffered most cruelly, as well as you; and the ravages of this barbarous foe, have for a long time rendered me useless to myself and brothers. You know me to be the parent of arts, sciences, and language; yet, as if we were the common enemies of mankind, the hostile sword is turned against me and my children, when on the contrary, we have always ranked among the best citizens of the world, and never withheld our services from any nation requesting them. It has ever been our province to feed the hungry—assist the weak—and point out the road to the bewildered traveller.

ECCL. You know, also, that churches have been held sacred in all ages, and that it was deemed sacrilege in all countries to violate temples. As early as the Jewish economy, a murderer even could not be torn from the horns of the altar: but in this war, no deference has been paid to us: we have been turned into riding schools, into military stores, magazines and arsenals. The British profess to be christians and protestants; yea, the supporters and bulwarks of religion: but we have experienced as little lenity from them as if they had been Turks.

ACAD. Yes—and they boast themselves to be the nurses of literature; but, alas! I have found them to be inveterate foes. The scars which I, and many of my sisters have received, will be a lasting testimony of the truth of this assertion: they must attend us to the grave, notwithstanding the doctor's skill in healing the wounds and breaches made in our bodies.

ECCL. But, do you know, cousin, whence arose this British hatred to me and my sisters?--for few of us have escaped with quarter?

ACAD. It would be difficult, per-

haps, to assign a cause ; especially as some of our family have suffered much less than others.

Eccl. You must know, that I have several half, and some whole sisters ; among these I observe that my sisters, Presbetra and Baptista, have suffered more than my eldest sister, Episcopa, or my youngest, Quakera : but I can assign no good reason why the enemy was less sparing of these than of the other. Indeed, they had no just cause to be angry with any of us. It is true, we had not lived together in all that warmth of affection, which ought to animate a family having but one common object in view : I trust, however, we shall be more liberal and friendly in future. But what was there in us to excite a partial distribution of the enemy's vengeance? Surely, they must have had some terrible charge against us:---have you heard nothing of it?

Acad. Yes, cousin, I have been told that you were charged with stirring up sedition and rebellion among your children. This our adversaries held to be a crime against themselves, and even against your own profession : but far be it from me to accuse you ; I only repeat the allegation of others.

Eccl. I own, if it be a crime, that our children have sometimes been exhorted to their duty in defence of those rights and privileges which God hath given them ; and so far as they were led to eye and trust to providence, and be thankful for mercies, whether private or public, it was right. This is one of the ends of our being ; it is consistent with the christian belief.

Acad. As it does not appear, then, that we are accused of any particular offence, the pique may have arisen from the nature of our avocations—which tend to improve the mind and inform the judgment, by which our pupils are led to know and prize their civil liberties, and to oppose tyranny in every form and shape. Pray favour me, cousin, with a detail of your misfortunes, however melancholy.

Eccl. Alas! it makes me shudder, to repeat the outrages I have suffered ; but since you desire it I must comply, and shall expect to hear a relation of your's in turn.

It seems that many of my sisters were much injured by the prostitution they underwent : some were turned into stables, while others were put to the basest purposes ; others were compelled to assist about the vilest disorders of the body, tho' designed for the cure of souls! Beho'd, alas! how different were the effects!———the restoration of health, however indebted to those services, generally ended in their own destruction—the only reward of their ungrateful tyrants.——Oblige me now with your narrative.

Acad. The recital is painful ; but I shall endeavour to proceed in it. My sorrows commenced with the dispersion of my pupils, who, not having taken up the sword, were no otherwise engaged in the quarrel than by *books* ; yet, terrified by the cruelties exercised upon enfeebled age, defenceless females, and innocent youth, they were obliged to leave these scenes of instruction :----hence hundreds will bewail their unavoidable ignorance. As to myself and children, little regard was paid to either of us : crash! was the word ; and, entrance gained by force, a general massacre ensued in my family. Not contented, with Alexander, to ravage the *terrestrial globe*, the insatiable enemy had the bravery to demolish it in a few minutes ; and next, like the giants of old, attempted the *heavens*, and succeeded in this too ; though as often as the thunder of Washington was heard, they would have shrunk beneath the mountains to cover their guilt. Yet all the *elements of Euclid* afforded no *demonstration* to them of the errors of their conduct : his *propositions* were torn out and exposed : and yet these heroes, I will venture to say, never penetrated beyond the *first bridge of asses*. The *theorems of Archimedes*, and the *philosophy of Newton*, fared in like manner. In vain did the *air-pump*, with its last gasping breath, assure them that a perfect vacuum was not to be made by them, though determined to make a *void* wherever they came. The *eloquence of Cicero* could not

save him from laceration. While statesmen, heroes, poets and divines, were involved in the common wreck. Next fell the languages, and every part of *speech* in the grammar begged for quarter. The *nouns* suffered a general *declension*; and though, with united force, they stood to the *accusative* for some time, were all thrown into the *vocative* at last. The *pronouns*, as they frequently stood in the place of the nouns, shared a similar fate. The *verbs* were reduced to the *optative* mood, perpetually wishing to be in any *tense*, rather than the *present*, whether past or future: in vain they tried the *imperative* mood, but *ne occide* would not do. The *supines* lay helpless on the floor, ready to give up the ghost; and every *participle* participated with the verb in all their sufferings, the whole being *passive*. *Adverbs* and *conjunctions* tried, in vain, to rally and join their forces against the common foe. The *prepositions* could no longer stand their ground before the *nouns*, to govern them, tho' armed with the pro and con of each subject. During this havock, the *interjections* were uttering the most melancholy plaints, as—alas! ah! oh! woe is me!—Such was the disorder of my family.

ECCL. Why truly, cousin, your family suffered much, indeed--but how came it that the ravagers desisted before they had demolished yourself in person?

ACAD. Why, just as they were finishing my family, the commander happened to lay his hand upon my polyhedrion, through which he chanced to spy some distant object so multiplied, that seized with a panic, he instantaneously sounded a retreat, swearing bitterly the *rebels* were coming upon him by thousands. In a moment every man of them took to his heels, and thus I escaped with the skin of my teeth. My spirits now begin to revive, under the hope, that knowledge will again prevail, and unite with religion to do good. Then, I trust, we shall see the Ecclesian sisters of every branch walk hand in hand---PROMOTING CHARITY--BANISHING BIGOTRY--AND ADVANCING THE KINGDOM OF THEIR MASTER.

ANECDOTES *extracted from 'The Life of* FREDERIC III *late King of* PRUSSIA,' *published at Paris and Strasburg, in the summer of* 1788, *and now translating in* PHILADELPHIA.

AFTER the battle of Fontenoy, Lewis the XVth dispatched an officer to Frederic, to announce the victory. He arrived in the Prussian camp while the Austrian and Prussian armies were engaged at Freidberg.—The affair terminating in favour of the latter, Frederic returned, by the same messenger, this witty and laconic answer:— "Sir, I have paid at Freidberg the bill of exchange you drew on me at Fontenoy."

THE battle of Molwitz was the first in which Fred was personally engaged.—The onset proving unfavourable to the Prussians, the king was seized with a panic, and fled for shelter to a mill near Ratisbon. Here he was found lying on a couch in despair, when one of his light-horsemen arrived to tell him his troops were victorious.—The wags of that day repeated upon this occasion, what had been said before of a French general---who also hid himself in a mill, during a battle, while his troops were gaining a victory.— "He is covered with glory———and meal."

DURing the flight of Fred. from the field of Molwitz, he was pursued by an Austrian Hussar; and finding it impossible to escape, he suddenly turned round his horse, and waited his enemy's approach, calling out— "Let me proceed, Hussar! and thou shalt be rewarded." Recollecting the portrait of the king, the Hussar is struck with surprize and respect; lets fall his sabre, and thus answers:— "Agreed!—after the war."——"Adieu! 'till our next meeting,"—says the king.

This Hussar was afterwards made a lieutenant general in the Prussian service, colonel of a regiment of Hussars, and knight of the order of the king of Prussia. His name was Paul Werner.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES.

WHEN Charleston was invested in 1780, the besieged, to maintain a communication with the country, established a post opposite the town, at Hobcaw, on Cowper river, and gave the command of it to colonel Malmedie, a Frenchman of uncommon vanity. Greedy of fame, and flattered with the hope of obtaining it on easy terms, he was extremely inquisitive after the state and progress of his reputation in the town. He never failed to put this question to every person coming to his post—'Pray, sir, vat do de peopl tink of me? Monsieur de Brittagny, serving at that time in Charleston—and a wit—having paid a visit to the new commandant, soon had to answer the usual question—'pray, sir, vat do de peopl tink of me?'—'Truly,' says Brittagny, drily, 'people are divided;—the men think you are an *old woman*, but the women, *una voce*, declare you to be an old *man*.

A Philadelphia justice of the peace having called a gentleman before him on a complaint of a worthless servant, who had, *purposely*, provoked the master to exercise a little discipline (if a shake by the arm may be so termed) assumed the part of the prosecutor, and became lavish of the insolence, and the ignorance too, of office. He concluded a nonsensical harangue, with,—'Your appearance 'mr.——— shall not protect you: we 'are in a land of liberty—and, besides, 'don't you know that justice is blind?' —'As blind as a beetle' answered the gentleman,' for I have been here these seven years, and never knew her discern between *right* and *wrong*.'

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The History of SUSAN ******. *Translated from the French.*

MISERY is the touchstone of virtue. Those who resist its trials better deserve the appellation of wise, than they who usurp the title by declaring against the passions, without perceiving that their stoicism is more dangerous to society than the passions of which they complain. Love, the tenderest and most cruel of all, has made heroes in the cause of virtue—heroes far beyond those who have purchased that exalted name with the blood of their fellow-creatures, and which, although offered them by prejudice, should be refused by humanity.

Love, in a just and generous heart, becomes a virtue; while in a vicious mind, it degenerates into crime. All we should be careful of is, to observe its bias.

The beautiful, the virtuous Susan, whose history I am now writing, is a striking example of the above truth.

Born at Poitou, of a father whose ancestors had long maintained a distinguished reputation in that province, but who had no other title than that of an honest man, nor other employment than the practice of virtue; and, advancing to maturity under the care of this tender father, she escaped the pernicious maxims of the age, and the dangerous influence of corruption. His prudence made her see, at a distance, the dangers to which her sex and beauty would be exposed; and his care served to shelter her from every attack: as the lofty poplar, guards the tender vine from the ardent rays of a meridian sun, and the chilling winds of the boisterous north.

Unhappily, at too early a period a sudden death deprived Susan of her support, her father and her friend.

She fell into the hands of an aunt, who, in consequence of consanguinity, took upon her the charge of finishing her education. Great God! how

great the transition from the principles formerly received! Happily, those principles had taken too deep a foundation to be easily effaced. The impressions of our infancy are seeds that nothing can root out: the passions sometimes violate, but never entirely efface the sacred characters imprinted on our hearts.

The change was extremely distressing to the young Susan: her father's house was a temple dedicated to virtue: her aunt's the rendezvous of pleasure and voluptuousness.

Possessing all the graces, and many acquired talents, Susan soon became an object of admiration with all the young men who frequented her aunt's. Though her beauty inflamed the hearts, her modesty, so rare in her present line of life, checked the ardour of their addresses, and repressed their declarations.

The marquis de P---, then as famous for his debaucheries as he has since become infamous by his crimes, was the first to discover his passion. Susan's answer was adequate to what she thought due to the marquis' name and rank, but hoped her friends would not force her to marry a man she could not love. P---was not pleased with the candor and prudence of this reception; he therefore addressed himself to the aunt. As he was at that time possessed of large estates, though they have been since dissipated, madam R--received his proposals with avidity, regarding them as very advantageous for her niece. When the marquis withdrew, Susan was summoned to attend. 'Be attentive!' says the aunt. 'I am not a foolish philosopher 'like your late father, but have as 'much regard for you as he had; and 'now I have it in my power to make 'an establishment for you, superior to 'any thing your wise father would 'have thought of. Plutus ought al-'ways to be high priest to hymen, and 'it is by him I desire you should be 'for ever united to the marquis de P-- 'He loves you: it is a match you had 'no reason to expect, and which you 'will never again obtain, if you per-'mit it to escape.'

'They are sufficiently rich,' says Susan, 'whose wishes are regulated by 'the chaste desires of nature; and 'those are always poor who suffer am-'bition to usurp unlimited dominion 'over them. The desire of possessing 'honours beyond their reach, prevents 'their feeling the value of what is al-'ready in their power, rendering those 'we desire necessary, and those we 'possess useless.'——'Hold!' cries the aunt, 'this I believe, is what 'they call sublime morality;——— 'pity it should lead to an hospital.' 'But my dear aunt to be united for 'ever to a man, for whom we feel not 'the least tenderness, nor even esteem; 'and you must allow the conduct of 'the marquis de P--'——'You have 'much to complain of, truly,' interrupted her aunt; 'the marquis loves 'pleasure; you will live the happier 'for it: he will search it on his side, 'and leave you at liberty to do the 'same: young and handsome, you 'will readily find numbers of agreeable 'men glad to partake of it with you.'

'My father, replied the blushing Susan, 'always told me, that the de-'formity of the soul was only the more 'shocking when united to a beautiful 'body. If the supreme being has 'formed us after his own image, and 'given us beauty, by our own virtues, 'we ought to finish the resemblance.' 'No more of this—leave your fa-'ther's ashes to repose!' cried the aunt, with anger, 'and prepare to 'receive the honour intended you;'— and left her.

The marquis had no intention to conclude this marriage, but only desired to amuse the aunt, that he might gain time to seduce the niece. When he perceived the greatest difficulty would be from the young one, he first redoubled his endeavours to gain the old lady, and soon discovered her eagerness to see her niece the marchioness P——. After making this discovery, he took measures accordingly.

One day, being alone with madam de R——, he appeared extremely melancholy. 'What is the matter with 'you, monsieur le marquis?' 'I am

'the most unhappy of men,' said the perfidious P--- ; 'I shall die with sor-'row—I must renounce the adorable 'Susan.' 'And why renounce her?' says madame de R----, interrupting him ; 'I will bring her to terms ; she 'is a littl fool, and it is necessary to 'teach her wisdom.' 'Alas! my dear 'aunt, it is not Susan, alone, who op-'poses my happiness : attend, and be 'sensible of my misery.'

'Penetrated with your kindness, in 'favouring my love, I was so weak as 'to think it would be attended with 'the like favourable sentiments by 'others : I therefore communicated 'the attachment to my uncle, the duke 'de ——. He no sooner was acquaint-'ed with it, than I was threatened with 'all the ills his vengeance could dic-'tate : the least of them was the being 'disinherited. But this should not stop 'me, did I not reflect that by a public 'marriage I should deprive Susan of 'all that splendour so justly her due. 'You see my happiness is far distant— 'perhaps entirely annihilated, unless 'a secret marriage unites us, 'till the 'death of my uncle. If you would 'consent to this,' saying it with a ti-mid and embarrassed air,—'if you 'would consent, my dear aunt, we 'would all three go to Paris ; there, 'in the chapel of my hotel, by my own 'chaplain, and in the presence of your 'self and some secret witnesses, the 'indissoluble union might be formed :' —at the same time threatening to pierce his heart if he was refused, since he could not live without his beloved Su-san.——Madame de R———, alarm-ed and softened, promised him all the assistance in her power.

Susan, who had heard the despair-ing exclamations of the marquis, had run to her aunt's chamber, 'Come,' says the aunt, 'enjoy the satisfatcion 'of seeing one of the most faithful of 'lovers perish at your feet, and re-'flect that his death is caused by your 'obstinate refusal.'

The marquis threw himself on his knees ; Susan, amazed and confused, made no reply. Her aunt, regarded this silence as an insult committed against the most tender love, and up-braided her in the cruelest language. 'I see,' says she, 'the cause of your 'refusal :———a more happy lover 'has found the way to that haughty 'heart. For him, in secret, you are 'more condescending.'———Susan was unprepared for this reproach.— She could only justify herself by her tears. How could she bear to see her virtue sacrificed, even while exerting it?—But to minds accustomed to vice, whatever opposes their views, is cri-minal.

Susan, insulted, despairing and alarm-ed, retired to her chamber : her aunt followed, and again treated her yet more unworthily, dwelling particular-ly on the injurious suspicions with which she had overwhelmed her, be-cause she perceived they had the great-est effect.

It was the first time Susan had ever disobeyed. She regarded the unjust sorrows with which she was oppressed, as a punishment for her diobedience. Without friends, without advice, aban-doned by the whole earth, she pro-mised all that was required from her.

The next day the three set off for Paris ; the marquis had all things pre-pared for their reception : one of his vile companions officiated as priest, and his domestics as witnesses.

The aunt returned a few days after : but heaven punished her crimes by an untimely death : The horses of her carriage took fright, and, attempting to save herself, her cloaths caught the wheel, and dragging her a consider-able distance, she died shortly after-wards, in the greatest torments.

I shall spare the compassionate read-er a particular recital of the sufferings, experienced by the unfortunate Susan, during the three years she passed with the depraved P----. She was the mar-tyr of his caresses :——I say the mar-tyr ; for virtue, allied to vice, renounc-es its pretensions to happiness.

P——'s family, who were ignorant of the greatest part of his debauchery, and who attributed his wildness to youth, endeavoured to detach him from his former courses by marriage ; and chose, for this purpose, mademoi-selle de B——, a young lady of great

merit, daughter to the marquis of that name: his name alone is a sufficient eulogy.

This news made the unhappy Susan conceive some hopes, that her union with the marquis drew towards a conclusion. She knew she had been deceived: P--- had not the generosity to let her remain ignorant of her true situation. But she extorted from him a promise that he would place her in a convent.

I had been some years acquainted with the marquis de P——; the same taste for pleasure united us; though I was at that time entirely ignorant of his depravity. We had been separated for some time; I was pleased when we met again. He concealed from me his intended marriage, but acquainted me with this connection with Susan, without explaining to me her real situation. I begged permission to wait on madame la Marchioness; to this he agreed, and invited me to sup with them that evening. After a few turns in the Palace-Royal, we repaired to their lodgings, at the Hotel d'Entragues. I saw the adorable Susan. Our meeting appeared one of those strokes of sympathy which, in an instant, decide the fate of lovers. My first compliments partook of my agitation: her behaviour was not more tranquil. This interview gave rise to an attachment, and fixed it for life.

The marquis de P--- was only an acquaintance; but my sentiments of honor made me regard my growing passion as extremely reprehensible. An attempt to gain the affections of his wife appeared to me as culpable as seducing her person. What the corruption of the age calls only politeness, probity must regard as criminal, however warranted by fashion. This moral, pure as it is, inspires only gaiety in the breast of the polite.

The only means to avoid the misery I foresaw, was never more to see Susan; and I took this cruel resolution. Should I have kept it? I know not. I both feared and desired the hour to withdraw; it arrived. While taking leave, P—— told me the little pleasure I appeared to take in the company of his wife excluded him from importuning me to visit them frequently. Susan added nothing to this compliment, but appeared to expect my answer with the greatest inquietude. It was such as politeness and custom dictate.

[*To be continued.*]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

THE true end of travel is to acquire *knowledge*—not to satiate *mere curiosity*. He who leaves his country in search of taste, science and the useful arts; who has sense to reject the dross, and retain the gold of his discoveries----to give it currency at home; who culls the fairest exotics, to plant and foster them in his native soil—confers a blessing on his country, as a citizen---on society, as a man.

Science is not the spontaneous growth of any country- -it may be cultivated every where. *Application* is the soil in which it delights; *genius* the quickening spirit of its vegetation. How great is the distance between a scientific and a barren mind! The former, like a garden of true taste, unfolds the latent charms of nature; the latter---what is it?----but a dark a, dreary waste!

The conceptions of a youthful mind are generally bold and lively---a wild exuberance of fancy requiring the pruning-knife of experience.

Those who profess to make prudence the guide of *all* their actions, always consider *self* in the first place: with such, prudence is often used as a cloak to cover vices; or, at best, to conceal the absence of all *noble virtues*.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

STRICTURES *on the* STYLE *of Doctor* BLAIR.

THE following Critique is part of an ingenious article in the Critical Review, which appeared in London soon after the publication of Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. In order to render them the more useful, we have given references to both the British and American impressions.*

REDUNDANCIES.

'Sentences, as the author rightly observes, should be cleared of redundant words, and redundant members.' Lond. ed. p. 227. Amer. ed. p. 99.

The small stock of words, which men, *as yet* possessed. Lon. 106. Am. 47. Let us proceed to consider *of* the style of language. Lon. 111. Am 49. The main design of this lecture is to consider *of* the means to be used for improvement in eloquence. Lon. ii. 228. Am. 216. To unite *together* copiousness and precision. Lon. 203. Am. 88. Going before them, or following *after* them. Lon. 281. Am. 122. What goes before, and immediately follows *after*. Lon. 293. 415. Am. 127. 182. What goes before may give light to what follows *after*. Lon. ii. 262. Am. 291. Inserted into what follows *after*. Lon. ii 262. Am. 331. The more exactly *that* this track is pursued, the more *that* eloquence is properly studied, the more shall we be guarded, &c. Lon. ii. 5. Am. 221. Provided always *that* so much union be preserved. Lond. ii. 109. Am. 265. He must always take care, that *any* such allusions be natural and easy. Lon. ii. 116. Am. 268. But *for you*, whenever I hear you, I go away displeased with myself. Lon. ii. 126. Am. 272. It must needs give pleasure, if we *shall* find the beauty and dignity of the composition adequate to the weight and importance of the matter. Lon. ii. 385 Am. 84. The more *that* this unity is rendered sensible to the imagination, the effect will be the better. Lon. ii. 413. Am. 36. The nearer *that* a poet can bring the representation to an imitation of nature, the impression will be the more perfect. Lon ii. 510. Am. 433.

Passages in which things are supposed to be in ONE CLASS, and, at the same time, represented as belonging to ANOTHER.

The relations, which of all *others*, we have the most frequent occasion to mention. Lon. 150. Am. 66. The relations which, of all *others*, are *by far* the most fruitful of tropes. Lon. 293. Am. 128. Our past misfortunes afford a circumstance, the most favourable of all *others*, to our future hopes. Lon. ii. 63. Am. 245. Sure of acquiring that fame, and even veneration, which is, of all *other* rewards, the greatest incentive to genius. Lon. ii. 255. Am. 328.

The SUPERLATIVE degree instead of the COMPARATIVE.

Which of these two methods is of the *greatest* utility and beauty. Lon. 152. Am. 67. Of the two it is the *safest* extreme. Lon. 217. Am. 95. When our sentence consists of two members, the *longest* should, generally, be the concluding one. Lon. 238. Am 104. It remains, to this day, in doubt, whether his beauties or his faults be *greatest*. Lon. ii. 523. Am. 443.

DOUBLE COMPARATINES.

Lesser differences. Lon 27. Am. 12. Attend to all the *lesser* and more refined graces. Lon. 43. ii. 22. Am. 19. 228. The *lesser* forms of poetry. Lon. ii. 335 Am. 362.----*Lesser* is a corruption of *less*; but the author has innumerable authorities for using it.

* The American copy was published in one volume, quarto, by Mr. Robert Aitken, of Philadelphia.

Adjectives having a SUPERLATIVE signification, improperly used in a COMPARATIVE sense, or compared by *more* and *most*.

The characters of taste, when brought to its *most perfect* state, are reducible to two, delicacy and correctness. Lon. . Am.* ----*Most perfect*, tho' a common, is not an eligible expression; because *perfect*, being an absolute term, cannot with *strict* propriety be used comparatively. In this passage it would be better to say, its *perfect*, or, its most *improved* state.

Nothing that belongs to human nature is *more universal* than the relish of beauty. Lon. 17. Am. 8. The foundation, upon which they rest, is what has been found from experience to please mankind *most universally*. Lon. 31 Am. 14. We can conceive no motive which would *more universally* operate upon men. Lon 102. Am. 45. The vehement manner of speaking by tones and gestures became not *so universal*. Lon. 116.- Am. 51. Music is known to have been a more extensive art among them, than it is with us; *more universally* studied. Lon. 252. Am. 110. The practice of reading sermons has prevailed *so universally* in England. Lon ii. 43. Am. 237. Nothing has *so* great and *universal* a command over the minds of men as virtue. Lon. ii. 230. Am. 317. The reputation of *great* ancient classics being so early, so lasting, *so universal*, among all the most polished nations. Lon. ii. 252. Am. 326. Thuanus has, by attempting to make the history of his own times *too universal*, fallen into the same error. Lon. ii. 266. Am. 303.-- We may say, more *general*, more *extensive*, &c. but we cannot, with any propriety, say *more universal*.

ADJECTIVES instead of ADVERBS.

We can *much easier* form the conception of a fierce combat between two men, than between a bull and a tiger. Lon. 31. Am. 154. --We can *more easily*.

It might be requisite for them to be *exceeding* full. Lon. ii. 170. Am. 266.

ANY instead of EITHER.

The verse marches with a more slow and measured pace, than in *any* of the two former cases. Lon. ii. 330. Am. 360.

EITHER instead of EACH.

Truth, duty, and interest. But the arguments directed towards *either* of them are generally distinct. Lon. i. 184. Am. 298. --*Either* refers to *two* things only.

The distributive noun NEITHER, improperly followed by the possessive pronoun in the PLURAL number.

Sight and feeling are, in this respect, perfectly on a level; *neither* of them can extend beyond *their* own objects. Lon. 413. Am. 181.-- *Its* own objects. *Neither* relates to two persons or things taken separately.

EACH improperly followed by a verb in the PLURAL number.

Here are several different objects, and *each* of them *are* addressed or spoken to. Lon. 335. Am 147.---*Is* addressed.

EACH OTHER instead of ONE ANOTHER.

By what bond could any multitude of men be kept together, *until once*, by the intervention of speech, they communicate their wants and intentions to *each other*. Lon 100. Am. 44. Objects could not be discerned from *each other*. Lon. 156. Am. 68.-- A great number of governments rivals of *each other*. Lon. ii. 11. Am. 223.

ONE ANOTHER instead of EACH OTHER.

Two men, ignorant of *one another's* language. Lon. 102. Am. 45. The close relation of any two words to *one another* in meaning. Lon. 122. Am. 54 Where two things are compared or contrasted to *one another*. Lon. 243. Am. 106. Which two opinions are entirely consistent with *one another*. Lon. 4 0. Am. 216. The characters of Corneille and Racine are happily contrasted with *one another*. Lon. ii. 20. Am. 4 2 --*Each other*, like the word *both*, ought only to be used when we are speaking of two things; *one another*,

* The page is omitted in the original.

when we are speaking of more than two. ONE followed by a pronominal adjective in the PLURAL number.

It has been advised by writers on this subject [action] to practise before a mirror, where *one* may see, and judge of *their* own gestures. Lon. ii. 222. Am. 314.

THEM BOTH.

The representing *them both* as subject, at one moment, to the command of God, produces a noble effect. Lon. 62. Am. 28. The single word 'ascertain,' conveys the import of *them both*. Lon. 418. Am. 183. Ezekiel, in poetical grace and elegance, is much inferior to *them both*. Lon. ii. 403. Am. 391. --*Them both* is an awkward pleonasm.

The RELATIVE not agreeing with the ANTECEDENT.

That ingenious *nation*, *who have* done so much honor to modern literature. Lon. ii. 284. Am. 340.---*The writers* of that ingenious nation.

VERBS in the PLURAL NUMBER instead of the SINGULAR.

A great *mass* of rocks thrown together by the hand of nature, with wildness and confusion, *strike* the mind with more grandeur, than if they had been adjusted to *each other* with the most accurate symmetry. Lon. 52. Am. 23 --The author might have said, *vast* rocks thrown together. *Mass* is not a noun of multitude.

My heart begins to be touched; my gratitude *or* my compassion *begin* to flow Lon. ii. 192. Am. 301.--- *Begins* to flow.

The smart, *or* the sneering manner of telling a story, *are* inconsistent with the historical character. Lon. ii. 253. Am. 336. 'Neither the one, *nor* the other, *find* a proper place in history. Lon. ii. 280 Am. 339. What the heart *or* the imagination *dictate*. Lon. ii. 299. Am 347. There was much genius in the world before there *were* learning or arts to refine it. Lon. ii 343. Am. 366 --Before there *were arts* or learning.

YOU WAS instead of YOU WERE.

You *was* in distressed circumstances; you *was* pushed to the utmost. Lon. ii. 185. Am. 298. When you *was* most in earnest. Lon. ii. 219. Am. 312.---*You* in English, *vous* in French, and *voi* in Italian, are uniformly and indisputably pronouns of the *plural* number. The use of them, in speaking to one person, is a modern refinement, intimating, that we regard the person we are speaking to, as much as we do a multitude of other people.

The SUBJUNCTIVE mode instead of the INDICATIVE.

I must observe, that, although this part of style *merit* attention, and *be* a very proper object of science and rule; although *much* of the beauty of composition *depend* on figurative language; yet we must beware of imagining, that *it* depends *solely*, or even chiefly, upon such language. Lon. 277. Am 120. ---That figurative language merits attention, and is a very proper object of science and rule, are positions which do not admit of the least doubt, and therefore should not have been expressed in the subjunctive mood; more especially as the verb *depends*, in the same sentence, and in the same circumstances, is used in the indicative.

We shall be disgusted if he give us too much of the servile employments, and low ideas of actual peasants; and if he *makes* his shepherds discourse as if they were courtiers, &c. Lond. ii. 338. Am 364.

It *were* much to be wished, that some such work were undertaken. Lond. ed. 201. Am. 88. It *were* to be wished, for the honor of his memory. Lond. ii. 301. Am. 348. ———'It *were* to be wished' is an absurd phrase. There is no pretence for the use of the subjunctive mood in this case. 'It *is* to be wished' is the proper expression

Sermons are always the more striking, and commonly the more useful, the more precise and particular the subject of them *be*. Lon. ii. 09 Am. 265.—Here is likewise no pretence for the use of the subjunctive mood; and *be*, in the indicative, is obsolete.

VERBS which ought to be in the ACTIVE, or the PASSIVE voice, employed as NEUTERS.

The mist *dissipates*, which seemed formerly to hang over the object.---

Lon. 21. Am. 9.---The mist *is dissipated, evaporates,* or, *disappears.*

This manner of writing *obtained* among the Assyrians. Lo . 34. 145, 146, 151, &c. Am. 59, 63, 64, 66, &c. ---*Obtain d* is frequently used as a neuter verb; but *prevailed* is preferable.

This readily *connects* with the flourishing period of a plant. Lon. 281. Am. 122 The reader soon *wearies* of this play of fancy. Lon. 313. Am 136. To keep up the reader's attention, and to prevent him from *tiring of* t e author Lon. 382. Am. 167 - By *tiring of* the author, the professor means, *being tired* of him. But in this sentence, the expre sion can only signify the reader's tiring or fatiguing the author.

Such authors as those one never *tires of* reading L n 395. Am. 173. Lest the reader should *tire of* what he may consider as petty remarks. L n. 467. Am. 206. Every audience is very ready to *tire*. Lon. ii. 60. Am. 244. They begin to *tire*. ib. They will *tire of* it, and f rget it. Lon. ii. 175. Am. 294.---The verb *tire*, like the word *fatigue*, is generally used in the passive form : as, he is *tired* with reading, or, he begins to *be tired*.

The use of the word APPLIES,

The word 'nature' would have equally *applied* to idea and to soul. Lon. 44 . Am. 197.—have been equally *applicable*.

The epithet 'stately' *applies*, with more propriety, to 'palaces.' Lon. 466. Am. 205.—My other observation, which *applies* equally to dean Swift and mr. Addison. Lon. 495. Am. 218. The saying *applies* to the subject now before us Lon. ii 303.—Am 349.—This expression is a Scoticism, which has been lately introduced into the English language by some careless writers.

HAD instead of WOULD, attended with some other improper phrases, or a faulty arrangement.

Metaphors which need this apology of an 'as it were,' *had* generally *be* better omitted. Lon. 305. Am. 133 In this case, figures *had* much better *be wanted*. Lon. 365. Am. 162.—This sentence *had* better *been wanting* altogether. Lon 425. Am 186 He *had* better *have* omitted the word. Lon. 434 Am 190. And *had* better *have been* expressed by, &c. Lon 436. Am. 191. This member of the sentence *had* much better *have been* omitted Lon. 449. 450 ii 159. Am 197 *Had* better *have been* dropped Lon. 450 Am. 197. The parenthesi *had* better (far better) *have been* avoided. Lon. 457 Am 200. By omitting the adverbs, the reader will perceive the gross absurdity of these phrases, *had be wanted, had have been* dropped, *had have been* avoided, &c. The author should have said, this sentence *would* have been better omitted, &c.

WILL instead of SHALL.

Without having attended to this, we *will* be at a loss in understanding several passages of the classics. Lon. 109 Am 48 What we conceive clearly, w *will* natural y express with clearness Lon 402. Am. 176. As this sentence contains several inaccuracies, I *will* be obliged to enter into a minute discussion of its structure and parts. Lon 447. Am. 196. We *will* always be able to give most body to the pitch of voice to which in conversation we are accustomed Lon. 2 6. ii. 206. &c. Am. 111 307. &c.

WILL instead of MAY.

There are few great occasions of public speaking, in which one *will* not derive assistance from cultivated taste, and extensive knowledge. Lon. ii. 234 258 Am. 319 329.

SHALL instead of SHOULD.

If it *shall* now be required, What are the proper sources of the sublime? Lon. 75. Am. 33.

WOULD instead of SHOULD.

The Asiatics at no time relished any thing but what was full of ornament, and splendid in a degree, that we *would* denominate gaud . Lon. 26. Am. 12 There are no two words we *would* more readily take to be synonymous than 'am re' and 'diligere.' Lon. 196. Am. 85. 'Tutus and 'securus' are words which we *would* readily confound. Lon. 196. Am. 85. Without a careful attention to the sense, we *would* be naturally led, by

the rules of syntax, to refer it to the rising and setting of the sun. Lon 213. Am 93. We *would* be greatly at a loss, if we could not borrow assistance from figures. Lon 185*. Am

If I should mingle in one discourse arguments for the love of God, and for the love of our neighbour, I *would* offend unpardonably against unity Lon ii 109. Am 265.--If I were to mingle, I *should*.

From whom [Horace] we *would* be led to form a very high idea of the taste and genius of the Augustan age. Lon. ii. 258 Am. 329. The heroes glorying, as we *would* think very indecently, over their fallen enemies. Lon ii. 429. Am. 403

CAN and COULD instead of MAY and MIGHT.

The difference between them *can* be clearly pointed out. Lon. 40. Am. 18. Some trivial or misjudged circumstances, *can* be overlooked by the reader. Lon 72. Am 32 If it be of that elevating, solemn, and awful kind which distinguishes this feeling, we *can* pronounce it sublime Lon. 75. Am 33. The history of the English language *can*, in this manner, be clearly traced Lon 171 Am. 74. A plain native style *can* be made equally strong and expressive with this Latinised English. Lon. 188. Am. 82. Language *can* be rendered capable of this power of music. Lon 248. Am. 108. How easily *could* it have been mended by this transposition! Lon. 260. Am. 113. This *can* be sometimes accomplished. Lon. 266. Am. 115. Even gloomy and dismal objects *can* be introduced into figures Lon. 30 . Am. 1 1 In solemn discourse this *can* often be done to good purpose Lon. 328. Am. 1 3. This inaccuracy *could* have been remedied Lon. 484. Am. 213. Most, or *all of* the matters, which *can* be the subject of publick discourse. Lon. ii. 47. Am. 238. Formal introductions *can* without any prejudice, be omitted. Lon. ii. 159. Am. 287. Passages *can* be produced. Lon. ii. 455. Am 414 Ghosts, angels, and devils, *can* be conceived as existing Lon. ii. 469. Am. 420

The PAST time instead of the PRESENT.

If any should maintain that sugar *was* bitter, and tobacco *was* sweet, no reasonings could avail to prove it. Lon. 30. Am. 1 Old Horatius is reminded that his son stood alone against three, and asked, What *he would have had him to have done?* Lon. 53 Am. 23---The wish of Horatius must be referred either to the time of the combat, or to the time when the question is asked. In the former case, would it not be sufficient to say, 'What he would have wished him *to do*.' In the latter, 'What he would have wished him to *have done*.' The sentiment, as our author has expressed it, is embarrassed, and requires some amendation

Twisted columns always displease, when they are made use of to support any part of a building that is massy, and that *seemed* to require a more substantial prop. Lon 89. Am. 59. The sentence contains three separate propositions, which *required* three separate sentences to *have unfolded* them. Lon. 447. Am 1 6.--To *unfold* them.

OF instead of FROM.

In an author's writing with propriety, his being free *of* the two former faults seems implied. Lon. 189. Am. 82 The style of dean Swift is free *of* all affectation. Lon. 476. Am. 210. There may be writers much freer *of* such inaccuracies. Lon. 495. Am. 218. Chrysostome may be read with advantage, as being freer *of* false ornaments than the Latin fathers. Lon. ii 37. Am 234. It is not free *of* the fault which I imputed to Pliny's Epistles. Lon. ii. 301. Am 348. Tasso's Aminta is not wholly free *of* Italian refinement. Lon. ii. 350. Am. 369 Racine wanted the copiousness and grandeur of Corneille's imagination, but is free *of* his bombast. Lon. ii. 519. Am. 442.

ON instead of IN.

By the custom of walking often *on* the streets. Lon. 197. Am. 85. The spectator speaks only the language of description, which is always *on* a lower tone. Lon. 321. Am. 140. The capital of all nations, suddenly inviv-

* Here is an error in the reference, which we have not been able to correct.

ed *on* one conflagration. Lon. 359. Am. 158 To place any modern author *on* the same rank. Lon. ii. 38. Am. 235.

AMONG instead of IN.

Among a nation so enlightened and acute, *and where* the highest attention was paid to every thing elegant in the arts, we may naturally expect to find the public taste refined and judicious. Lon. ii. 12. Am. 224. --The preposition *among* implies a number of things, and therefore should not be prefixed to a noun, which either denotes one single object, or an aggregate of many, taken collectively.

NEVER instead of EVER.

Let a speaker have *never* so good a reason to be animated. Lon. ii. 56. Am. 242.

THAT instead of AS.

A direction the more necessary, *that* the present *taste* of the age in writing, seems to *lean* more to style than to thought. Lon. 407. Am. 178. The harmony is the more happy, *that* the disposition of the members of the period, which suits the sound so well, is no less just and proper, with respect to the sense. Lon 411. Am. 180. These rules are the more necessary, *that* this is a part of the discourse which requires no small care. Lon. ii. 161. Am. 287.

INVERTED SENTENCES, which have an air of stiffness and affectation.

Considerable merit doubtless he has. Lon. 396. Am. 173. Of figures and ornament of every kind he is exceedingly fond. Lon. 397. Am. 174. Great virtues certainly he had. Lon. ii. 14. Am. 225. No contemptible orator he was. Lon. ii. 16. Am. 226. Living examples of public speaking, it will not be expected that I should here point out. Lon. ii. 236. Am. 320. Imperfections in their works he may indeed point out; passages that are faulty he may shew. Lon. ii. 250. Am. 325. *Orators*, such as Cicero and Demosthenes, we have *none*. Lon ii. 257. Am. 329. Of orations, or public discourses of all kinds, I have already treated fully. Lon. ii. 259. Am. 330. With digressions and episodes he abounds. Lon. ii. 265. Am. 333. In Dodsley's Miscellanies several very beautiful lyric poems are to be found. Lon. ii. 360. Am. 373. Of parables the prophetical writings are full. Lon. ii 398. Am. 388. Of lyric poetry, or that which is intended to be accompanied with music, the Old Testament is full. Lon. ii. 401. Am. 390. Than Terence nothing can be more delicate, more polished and elegant. Lon. ii. 538. Am. 449.

In these sentences the grammatical order of words would be much more natural and agreeable, than this inverted arrangement.

Suppose a man should gravely and seriously ask a friend to take a walk into his garden, in some such language as this :—' Into the garden let us walk, of flowers it is full, of fruit I think you are fond, on the trees some peaches are to be found, apricots this year I have none, to tea we shall return'—he would be thought a coxcomb or a pedant. Why then should such inverted expressions be used in our compositions?

METAPHORS.

' From the *influx* of so many *streams*, from the *junction* of so many dissimilar *parts*, it naturally follows, that the English, like every compounded language, must needs be somewhat *irregular*. We cannot expect from it that correspondence of parts, that complete analogy in *structure*, which may be found in those simpler languages, which have been formed in a manner within themselves, and built on one foundation.' Lon. 172. Am 75.—In this passage the English language is considered as a river and a structure : but these two images are inconsistent

' Rules tend to *enlighten* taste and to lead genius from unnatural deviations into its proper *channel*.' Lon. 6. Am. 3 —What has genius to do in a *channel*, which is literally the depth of a river?

' Good hopes may be entertained of those whose minds have this liberal and elegant *turn*. Many virtues may be *grafted* upon it.' Lon. 12. Am. 6 ---We can form no idea of grafting on a turn, or a tendency, which is

neither a visible, nor an intellectual object.

'As dr. Young's imagination was strong and *rich*, rather than delicate and *correct*, he sometimes gives it too loose *reins*. Hence, in his Night Thoughts, there prevails an *obscurity* and a *hardness* in his style. The metaphors are frequently too bold, and frequently too far *pursued*; the reader is *dazzled* rather than enlightened, and kept constantly on the stretch, to *comprehend* and *keep pace* with the author. We may observe how the following metaphor is *spun out*' Lon. 313. Am. 137.----The imagination is confounded by this mixture of literal and figurative expressions, and this rapid transition from one metaphor to another.

'*Dryads* and *Naiads*, the *genius* of the wood, and the *god* of the river, were, in men of lively imaginations, in the early ages of the world, *easily grafted* upon this turn of mind.' Lon. 326. Am. 142.---The grafting of nymphs and genii is a new mode of propagation, which has never been thought of before, even by the celebrated dr. Graham; and yet our professor represents it as an *easy* process.

'Comparison is a *sparkling ornament*; and all things that sparkle, dazzle and fatigue, if they recur too often. Similies should, even in poetry, be used in moderation; but in prose writings much more; otherwise the style will become disgustingly *luscious*, and the *ornament* lose its *virtue* and *effect*.' Lon. 348. Am. 152.---We may represent similes as sparkling ornaments of style which dazzle and fatigue the reader's imagination; but we cannot at the same time, with any propriety, represent them as things unpleasing to the palate, or 'disgustingly luscious.'

'The real and proper ornaments of style are *wrought* into the *substance* of it. They flow in the same *stream* with the *current* of thought.' Lon. 356. Am. 160.—The ornaments of style are here considered as capable of being wrought into a solid *substance*; and, in the next sentence represented as a *stream* flowing *with a current*.

There is the same confusion of ideas in the following passages: 'In his humorous pieces, the plainness of his manner gives his wit a singular *edge*, and sets it off to the highest advantage. There is no *froth*, nor *affectation* in it; it *flows* without any studied preparation; and while he hardly appears to smile himself, he makes his reader laugh heartily.' Lon. 382. Am. 167. ---'Lord Shaftesbury is ever in *buskins*, *full* of *circumlocutions*, and artificial elegance.' Lon. 397. Am. 174. ---We may say, Lord Shaftesbury's writings are 'full of circumlocutions.' But if we substitute the author for his works, and introduce him in *buskins*, or in a personal character, we cannot so properly say, he is *full* of circumlocutions, as that he is *fond* of them.

'In that region which it [eloquence] occupies, it admits great scope; and to the defect of zeal and application, more than to the want of capacity and genius, we may ascribe its not having hitherto *risen higher*. It is a *field* where there is much honour yet to be reaped; it is an *instrument*, which may be employed for purposes of the highest importance.' Lon. ii. 44. Am. 238. ----Eloquence is here described as something capable of *rising*, as a *field*, and as an *instrument*; but these are representations, from which it is impossible to form any just idea.

USEFUL HINTS.

THE French have lately discovered that a stout *paper* can be made of the bark of the linden, or linn tree—Pot-ash can be made of the wood. Millions of those trees encumber the fertile lands on the waters of Susquehannah, Delaware, the two Kenahwas &c. &c.

IT is probable that *linseed oil* might be profitably manufactured into *soap*, being worth only four-pence (four-ninetieths of a dollar) per pound in Philadelphia, and much less in the interior parts of the United States—where there is less consumption of oil, and where flax-seed is too low to bear the expence of carrying it to market.

THE people of the United States, who have immense forests to clear, should establish *Glass Manufactories*, and increase them as much as possible. The labour employed to destroy the woods for the clearing of lands, at the same time that it disposes the land to culture, will serve for the productions of a very extensive object of manufacture; therefore, the utility of this destruction is of double advantage. It cannot be doubted that we shall one day be able to furnish Europe with glass-ware.

IT is said that *carriages* of the phaeton and chaise kind are now introduced into London, made entirely of *iron*, and one hundred pounds lighter than those of the ordinary sort and dimensions. They are furnished with loosening and top springs, to guard against accidents; and the inventor, an artist of Hockley, near Birmingham, has in consequence been handsomely rewarded by the king.

THERE are above 200,000 horses in Pennsylvania. If these consume a gallon and a half of grain, or cut straw and meal, per day, it amounts annually to above thirteen millions of bushels worth at one shilling per bushel, near £.650,000. The use of oxen might easily save above half this sum yearly: besides, when worn out with labour, their flesh is valuable.—Where then is the wisdom—where the patriotism, in continuing a practice so deeply injurious?

HOPS being spontaneously produced in America, their culture becomes an object of important concern to Americans. In Sweden, the stems and tendrils are prepared like hemp, of which a strong cloth is made. The sprouts from the roots are a well tasted and wholesome food, and may be eaten as sallad, or boiled and used as greens.

On the manner of destroying Insects which attack Fruit-trees.—From the Paris Memoirs of Agriculture.

'MADE THOSSE having found that oil of turpentine, when applied to animals which were covered with vermin, destroyed these vermin without hurting the animal, the author of this memoir tried it on several kinds of tree-lice and other insects; all of which it killed, without hurting the trees. He then mixed some oil of turpentine with fine earth, so as to make it incorporate well, and added water, stirring it carefully till the whole was brought to a considerable degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped branches of fruit trees covered with insects, which were entirely destroyed by it, eggs and all, without hurting the fruit, branch or leaves. The composition may be gotten off by artificial watering, or left to be washed away by the first shower. From these experiments, he thinks that oil of turpentine may be well employed for killing various kinds of lice that infest domestic animals, and sometimes produce diseases on fruit-trees. Experiments will ascertain how far this remedy will prove efficacious in different cases.'

RECIPES.

For preventing Water from insinuating itself between the junctures of Bricks and Stones.

QUENCH quick-lime with vinegar; mix therewith of iron filing about half the quantity of the quick-lime; add half as much fresh cow-dung: work the whole well together, and it will be fit for immediate use.

For writing blue Letters on Sword-Blades.

THE following discovery to make blue letters on sword-blades, has been lately made by an American gentleman resident at Dunkirk. Take a well polished blade, and hold it over a charcoal fire till it is blue; then, with oil colour, write such letters as you wish should appear and remain, and let them dry; then warm some strong vinegar, and pour the infusion all over the blade, which will instantly take off the blue colour: after this process a little common warm water will take off the oil colour, and the letters will appear and remain of a curious and indelible blue. The same may be done, with equal success, with a common penknife, or any other instrument.

A new-discovered Remedy for the Scurvy in the Gums.

TAKE half a pint of red sage tea; add a piece of allum the size of a large nutmeg, and as much bole ammoniac; of honey a table spoonful; the same of vinegar; set it on a slow fire, until the allum is dissolved;—wash the mouth often. If the teeth are loose, add more honey, vinegar and allum, with port wine.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

L O V E :

Written at the request of Miss L----.

'AND what is Love that thus demands your praise ?'
The fair one asks, who fears to own its sway :
'Tis but desire's transitory blaze,
The fickle, faithless vision of a day.

From beauty's charm its data are begun ;
Passion is bound, but yet the soul is free ;
Enjoyment is its final setting sun,
Contempt and scorn the sad catastrophe.

No, S---y, no—'tis lust alone inspires
The wretch who renders innocence a prey;
Love feels no other wishes, no desires,
Save those which virtue bids us to obey.

'Tis in the mind illum'd, the soul sincere,
The breast where sympathy and pity reign,
Where innocence and chastity appear—
The pleasing passion holds its blest domain.

When first from earth, in spotless virtue drest,
Creation's Lord his spirit breath'd in man,
With social love his bosom he imprest—
The first, the noblest purpose in his plan :

And while, thro' disobedience, ordain'd
Life's thorny path, with pleasures strew'd before,
Toilsome to tread—this greatest bliss remain'd,
When Eden's glowing joys were their's no more.

Where souls congenial sentiments expand,
How blest, how happy must the union prove !
Alike delighted with the mutual band,
Hug the sweet chain—and only live to love.

Be this the only boon I seek to gain,
Be this my pleasure—this my only care—
That, as I wish'd, I may not seek in vain
To find a girl, good, sensible, and fair.

Should the malicious cynic thus reply
(And scorn impress his visage with a smile)
" Within no female breast these charms can lie"—
The wretch is curs'd—because he knows not L----.

The FASHIONABLE LADY; *or,* COUPLE *in* VOGUE.

THE fashionable Lady wakes by noon—
Tho' after an assembly, not so soon—
Then gapes, and stretches, strives t' unglue her eyes,
Knocks hard for Betty—Betty runs, nay flies!
'You saucy slut! I've call'd on you this hour,'—
Then says, 'I'm sick,'—and looks confounded sour.
'I'll bring the cordial, madam, if you please;
'You know it always seems to give you ease.'—
'Ah! so it does—but put some water in't,
'That I may have a draught—I hate to stint,
'Say—where's your master? —gone to th' coffee-house?—
'How did he look?—nay, I don't care a souse.—
'Have all had breakfast in the house below?'
'Yes, madam, that they've had—and long ago.'
'Well—let me see,—but first put on my clothes,
'No—stop!—methinks I feel inclin'd to dose—
'But bring my breakfast, for I am so faint—
'Don't I look pale?'—'Yes madam---but your paint
'Will soon recover that.---Your morning dress
'So well becomes you, that I must confess
'I never knew'——'Oh stop!---you'll make me vain---
'Come---bring the coffee to compose my brain:
'For dancing, and those fashions turn my head;---
'I've dreamt of nothing else all night in bed;
'And I this night must go to see the play---
'Come, Betty, hasten! soon will fly the day.'——
Now huddles on her clothes, and down she sits;
And now she laughs, and next she scolds, by fits.—
'Was ever woman so ill us'd as I?
'My husband cares not if I live or die:
'Always abroad---ah! never found at home!——
'He leaves me here to sit---or out to roam:
'And, were it not for *Friends* to take my part,
'I'm certain, Betty, I should break my heart:
'——Nay more——this very night I might *alone*
'Ride to the play---but for a *friendly one*:——
'Quick, Betty, quick!---you know how I'm undone
'He match'd me for my fortune, not myself'——
'Oh, that I know, dear ma'am, 'twas only pelf
'Has ruin'd my poor master---'bating that,
'He'd be as fresh as ever, and as fat:
'For when I knew him first, altho' put poor,
'He'd scorn to enter at a dirty door:
'By you enrich'd, now grown a rake o' th' town
'Tis ev'ry trapes, instead of you, goes down.'
'Ah! thus it is t' have been so finely bred
That nothing but a handsome man I'd wed:
'He dress'd and danc'd so well! I thought him such---
'But hang the thought---I find I've lov'd too much.
'Howe'er, I'll fit him for it, if I can;——
'Go, give my compliments to mr. Man;

'Tell him his comp'ny is desir'd to day
'To eat a bit of mutton, and to play
'A game at ombre---that is his delight---
'Tell him your master sups at home to night;
'Twill be a good device to get him here,
'And then I'll lure him to the play ne'er fear.
'And, mind you, Betty! dinner's serv'd at four,
'Altho' it be to day an early hour.
'I'll haste to dress, ---the friseur must not stay---
'So run, good girl, the time soon slips away.'
Betty returns, almost quite out of breath---
'Oh, madam, there's a baulk that's worse than death!
'No barber can be got---they're all engag'd.'
At this ma'am stampt, and, seiz'd with fury, rag'd,
And shook the house, and down the toilet fell---
(Ah! dire disaster, much too great to tell)
Poor Veny's leg was broken, loud she baul'd,
The monkey grinn'd—and how the parrot squall'd!
And yet, as if to plague, and more provoke---
In came the husband——Here we leave——no joke.

The COQUETTE *contrasted. By Miss* G**** R****.

THE vain coquette, by study'd arts,
Tries to trepan unwary hearts.
At visits, balls, at concerts, plays,
She would attend whole nights and days:
In trifling all her time employs,
Nor can she taste substantial joys—
This is the bus'ness of her sphere,
And all her knowledge centers here.

But see Amanda! prudent maid,
Endu'd with reason's solid aid;
From foibles of her sex refin'd,
To others' failings wisely blind;
Her virtue in her conduct seen,
No self-conceit does intervene:
Tho' heav'n has form'd her all that's fair,
Yet is her mind her only care;--
With manly sense her soul she decks,
And shines superior to her sex.

The TRANSFORMATION:

A FABLE, *addressed to the* TRIBE *of* BEAUX.

A MONKEY once (an odd petition!)
Begg'd Jove to alter his condition;
And thus his bold request began:
'O, Jupiter! to th' form of man

'Change me, I pray; and let me know
'Each human virtue which, below,
'Completes the creature so approv'd
'And, by the fairer sex, belov'd:
'For sure, as lawfully we may
'Assume the shape of man, since they
'Copy from us each charm and grace
'Conspicuous in the monkey race.'
Jove heard his pray'r---and, what is strange!
That instant to a man did change
His pugship;---who does now begin
To dress, talk nonsense, and to grin;
And is, in mind and outward show,
The very creature call'd a BEAU.

A SERENADING SONG.

TUNE---'*See the conq'ring Hero comes.*'

Gratioso. ROUSE Florella, sounds surround,
Breathing horns my plaints resound.
Horns solo—*Plaintive.*
From invading sleep restrain,
Plaintive horns again complain.
Horns solo---*Sempra pla.*
With a flatt'ring thought inspir'd,
Music is by thee admir'd;
Faster. With haste I to thy walls repair,
And waking sounds soon rend the air.
Gratioso. Thro' æther's sphere with speed ascend,
The floating chords exulting rend,
And undulating round thy bed,
They with my plaints their powers wed.

Sempra placida. Voices accompanied by horns only. I know no crime may Heav'n prove!
But one—if 'tis a crime to love.

Gratioso. Phosphor rousing, as new-born,
The bright precursor of the morn,
Winks Aurora's near advance;
But the sound, in tuneful glance,
Bears to thee on swelling notes
My plaint; while tremb'ling music floats,
Faster. Thro' broken air, and seems to rise;
With them, resistless to the skies.
Gratioso. Silence! all is list'ning round,
The spacious skies seem to rebound,
And the melting sounds now vade,
And waking Echo lends her aid.

Sempra placida. Voice accompanied by horns only. Florella! let soft pity move!
It cannot be a crime to love!

IN SOMNUM.

SOMNE levis! quanquam certissima mortis imago,
Consortem cupio te tamen esse tori.
Alma quies, optata veni! nam sic sine vita
Vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte mori!

IMITATED.

Ah! gentle sleep, tho' on thy form impress'd
Death's truest, strongest, lineaments appear,
To share my couch thy presence I request,
And soothe my senses with repose sincere.
Come, wish'd-for rest! then all my cares relieve,
For at thy kind approach all cares retire:
Thus, without life, how sweet it is to live!
Thus, without death, how pleasing to expire!

Mr. EDITOR,

An ingenious friend, lately observing the motto on my seal, called for a pen, and, in a few minutes, presented me with the following expositions of it: you may place them, if you please, in a corner of the Columbian Magazine.

A READER.

'ESSE QUAM VIDERI.'

I.

BE what you seem---and seem what you should be,
The child of truth, from all dishonour free;
Brave and humane, and generous, just and wise;
Revere what's good---the bad thou wilt despise.

II.

'*Be what you seem*'---let virtue grace thy train,
Court her fair hand---nor court her hand in vain;
Disdaining vice, whate'er the form she wears,
Or tyrant king, or prelate at his pray'rs.

III.

'*Be what you seem*'---let virtue mould each thought,
And form thy heart with every goodness fraught;
Thy tongue persuasive, to enforce them all;
Thy limbs obedient to her honour'd call.

IV.

'*Be what you seem*'---the public good thy care,
Th' unshaken patriot's part with justice share;
Prefer thy country's weal t' ambitious views
Of all her foes---e'en Cesar in thy shoes.

V.

'*Be what you seem*'—benev'lence ope thine eye
And teach thee how her objects to descry;
Befriend the poor---dry up the briny tear;
Nor cease thy bounty each revolving year.

On the unfortunate Countenance of Mr. ————

HAD but *Lavater* seen thy roguish face,
Alike devoid of goodness and of grace---
He'd surely put thee in his devil's place*.

* *Lavater* has copied, in his work on Physiognomy, the face of Raphael's devil;—but he thinks it *deficient* in character.

To REFLECTION.

DAUGHTER of Silence! who detests the scene
Where noisy mirth and midnight frolic dwell,
In terrors drest, or cloath'd in joy serene,
As angels lov'd, or spurn'd as fiends from hell;---
Oh! ever wait attendant at my side,
While life's rude path my erring feet explore;
Be thou my friend each devious step to guide,
Lest folly tempt me to her faithless shore.
Each glitt'ring prospect which the youthful eye
Beholds as pregnant with substantial joys,
Thine aid shall teach in reason's scale to try,
To grasp the substance, but neglect the toys.
So when that awful period has arriv'd,
Which shall the soul from mortal bands untie,
Oh! may I feel that, having rightly liv'd,
By thee supported I can freely die.

The GLIDING SLEIGH.

I.

IMMUR'D too long, FLORELLA sighs
For purer air and genial skies;
And plans, with youth and beauty gay,
New conquests in the gliding *sleigh*.

II.

Ev'n age, forgetting pains and cares,
For wholesome exercise prepares,
And, tempted by the glorious day,
Once more enjoys the gliding *sleigh*.

III.

With second youth his bosom swells,
His former triumphs as he tells;
Then grasps the whip, and drives away,
Exulting in the gliding *sleigh*.

IV.

Secur'd by furs, in decent pride
His spouse sits smiling by his side;
In gentle hints prescribes the way,
And half directs the gliding *sleigh*.

V.

Where yonder cheering sign invites,
With stomachs keen the pair alights;
Confessing, as the bill they pay,
That health attends the gliding *sleigh*.

VI.

The maid, refresh'd with cakes and wine,
Forbids her tender swain to pine;
But lest mamma should chide her stay,
She enters soon the gliding *sleigh*.

VII.

Though many a stream by frost is bound,
Thus health and pleasure may be found;
Then who would fret, to spleen a prey,
When joy prepares the gliding *sleigh*.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE Paris Magazine, for the month of May 1788, contains a letter from the count de Cherissy, a patriotic nobleman, who resides much in the country and is esteemed, after Mr. Duhamel, one of the first experimental farmers in France—concerning the successful cultivation of the new-discovered vegetable called, by way of contrariety, the Root of Famine, from its prodigious increase. As the qualities and use of this extraordinary vegetable are but lately known here, we shall give our readers the substance of the count's letter, which may prompt some amongst our country gentlemen to encourage its growth.—"I sowed" says the count "about seven bushels of the seed in a piece of land containing eleven thousand cubic feet, being two French acres, in the beginning of November. In March the growth was advanced, and I believed, that as the product was abundant, I might encrease my stock by planting a number of slips, which could well be spared. I accordingly had them cut off and set in a light sandy loam, at the distance of about 18 or 20 inches asunder: in the following month they encreased to such a degree, that I compute every single slip to have propagated fourteen fold. In June the crops were perfectly ripe and full grown; and I ordered a certain quantity mixed with mown grass to be given to my cows, which they exceedingly relished, and produced from 29 to 30 pints of our measure each, at every milking. The milk and the butter were both excellent, and entirely free from any rank or disagreeable taste. My labouring horses and mules became so sleek and well coated from this diet, mixed with their ordinary food, that they scarce could be distinguished from the best of my coach and riding cattle. About one pound of this root is sufficient to mix with beans, oats, barley, or hay at each feed, which may be given morning and evening." It does not yet appear that any sheep have been fed with this root, but there can be no doubt that a cultivation of it would be attended with the best consequence.

Oct. 11 1788. A list of the marine forces of this kingdom is now handing about, which makes the following total amount: nine first rates of 110 guns; five second ditto, from 80 to 94; fifty-two of 74; eleven of 64; twelve of 50 to 40 guns; eighty-seven frigates, and sixty-five sloops, all in the best condition, without including old ships.—From this list it appears, the present navy is much superior in number and condition to that of the year 1776,

20th. The chief president of the parliament of Paris, M. d'Aligre, has resigned, and M. d'Ormesson is named in his place.

The bishop of Grenoble shot himself about a fortnight ago, after having delivered one of the most patriotic speeches ever heard in that province. The reason of his committing this rash action is, that he had it printed very differently from what he had spoken; for which reason the gentlemen of the association declared him incapable of presiding over that patriotic assembly.

Nov. 9. On Thursday last the assembly of Notables took place at Versailles; and on Friday the six committees proceeded to business.

On Sunday last the deputies of the states of Provence, which had not been convoked, till last year, for an interval of 147 years, had an audience of the king.

ENGLAND.

The celebrated Herschel's discovery in April last, of the existence of volcanoes in the moon, is a subject of praise in every learned society in Europe; and the king of Prussia has, it is asserted, written a very flattering letter to that eminent astronomer.

Extract from the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for 1791. Published by order of the Commissioners of Longitude.

Advertisement of the expected return of the Comet of 1532, *and* 1661, *in the year* 1788.
By the Astronomer Royal.

The elements of the orbit of the comet observed by Appian in 1532, and by Hevelius in 1661, are so much alike as to have induced Dr. Halley to suppose them to be one and the same comet; and astronomers since have joined in the same opinion. Hence it should return to its perihelium on the 27th day of April, 1789: but it will probably come a few months sooner. It will first be seen in the southern parts of the heavens, if any astronomers shall watch for it in situations nearer the line, or in southern

climates, in the course of the year 1788, and probably not before September. Aftronomers who may happen to be in those parts, will be enabled to direct their telescopes for discovering it is early as poffible, by being furnifhed with the following elements of its orbit:

The perihelium diftance	044851
Place of afcending node	2s. 24deg. 18min.
Inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic	32deg. 36min.
Pherihelium forwarder in the orbit than the afcending node	33deg. 28min.

Time of the perihelium in the latter end of the year 1788, or the beginning of 1789. Its motion is direct.

If it should come to its perihelium on January 1, 1789, it might be first seen in the southern parts of the world, with a good acromatic telescope, about the middle of September, towards the middle of Pisces, with 55 deg. south latitude, and 53 deg. south declination.

An Account of the Cotton-Mills in Great-Britain, and an Estimate of the Cotton-Manufacture of that Country.

One hundred and forty-three Cotton-Mills are now built and in progress in Great-Britain; of which two thirds have been erected within these five years.

Besides these, there are above twenty thousand five hundred hand-mills, or jennies, for spinning the shute for the twisted yarn spun by the water-mills.

The expense of water-mills is	£.715,000
Expense of hand-jennies, houses, buildings, and auxiliary machinery, supposed at least	285,000
	£.1,000,000

The state of the raw materials, and the progressive and astonishing increase of this manufacture, will be best exampled by what follows.

The Cotton and Wool applied to the Manufacture was		*When manufactured supposed to be worth*
Years.	lbs.	
1781	5,101,922	£.2,000,000
1782	11,336,800	3,900,000
1783	9,546,179	3,200,000
1784	11,280,238	3,250,000
1785	17,992,888	6,900,000
1786	16,151,867	6,500,000
1787	22,600,000	7,500,000

Whence it appears, that the cotton and wool applied to the hand and water machines in Great-Britain, in 1787, being 22,600,000 lbs. (worth, in the raw state, about £.2,230,000) was worth, when manufactured, £.7,500,000; yielding the immense profit, to labourers and owners of the mills and and factories, of £.5,270,000 sterling.

As the revolution that took place in Great-Britain and Ireland by the accession of king William the third, is an eventful period in the annals of Christendom, having wrought so great a change in its commercial and political system; it may not be unsatisfactory to such of our readers as are not in the habit or opportunity of such particular information, if we lay before them the state of population that existed at that period, contrasted with what it is at this day; both taken from the most approved and accurate accounts that have been published respecting the undermentioned great cities, &c. viz.

	No. of souls in 1688.	In 1788.
Lond. contained	696,000	1,100,000
Paris	488,000	800,000
Marseilles	200,000	180,000
Lyons	250,000	150,000
Naples	200,000	354,000
Rome	200,000	157,400
Amsterdam	187,000	185,000
Venice	134,000	100,000
Bourdeaux	100,000	200,000
Dublin	69,000	170,000
Rouen	66,000	100,000
Bristol	48,000	50,000
Cork	40,000	90,000
Liverpool	20,000	60,000

By which it appears, that the cities of London, Paris, Naples, Bourdeaux, Dublin, Rouen, Bristol, Cork, and the town of Liverpool, have encreased, and that Marseilles, Lyons, Rome, Amsterdam and Venice, have decayed in their population: from which circumstance, Naples from the fifth has become the third, Bourdeaux from the ninth the fourth, and Dublin from the tenth the seventh in rank, as to the number of inhabitants.

Dr. Adair (in his Philosophical Sketch of the Natural History of the human body and mind) has lately made the following curious and interesting remarks on the shortness of human life:

Of 1000 persons, 23 die in the birth; 277 from teething, convulsions, and worms; 80 from small-pox; 7 in the meazles; 8 women in child-bed; 191 of the consumption, asthma, and other diseases of the breast; 150 of fevers; 12 of apoplexy and lethargy; and 41 of dropsy; omitting other diseases not so well ascertained: so that only 78 of 1000 attain to what may be deemed old age.---

Or, if our readers chuse to take it in another point of view: of 1000 persons, 260 die within the first year, 80 in the second,

40 in the third, 24 in the fourth; and within the first eight years of life, 446, or almost one half the number are cut off by premature death.

Sickly years are from 1 in 4, or 1 in 6 or 7 to the healthy. December, January, and April. are, from observation, found to be the most sickly months, and June the most healthy in the year. January is to June as 11 to one.--*Europ. Mag.*

So different are the laws of China from those of England, that no man can be *harrassed*, even for the king's taxes. after he has begun to till the earth, *i. e.* from about the beginning of spring ill the end of harvest. That wise nation puts agriculture upon the same footing that the English put their senate, and considers the man who cultivates the earth of equal importance with him who makes the laws. Swift seems to be of the same opinion when he asserts, that the man who can produce two blades of grass where only one grew before, is of more use to society than all the writer of political pamphlets that ever were published.

The plan which is said to be determined upon by government will totally stop the circulation of counterfeit copper. Each halfpenny is to contain as much metal as is intrinsically the value of one halfpenny; and the expense of coinage, &c. is to be defrayed by government. Upon calculating the expense of coining them at the Tower, and comparing that calculation with what the Birmingham people offer to do them for, it is found that a most considerable saving will be made by these old practitioners in the art of making money. They are accordingly to be employed.

Sep. 15. It is observed by an officer of rank and great military experience, that the most effectual method of preserving the health of such recruits as are sent from this country, either to Africa or the East-Indies, is to oblige them to bathe every morning as soon as they arrive in the country; and as frequen lv as possible afterwards, while on their march from the sea-coast to join their respective regiments.

About a month ago, on sinking a shaft in the rock of Gibralter, about 30 feet from its northern extremity, and at the depth of 120 feet from the summit of the mountain; the workmen found a great collection of bones, supposed to be those of monkies, and among them the tusks of a boar, enclosed in a hard stone. The curious account for this phenomenon by supposing that there had been formerly many cre ices in the rock; into which those animals, when pursued by men, or beasts fiercer than themselves, fled for shelter; and that, owing to the consequent movement and agitation, the crazy parts would sometimes give way, and bury both the fugitives and their pursuers in one common ruin.

Oct. 10. The comet, which is expected, is a subject of general converfation in Paris; and a lapidary there has contrived a most ingenious method of determining the course of this comet mechanically, without any apparatus of instruments; and Mons. Vadault exhibits a very curious machine, which shews the revolution of the expected comet about the sun. This gentleman is a steady observer of the Newtonian hypothesis.

Some comets, from their apparent magnitude, have been supposed to be equal to some of the primary planets, and larger than the moon. The diameter of that which appeared in the year 1744, was pronounced about three times the diameter of the earth. The tails of these stars are of various lengths: one, which appeared in 1618, had a tail upwards of 100 feet long: another, which appeared in 1680, had a tail about twenty feet in length on its first appearance, but which grew to sixty and upwards: it, however, afterwards diminished very sensibly. Among some uses attributed to these phœnomena, one is conjectured to be that of recruiting the sun with fresh fuel, and repairing the consumption of light by streams perpetually sent forth in every direction from that great luminary!

Translation of an official letter to Henry Zinck, esq. his Danish Majesty's consul at Liverpool. from Copenhagen.

'We can now inform you with certainty, that a truce and cessation of hostilities, from the 16th instant October, to the 13th of November next, has been concluded on at Bawha, under the sanction of the ministers from the courts of London and Berlin, between his Swedish majesty and t eauxiliary forces of Denmark under the command of the prince of Hesse; and that this truce had been signed by the said prince of Hesse, to shew the well-known peaceable sentiments of her majesty, the empress of Russia, and this convention has been accepted of in sure hopes, that during this time conducive measures will be adopted to a succeeding peace.

'We give you this information, sir, that you may endeavour to dissipate any alarming fears which might have influenced any of our merchant ships.

'The Swedes had seized upon ten transports from Norway, for our army in Swe-

den ; but after our claim was made, both ships and cargoes were given up immediately.

' Royal chamber of commerce, Copenhagen, 25th October, 1788.

E. G. Schimelman. C. R. Schestedt.

C O. Lavitz.

The extensive iron works at Coalbrokedale, are now carried on to so astonishing an extent, that they pay near 10,000l sterling per week wages to their different artificers. The roads leading to and from the forges, furnaces, &c. are now laid with cast-iron grooves for the wheels ; by which one horse will draw more weight than four used to do on the common road.

29. On Sunday evening Basilico, the British messenger, arrived from Berlin, with dispatches for our court : the important information has since transpired, that the king of Prussia had marched 12,000 troops into the Dutchy of Holstein ; and that these are shortly to be joined by 10,000 Hanoverians.

Nov. 10. The following is an exact account of the stock purchased for government from the 2d of August, 1786, to the 2d of November, 1788.

	Stock.	Expenditure.
Cons. 3 per cent.	1,499,500	1,117,036 15 7
Red. Annuities	562 000	420,712 12 0
Old S. S. Ann.	617,400	462,986 5 0
New S. S. Ann.	421,400	314,943 13 9
1751 S. S. Ann.	123,000	106,270 17 6
Total.	3 243,300	2,421,450 3 10

13. Two vessels are now fitting in the river at Limehouse, to carry some of the convicts of both sexes to Dartmouth, New-Brunswick, and Carleton, in America. Only those of the best recommendation for behaviour, are, however, to go to these settlements.—*Bad are the best, we fear.*

The king lies dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover. Prayers are put up for him in all the churches.

SCOTLAND.

Kilmarnock, Oct. 28. The following instance is a proof of the increase which might arise from potatoes, if proper attention were paid to their cultivation. From a plant growing in the garden of Mr. Aitken, shoemaker of this place, 101 fine potatoes were taken. Twenty-four of these weighed, one with another, ten ounces each ; eight, which were the least, were larger than plumbs, and the rest far above that size. The only attention paid to this plant was heaping earth about the stem : such a product, if not extraordinary, is certainly an ample reward for so little labour.

IRELAND.

Notice to Mariners.

Londonderry, July 15, 1788. Captain G. Stewart, of the brig Jenny, of Derry, being the 22d of July last, on his passage from Antigua, in lat. 39. 20. N. long. 46. 10. W. discovered a rock about a mile distant. An high surf prevented him from hoisting out his boat, and therefore he could make no other remark than this——that he judged the rock to be about 10 feet above the surface of the water, and about 150 yards in circumference.

Dublin, Sep 26. Sunday morning, a sailor, stowing the gib on board a vessel coming into our harbour, from a port in the Baltic, missed his step and fell into the water, where he remained above an hour, and was taken up without any signs of life. Spirits were applied to his temples and nostrils in vain, till the captain ordered the fume of a lighted tobacco pipe to be thrown into his body. This experiment set his lungs in play, and gradually restored him. He is now perfectly recovered.

Oct. 14. A mill has lately been erected in Newcastle, in which three pair of stones are worked at the same time by the power of a *steam engine.* We hear it is intended shortly to add a fourth pair, and when completed, it is expected to be capable of grinding a quantity of corn sufficient to supply the consumption of thirty thousand people.

SPAIN.

It is said that a total abolition of the court of inquisition is positively in agitation ; and a plan is forming for a more rational mode of trying ecclesiastical delinquents. These are among the efforts of the present enlightened age to to dispel the mists of ignorance and superstition.

Valadolid, July, 28, 1788. While the different nations of the North seem, almost without exception, to be alarmed with wars and rumours ; of wars and while some of them are actually disputing at the point of the sword *pro aris et focis,* this kingdom continues to enjoy all the blessings that can flow from a state of tranquility --blessings, of which we take every method to promote the permanence, by a sedulous culture of the long neglected arts of peace.

For this purpose, the Patriotic Society established here are indefatigable in their exertions. Last week they held their grand annual meeting, when (after having, with the assistance of the bishop, the Royal University, and many benevolent and pub-

lic spirited individuals, made good the damage which the poor inhabitants of this district sustained through the dreadful inundation which happened the 25th of last February, by furnishing them with fresh implements of husbandry, corn, furniture clothing and cash, amounting in all to 22,395 reals) they proceeded to the distribution of the prizes proposed last year. Only one, however, was awarded. It consisted of 200 reals, and fell to the lot of D. Gonzales, for his curious model of a loom, on a new construction, by which cloth may be weaved of a greater breadth than has yet been manufactured in this country. The other rewards were ordered to stand over for decision till next year, when the society agreed to give a prize of 1500 reals to the author of the most ingenious and satisfactory essay on the causes of the decline of useful plants in the neighbourhood of this city, with the means of restoring them, and of preserving those which shall remain.

The sum of 1500 reals was likewise ordered to the person who shall discover a vein of pit-coal in this province, and particularly towards the capital.

The like sum was proposed for the best paper, pointing out such manufactures as labourers in the country, and their families, may practise with most benefit, in those seasons when they cannot attend to the pursuits of agriculture, so as to prevent them from begging, or being otherwise troublesome to the community.

One thousand reals were ordered for the dyer, or person of any other description, who shall demonstrate on practical, as well as theoretical grounds, that he has discovered dyes superior in durability and colour to those now used in this city, and not inferior to such as are employed in dying stuffs in foreign countries.

A gold medal, weighing an ounce and a half, or the value of it, is to be the prize of the best written memoir on the most effectual means of preventing the women of Valadolid (without having recourse to judicial or compulsory regulations) from deserting their habitations during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, in order to work in the fields; a practice, which has been found subversive of their natural industry, detrimental to the pursuits which ought to be peculiar to their sex, and incompatible with the domestic duties they owe as wives and mothers.

On each or all of these subjects, the papers are to be addressed to D. Juan de Dios de Nuevas, and to be forwarded to him in the course of January, 1789.

Cadiz, October 15. The last accounts from Barbary mention, that two of the emperor of Morocco's sons, with a numerous army, had lately advanced near the frontiers of Algiers with an intent to penetrate into that kingdom; but the dey being informed of their march, dispatched the bey of Mascara, at the head of 60 000 of his best troops, who fell upon the Moors with such irresistible fury, that in less than three hours he dispersed and entirely defeated them, with horrid slaughter. It is said that a greater massacre never was heard of, as the Algerines made no prisoners, but put every man to the sword that fell into their hands. It is further added, that upwards of 800 heads, chiefly officers, were sent to the dey's palace, and there exposed at the gates for three days.

GERMANY.

Emperor's Head-quarters at Sakul Sept. 23. On the 21st, before day-break, our army, being encamped near Ilova, divided into two columns; the first corps was covered by the cavalry, the grenadier corps, and four battalions of fusiliers. The second column, the corps in reserve, were followed by the enemy, who attacked them at Caransebes, and set them in general confusion; but the rear plied the Turks so well, as to keep them from doing them much damage; and killed a number of their people. Close to Caransebes the Turks attacked one of our regiments of hussars, which retreated to Caransebes. The Austrian infantry and cavalry joined the main body on the other side of Temerch, and the enemies' infantry, who hid themselves in corn-fields, advanced to Armenesch, where they set the houses in the environs; on fire but a party of our men being sent against them drove them back. Our loss is about 150 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy must be far superior.

Camp at Devor, before Turkish Novi, Sept 25. We are constantly on fire on the place, and have made a mine with four chambers, the effect of which, we hope, will fill the first ditch near the works, and thereby hasten its surrender, as the explosion we expect will be terrible in other respects. At present the place is so surrounded, that nothing can pass in or out.

Vienna, Sept. 27. Our troops in the Bannat are in a very critical situation. Viplanka was taken by the Turks on the 19th: the corps under general Belchainville is cut off: the emperor has retired to Sankeel,

and all the passes between the mountains are bandoned, so that the way is open for the Turks into the flat country. In short, the attack of the Turks on the 14th, was of very grea detriment to us.

Oct. 4. The last accounts received here from the Imperial army mention, that in their ma ch from Illova, in the evening of the 21st of September, two columns crossing each other in the dark, and a false alarm of the approa h of the enemy, gave ris to a great confusion, in which some corps of the Austrian infantry fired at each other, and the batmen and servants were s ruck with such a panic, tha throwing their loads from their hors s, and out of their carriages, they fled precipitately; so that many officers lost their baggage, a d some regiments a part of their field equipage. The Turks harrassed the rear guard, but were vigorous y repulsed, in the attacks they made upon it, and ob iged o abandon th ee of their standards. A smart skirmish however to k place, near Ca ansebes, in which the Austrians had 150 men kil ed and wounded; and some houses in that town were burnt by the Tu ks. The emperor continued his march on the 23d to Sezakul, and o the 24th to Lugosch, where he remained on the 28th; the heavy baggage being sent on to Temeswar, without meeting any further interruption from the enemy.

Frankfort, Sept. 23. By advices from Cherson, we learn, that a seraskier, at the head of 30,000 men, had penetrated into the very camp of P ince Potemkin, when a battle, bloody and obstinate on both sides, was fou ght; but th t at length the Turks were obliged to retire, leaving behind them upwards of six thousand killed.

The valour, courage, and intrepidity of the Ottoman troops exceed ever thing that was known before: they climb up mountains, run up batteries regardless of fire, and endure every hardship with the greatest fortitude: and at Vienna they begin to fear that the Turks will be able to p netrate so far through the Bannat, as to cause the most serious alarm and anxiety for the safety of the kingdom of Hungary.

It is computed that the emperor has lost, by sickness and the sword, since he commenced the war with the Ottomans, very near eighty thousand men.

POLAND.

Warsaw, September, 17. The Prussian envoy extraordinary has presented a note to the king and permanent council, in which he declared the pleasure of his master in the following terms: "The king will not oppose the augmentation of the Polish arm , so long as it only intended to protect the frontiers of the republic; but his majesty ill not permit the army to be employed again t the Turks."

October, 12. To-morr w the d et will assemble for the fourth time. Their deliberatio s have as yet been c rri d on with a tranquility lit le to have been expected. The only c n ested point was--how far our army should b augmented? It is at length deter ined that instead of increasing it to 100,000 men, as originally proposed, it shall o ly consis of 60 000, who, it is said, are to be paid from the revenues of the church. This la t circumstance we little expected.

Nov. 13. In the present assembly of the Polish diet, there has app red only one nobleman whose voice is for war, He s the nuncio of Braclaw, and his proposition wa , t at they should melt their church-bells into cannon. His motion was received with universal disapprobation; and if it had not been withdrawn, would have been negatived in the usual way of that assembly, by the death of the mover!

PRUSSIA.

Merit meets with a most liberal patron in the present king of Prussia. An ing nious treatise on the mechanism of a feather being read by his majesty, he sent for the author, and made him a handsome present. His majesty then made some microscopic experiments, in consequence f what he had read, by which the wonderful care and accuracy of the deity in so small a part, are excellently illustrated. The principal manuscripts of the king's royal academic society, which were in French, are to be copied into German; and the French language is not to be used any more in any of the publ c offices. The German and the English languages, classically studied, are now the polite accomplishments at Berlin.

SWEDEN.

Affairs of Sweden.

As our readers may not be acquainted with the reasons that induced great numbers of officers in the king of Sweden's army to throw up their commissions, we are happy that we have it in our power to state the particulars of the business: which is much more serious, in reality, than it may appear at first sight.

These officers appear not to have been actuated by disgust to the service, or disloyalty to the king; on the contrary, they

appear to have acted under the influence of attachment to the constitution, and a regard to their own personal safety, which they thought a blind obedience to the king's orders would endanger: and the only way left to them, in their opinion, for securing their lives and property from the vengeance of violated laws, was to renounce a profession which they liked, and with it all the prospects that are dear and flattering to those whose pursuits are glory and military fame.

When the present king of Sweden, in 1772, effected a revolution in the constitution of his country, he presented to the diet of the nation a new form of government, framed by himself, or by persons commissioned by him for that purpose. The diet, under the influence of royal authority, supported by troops ready to maintain it by the point of the bayonet, assented to the new constitution, which had not originated with them.

The 48th section of the new form of government so presented to the diet, expressly declares, 'that the king shall not begin an offensive war, without the previous consent of the states of the country in diet assembled.'

The question, therefore, that must determine whether the present war carrying on by Sweden against Russia, is or is not constitutional, is simply this——Is this war offensive?

His majesty, without calling a meeting of the states to obtain their previous consent, assembled his army, put his fleet to sea, and gave the Russians battle. The officers, who threw up their commissions after they reached Finland, could not think themselves warranted in doing so sooner; because it was to be presumed that the king would not act unconstitutionally; nor could the officers----who were destined merely for the defence of Finland, and not for the invasion of the Russian territory in that duchy. But when the army received orders to act offensively, and when the king's manifesto appeared, from which it was by no means evident that Russia had really been the aggressor, and that Sweden was forced into a defensive war, several officers of rank began to entertain doubts of the legality of their own conduct, in aiding the king to trample upon the constitution, and shew his contempt of the states of the nation: a meeting was held in the camp, at which many assisted, and debated the following question, which was drawn up by an old colonel, who had always been remarked for his moderation, and had never attached himself to any party in the state ---'Whether the officers, who, without any other authority than the mere will of the king, without the previous consent of the states of the nation, and even without the knowledge of the states, suffer themselves to be employed in a war that has all the appearance of being offensive on our part, at least during the present campaign---do not render themselves responsible to the states, and liable to be punished sooner or later, for their breach of the oath they had taken to maintain the constitution of their country?'

There was no difference of opinion with respect to the illegality of an offensive war, undertaken by the king without the consent of the states: all the officers present concurred in declaring that such a war was unconstitutional, and that all those who should be aiding and assisting in carrying it on, must answer for it to their country; the debate turned chiefly upon the matter of fact, whether the present was an offensive war or not? Some supported the affirmative, while others maintained the negative. Those who were of the former opinion insisted, that all those who thought the war offensive were bound, in duty, to resign their commands; and those who thought it problematical whether the war was really offensive or defensive, held it to be the safer way to resign.

The king was not apprized of what might happen at this meeting, or he would have prevented it, for it was not called *co nomine*, for discussing this subject: the assembly met for purposes of conviviality; and by way of conversation, the legality of the war was brought under consideration; the question was framed in the manner we have given it, and was regularly debated.

The day after the meeting, five field officers waited on his majesty and laid their commissions at his feet, at the same time assigning their reasons for such a step; their example was soon followed by near two hundred other officers. The king was struck with the proceeding, which was totally unexpected; however, he resolved that this conduct of the officers should not divert him from his purpose; he assumed the appearance of firmness; and without condescending to press any of these officers to resume their commands, he ordered the regiments to which they belonged to be mustered, and in their presence, in front of the line, he with his own hand struck their names out of the list of the army, and caused others to be inserted in their room.

But notwithstanding the appearance of

firmness which his majesty assumed on this occasion, he was never more alarmed in his life: he instantly gave up the idea of acting offensively for the present, and returned to Sweden, to prevent, if possible, the effects which the language and arguments of the officers, who left Finland before him, might have upon the minds of the people. That his apprehensions were great, appears from this circumstance, that he who had not deigned to consult the nation before he embarked in the war, gave orders immediately on his return, for the meeting of the diet; and what increases his alarm is, that the officers who laid down their commissions were not sticklers for the old constitution, but for the new one---which he had himself introduced and established, and which he was the first to violate: he dreads that all the friends to the former government will join those who condemn the present war as unconstitutional, and that a majority of the diet being thus against him, some resolutions, unpalatable to a king, will be proposed and carried.

He probably flattered himself, that the rapidity of his conquests, and the splendour of his victories, which would recover great territories torn from Sweden in the moment of her adversity, and give new verdure to her laurels, would prevent the nation from inquiring into the origin of a war, from which she derived extent of dominion, and increase of glory: but his expectations have been disappointed; he has made no figure in war, and now he has to dread that he shall be humbled in the eyes of Europe, by being reprimauded and censured by his people in full diet assembled

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Sept. 14. The king having, on the 11th instant, notified to the different courts of Europe, his intention to send to the assistance of Russia, the succours which by treaty he is bound to furnish on requisition, the Swedish ambassador, the baron de Sprengporten, delivered this day a memomorial to the chief minister of his Danish majesty- -stating the king of Sweden's astonishment at the Danish declaration of the 19th of of August, recalling to mind the family connection, and the long peace that has subsisted between the two crowns, and demanding a clear and precise explanation. To this an answer was returned yesterday, expressive of his Danish majesty's determination to comply with the tenor of his declaration and his treaty with Russia, as the auxiliary of an ally; concluding with a fervent wish, 'that this his expected decisive answer may not prove the signal for war, the very idea of which is painful to him.'

Oct. 13. By letters from Gottenburg, it appears that a further armistice of four weeks has been agreed on between his Swedish majesty and the prince of Hesse. The king of Prussia threatens to support the Swedes if we persist.

21. A new and more conspicuous light-house has just been erected by order of this government on the island of Anhalt. It is of a cylindrical form, 50 Danish ells in height, and 32 ells in circumference; and on the summit is placed a furnace, or grate, two feet nine inches high, and five feet in diameter; so that the flame, being stronger and more than double the former altitude (which was only 22 ells) will be observed at a much greater distance. The edifice is 2500 Danish ells to the westward of the old building: it is 3100 ells from the east point of the island, and 56 ells above the surface of the water. The fire will be kindled in the new light-house on the 14th of November, at half an hour after sun-set, and from that time the old light-house will be discontinued. The Danish ell is two English feet nearly.

Elsineur, Oct. 4. Certain advice is this day received that 6000 Danish auxiliaries have already reached Udewalla, and meeting with opposition from 600 Swedes, killed ten, and made the rest prisoners; but that a truce for eight days had taken place.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, Sept. 30, 1788. The following is an account of operations received from general Tokelly, who commands the troops of Caucasus and the Cuban.

On the 22d of august, lieutenant general Talysin having with his troops reached the border of the Cuban, he formed his camp abour 17 werstes above Say, and waited for general Tokelly's arrival in the Cuban. There that officer having learned by some of the inhabbitants that two hords of Tartars, after putting their wives and children in a place of security, were preparing to form a body in the neighbourhood, he immediately detached brigadier Bergmann with three batallions of chasseurs and 3000 Cossacks, to disperse those hords before they reinforced themselves. This detachment having passed the Cuban met on the 23d instant, about 20 werstes from that river, those two hords, consisting of about 40,000. The Turks immediately fell upon our detachment, and a smart contest ensued, which lasted with great fury from four in the morning till noon, when the

enemy finding themselves compleatly beaten, fled behind an abbatis, but were dislodged and dispersed entirely. They left 800 dead on the spot, and near 2000 of their habitations were entirely destroyed by our troops, with all they contained. We had two chasseurs and 120 horses killed, and wounded. Our detachment afterwards returned safe to the camp, whence, after the junction with general Tokelly, the army will march onwards to pursue its operations.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Sept. 7. An officer is just arrived with dispatches from the grand vizier, containing advices of sundry engagements that have lately happened between the Imperialists and a powerful detachment of the Ottoman army, in each of which the latter was victorious. This detachment is commanded by Las Memich Pacha, who has already taken twelve pieces of cannon, fifteen caissons, and surrounded five hundred cuirassiers, whom, to a man, he has made prisoners of war.

WEST-INDIES.

To Merchants.

Martinico, Nov. 20. On account of the scarcity of provisions, the governor has published an ordinance allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, salt provisions, and any other eatables whatever, into the ports of Fort-Royal, du Marin, de la Trinite, du Marigot, and la Rade de St. Pierre, until the 1st of March, 1789.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth, Jan. 7, 1789. The whole number of votes returned from the several towns and places in this state, for representatives to the Congress of the United States, appears to be 15,377; but as 2563 votes are needful to a choice, none has been made, the highest number polled by any candidate being 2374.

The senate have concurred with the house of representatives in appointing the hon. Paine Wingate a senator to the Congress of the United States, vice judge Bartlet resigned.

13th. The legislature have chosen, as electors of a president and vice-president of the United States,

The hon. Benjamin Bellows,
John Pickering,
Ebenezer Thomson,
John Sullivan,
John Parker.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1788. By an arret signed by the king of France, dated the 9th of October last, the importation of all foreign whale-oil and spermaceti into that kingdom is entirely prohibited.

State of *Population* in *Massachusetts* for 20 years.——There were in the year 1763, 240,517 souls; in 1783, 357,510. Increase in 20 years (eight of which were during the war) 114,993 souls.

Bill of *Mortality* for the town of *Salem*, from Jan. 1, 1788, to Jan. 1, 1789.

Under two years,	47	January 13
Between 2 & 10,	13	February 7
10 & 20,	5	March 18
20 & 30,	18	April 11
30 & 40,	14	May 8
40 & 50,	10	June 4
50 & 60,	5	July 9
60 & 70,	6	August 9
70 & 80,	14	September 15
80 & 90,	3	October 13
	135.	November 16
		December 12

Males,	67	135
Females,	68	
Still-born,	6	
	141	

Aggregate number of *Baptisms* in the several churches, during the past year, 121.

Marriages by the respective pastors, in the Friends' Society, &c. 71 couples.

Jan. 7, 1789. Electors chosen for this state of a president and vice-president of the United States, viz.

Hon. Caleb Davis,
Samuel Philips,
Francis Dana,
William Seaver,
David Sewell,
Walter Spooner,
Moses Gill,
William Cushing,
William Shepherd,
Samuel Henshaw, esquire.

15th. A petition from a convention assembled at Portland, respecting the erection of the three eastern counties into a separate state, was read and committed.

The proprietors of the land in Conway, in which a silver mine was lately discovered, have petitioned the supreme executive to grant leave to one of the convicts, at Castle-William (and who is acquainted with mineralogy) to assist in refining and extracting the silver from the ore. It is

said that 1 cwt. of the crude ore, will produce 16 oz. of pure silver.

RHODE-ISLAND.

South-Kingston, Jan. 3. The general assembly, who met here the 27th ult. have again negatived the proposal for calling a state convention---yeas 12; nays 34. The legislature have passed a bill to pay holders of the 4 per cent. notes the whole of the principal and interest in the paper emission, at par, on or before the first day of March next: those who neglect to claim within this period to lose their demands.

CONNECTICUT.

A *Bill* of *Mortality* for the city of *New-London*, for the year 1788.

Died---Males 12: females 17---Tot. 29.
Born---Males 80: females 58---Tot. 138.
Increase 109.

Hartford, Jan. 12. Representatives to the Congress of the United States chosen by the people, viz.

Hon. Jonathan Sturges,
Roger Sherman,
Benjamin Huntington,
Jonathan Trumbull, esq.
Jeremiah Wadsworth, esq.

Electors of a president and vice-president of the United States.

His excellency Samuel Huntington,
The hon. Oliver Wolcott,
Richard Law,
Mathew Griswold,
Erastus Wolcott,
Jedediah Huntington,
Thaddeus Burr.

NEW-YORK.

Dec. 23. 1788 The board of Treasury have advertised that proposals will be received by them to the 1st of February for supplying the army with the following articles of clothing, on or before the 1st September next---viz. 940 coats, 940 vests, 1180 woolen overalls, 1880 linen do. 3760 pairs of shoes, 3760 shirts, 940 stocks, 940 stock-clasps, 940 hats, 940 pairs shoe-buckles, 3760 pairs socks, 940 blankets.

Decem. 26. By a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature, 5 delegates were chosen to represent this state in the congress for one year, or until the new constitution shall begin to operate----viz. Abraham Yates, jun. David Gelston, John Hathorn, Philip Pell, Samuel Jones.

Jan. 5. A conferrence was held between the senate and assembly, on certain amendments proposed by the senate to a bill for putting the federal constitution into operation. After debating the matter a whole day, the assembly resolved they would not agree to those amendments; and the senate resolved they would not recede: the bill was in consequence lost, and New-York can have no agency in the election of a president and vice-president of the United-States---nor can she be represented in the federal senate.

The assembly have passed a bill for electing all that part of the county of Montgomery, the soil of which was lately ceded to Massachusetts, into a new county by the name of Ontario.

Jan. 6. On Sunday sailed for Bombay the American Indiaman, capt. Jacob Sarly.

Spacious preparations are making in this city for the accommodation of the new congress, by an elegant addition to the city-hall. The walls, which are of brick, are nearly completed, ready to receive the roof. The apartment designed for the federal house of representatives is upwards of 60 feet diameter, and nearly of a circular figure. It is 35 feet high, exclusive of its concave or arched ceiling, and sustains a projecting gallery in the end, opposite the seat of the president, for the spectators. The room for the national senate is to be under the roof of the old hall, on the second story, to which the communication from the lower house will ascend by stairs. The whole of this magnificent structure, when completed, is to be comprehended under one roof, and will form one entire edifice of 150 feet long. It is supposed this building will coss about £.15000 currency.

Jan. 19. The assembly have given leave for a bill to be brought in to raise money by lottery to defray the expense of erecting the federal building—For it 30—against it 25.

Sea vessels which have arrived in the port of New-York from the 1st January. 1788, to January 1st 1789—viz. Ships, 110; Brigantines, 198; Snows, 9; Sloops, 451; Schooners, 184: total, 952.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 13. By a proclamation, it appears that the following gentlemen were this day appointed by the governor and council, according to law, electors on behalf of this state, of a president and vice-president of the United-States.

Hon. David Brearly,
James Kinsey,
John Nelson,
David Moore,
John Rutherford,
Matthias Ogden.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27 1788. The following experiment of the effect of electricity on vegetation, made by a gentleman in England, may merit the attention of the curious. He planted two turneps in two boxes, each box containing 24lb. of earth: he kept them in the same exposure, and under the same circumstances----except that one was electrified twice a day, for two months; at the end of which time it it was in full growth, and bursting, weighed 9lb: the other, at the end of four months did not quite reach that weight—a strong proof that the electric fire had a remarkable power in promoting and quickning the vegetation.

Jan. 5. By the president and executive council's proclamation of this date it appears that the following gentlemen are elected the representatives for Pennsylvania, in the congress of the United-States, under the federal constitution.---

viz. Frederic Augustus Muhlenburg,
Henry Wynkoop,
Thomas Hartly,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Thomas Scott,-[*since resigned*]
Peter Muhlenburg
Daniel Heister.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Jan. 10. John Vining, esq. is elected the representative for this state in the congress of the United-States, and John Banning, esq. an elector of a president and vice-president.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Jan. 23. A general return of representatives for this state in the new Congress, and electors of a president and vice-president of the United States, viz.---

Representatives.

Joshua Seney	7725	George Gale	5456
Daniel Carroll	5819	William Smith	5415
Benj. Contee	5476	Mich. J. Stone	5154

Electors.

John Rogers	7745	A. C. Hanson	5596
George Plater	7603	Robert Smith	5455
Wm. Tilghman	5856	Philip Thomas	5454
W. Richardson	5700	Wm. Mathews	5281

VIRGINIA.

Petersburg, Dec. 18, 1788 A plan has been sometime under the consideration of our legislature for new organizing the judiciary, a work of the greatest importance to this country, and which it will require the most mature deliberation to accomplish. The district courts, with a very little alteration, will stand, it is expected, as established by an act of the last assembly.

It appears that the present legislature highly approve of a plan proposed by some gentlemen of Petersburg, for opening the navigation of Appamattox river; and that they are about passing an act to promote and encourage so important an undertaking.

AN ACT *concerning the erection of* KENTUCKY *into an independent State.*

[Passed the 29th of Dec. 1788.]

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that it is the desire of the good people in the district of Kentucky, that the same should be separated from this commonwealth whereof it is a part, and be formed into an independent member of the American confederacy, and it is judged that such a partition of the commonwealth is rendered expedient, by the remote situation of the more fertile and populous part of the said district, and by the interjacent natural impediments to a convenient and regular communication therewith.

Be it enacted by the general assembly, That in the month of May next, on the respective court days of the counties within the said district, and at the respective places of holding courts therein, representatives to continue in appointment for one year, and to compose a convention, with the powers and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, shall be elected by the free male inhabitants of each county above the age of twenty-one years, in like manner, as delegates to the general assembly have been elected within the said district, in the proportions following: In the county of Jefferson, shall be elected five representatives; in the county of Fayette, five representatives; in the county of Nelson, five representatives; in the county of Bourbon, five representatives; in the county of Mercer, five representatives; in the county of Lincoln, five representatives; in the county of Madison, five representatives; in the county of Woodford, five representatives; and in the county of Mason five representatives; Provided, that no free male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years shall vote in any other, except the county in which he resides. That full opportunity may be given to the good people, of exercising their right of of suffrage on an occasion so interesting to them, each of the officers holding such elections, shall continue the same from day to day, passing over Sunday, for five days including the first day, and shall cause this act to be read on each day immediately preceding the open-

ing of the election, at the door of the court-house or other convenient place. Each of the said officers shall deliver to each person duly elected a representative, a certificate of his election, and shall moreover transmit a general return to the clerk of the supreme court, to be by him laid before the convention. For every neglect of any of the duties hereby enjoined on such officer, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, by any person suing for the same. The said convention shall be held at Danville, on the twentieth day of July next, and shall and may proceed after choosing a president and other proper officers, and settling the proper rules of proceeding, to consider and determine whether it be expedient for, and be the will of, the good people of the said district, that the same be erected into an independent state, on the terms and conditions following: First; That the boundary between the proposed state and Virginia, shall remain the same, as at present separates the district from the residue of the commonwealth: second; That the proposed state shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public and domestic debt of the commonwealth: third; That all private rights and interests in land within the said district, derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed state, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this state: fourth; That the lands within the proposed state of non-resident proprietors, shall not in any [illegible] be taxed higher than the lands of resi[illegible]nts, at any time prior to the admission of the proposed state to a vote by its delegates in congress, where such non-residents reside out of the United States, nor any time either before or after such admission, where such non-residents reside in this commonwealth, within which this stipulation shall be reciprocal; or where such non residents reside with any other of the United States, which shall declare the same to be recipocral within its limits, nor shall a neglect of cultivation or improvement of any land within either the proposed state or this commonwealth, belonging to non-residents, citizens of the other, subject such non-residents to forfeiture or other penalty, within the term of six years after the admission of the said state into the federal union: fifth; that no grant of land nor land warrant, to be issued by the proposed state, shall interfere with any warrant heretofore issued from the land office of Virginia, which shall be located or laid within the said district, now liable thereto, on or before the first day of september, one thousand seven hundred and ninety: sixth; that the unlocated lands within the said district, which stand appropriated by the laws of this commonwealth, to individuals or descriptions of individuals, for military or other services, shall be exempt from the disposition of the proposed state, and shall remain subject to be disposed of by the commonwealth of Virginia, according to such appropriation, until the congress of the United States shall receive the proposed state into the federal union; and thereafter the residue of all lands remaining within the limits of the said district, shall be subject to the disposition of the proposed state; saving and reserving to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia lines on state and continental establishment, their representatives and assignees, their rights to lands under the several donations of this commonwealth, who shall not be restrained or limited as to the time, in making their respective locations or completing their surveys by any thing in this act contained, nor by any act of the proposed state, without the future consent of the legislature of Virginia: seventh; that the use and navigation of the river Ohio so far as the territory of the proposed state, or the territory of the proposed state, or the territory which shall remain within the limits of this commonwealth lies thereon, shall be free and common to the citizens of the United-States: Provided however, that five members assembled shall be a sufficient number to adjourn from day to day, and to issue writs for supplying vacancies which may happen, from deaths, resignations or refusals to act: a majority of the whole shall be a sufficient number to choose a president, settle the proper rules of proceeding, authorize any number to summon a convention during the recess, and to act in all other instances where a greater number is not expressly required; two thirds of the whole shall be a sufficient number to determine on the expediency of forming the said district into an independant state, on the aforesaid terms and conditions: provided that a majority of the whole number to be elected concur therein.

And be it further enacted, that if the said convention shall approve of the erection of the said district into an independent state on the foregoing terms and conditions, they shall and may proceed to fix a day, posterior to the first day of november, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, on which the authority of this commonwealth and of its laws, under the ex-

ceptions aforesaid, shall cease and determine forever over the proposed state, and the said articles become a solid compact, mutually binding on the parties, and unalterable by either, without the consent of the other: Provided however, that prior to the first day of september, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, the congress of the United-States shall assent to the erection of the said district into an independent state, and shall agree, that the proposed state shall, immediately after the day to be fixed as aforesaid, posterior to the first day of september, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, or at some convenient time future thereto, be admitted into the federal union. And to the end, that no period of anarchy may happen to the good people of the proposed state, it is to be understood, that the said convention shall have authority to take the necessary provisional measures for the election and meeting of a convention, at some time prior to the day fixed for the determination of the authority of this commonwealth, and of its laws over the said district, and posterior to the first day of september, one thousand seven hundred and ninety aforesaid with full power and authority to frame a fundamental constitution of government for the proposed state, and to declare what laws shall be in force therein, until the same shall be abrogated or altered by the legislative authority acting under the constitution, so to be framed and established: Provided that no act of the said convention, or of the legislature of the proposed state, shall invalidate or affect the rights, titles or interests of any persons or description of persons hereinbefore secured or granted. This act shall be transmitted by the executive, to the representatives of of this commonwealth in congress, who are hereby instructed, to use their endeavours to obtain from congress a speedy act to the effect above specified.

Extract of a letter from *Green-County*, dated December 1, 1788.

'On the 21st of last month, a large body of the enemy, not less than 200, attacked Sharrel's station late in the evening. Sevier that day, with 40 horsemen, was out ranging, and came on the Indians' rail, making towards the inhabitants: he immediately pursued, and opportunely arrived before the fort, as the Indians were in the act of attacking it: drawing up his troop in close order, he harranged his men, declaring that he would relieve the garrison or fall in the attempt: at a signal given, he charged the enemy while they were employed in burning some out-buildings, and obliged them to retire—in consequence of which the garrison was relieved. This exploit was performed under cover of the night; and, conformably to Sevier's good fortune, not a man of his party was hurt. Some of the Indians were wounded, as a good deal of blood was seen next day on the ground.

The Indians have lately killed two men on this side of French Broad, and one on the north side of Holstein; so that it seems the Cherokees do not mean to stop at the line fixed by treaty, but to carry on war against the whole state.'

We hear that the North-Carolina assembly have voted an army of 1500 men, to be raised, to chastise the Indians.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

An account of the *exports* from Port-Roanoak, commencing the 8th day of September, 1787, and ending the 8th of March, 1788, being six months, viz.---

27,456 barrels naval stores; 193,000 pipe-staves; 570,670 hhd. staves; 460,000 barrel-staves; 3,707,000 shingles; 123,700 bushels Indian corn; 5,163 bushels black-eyed pease; 11,000 lbs. bacon; 595 hhds. tobacco; 500 bushels flax-seed; 24 barrels spirits turpentine; 124 barrels pork; 1190 hides; 4962 barrels fish; 2000 feet oars; 700 otter-skins: 1000 deer-skins; 1200lbs. snake-root; 3610 lbs. bees-wax.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Charleston, Oct. 21, 1788. The intendant presented a petition signed by 434 citizens of Charleston, to the assembly, praying that no further legislative interference may take place in contracts, without having been first considered with the most serious attention. He professed an inclination always cheerfully to comply with the voice of his constituents; but on this occasion he felt a singular pleasure in laying before the house a petition in their behalf, which spoke the voice of REASON, OF JUSTICE, AND TRUE POLICY.

The house received a letter from the vice-consul of France, stating that the king his master understood that the public debt of South-Carolina amounted to 39,040 dollars, with interest; that payment had been ordered in four instalments; and that the king was much surprized at the little attention paid to their engagements, but was willing to impute the delay to a deficiency in the revenue: his consul was therefore directed to offer to the legislature an option, either to draw on Paris, payable

in six months, or to pay immediately in the paper medium, with an allowance for the difference of exchange.----Referred to a committee.

A letter from the British consul to the governor, was also received, complaining that the valuation bill now pending militated with the 4th article of the treaty of peace. After a lengthy debate, ordered to lie on the table.

Dec. 3. Monday evening arrived here the ship Irish Volunteer, captain Johnson, in 8 weeks from Larne, with 360 passengers, in good health.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, Nov. 10. The commissioners appointed to treat with the Creek Indians have received from Mr. M'Gillivray, their leader, an answer to the commissioners' letter, which proposed to postpone the holding a treaty till spring; in which he assures them their reasons, are perfectly satisfactory to him, and that he will observe the truce until that time: but for any infractions of which, he says, satisfaction will then be expected.

Augusta, 24th. *The Legislature of this state having, on the 30th January last resolved 'to nominate three fit and discreet persons from each county, to be convened at Augusta as soon as official information was received of nine states having adopted the federal constitution, to amend the constitution of this state—A convention accordingly assembled, and on this day agreed to the following, as*

The CONSTITUTION *of the State of Georgia.*

"ARTICLE I.

Section I. "THE legislative power shall be vested in two separate and distinct branches, to wit, a senate and house of representatives, to be styled "the general assembly."

"Section II. The senate shall be elected on the first Monday in october in every third year, until such day of election be altered by law, and shall be composed of one member from erch county, chosen by the electors thereof, and shall continue for the term of three years.

"Section III. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-eight years, and who shall not have been nine years a citizen of the United-States, and three years an inhabitant of this state, previously to his election; and who shall not be an inhabitant of that county for which he is elected; and who shall not possess three hundred acres of land in his own right, within this state, and other species of property to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

"Section IV. The senate shall elect, by ballot, a president out of their own body.

"Section V. The senate shall have solely the power to try all impeachments.

"Section VI. The election of members for the house of representattves shall be annual, on the first Monday in october, until such day of election be altered by law, and shall be composed of members from each county in the following proportions: Camden, two; Glyn, two; Liberty, four; Chatham, five; Effingham, two; Burke, four; Richmond, four; Wilkes, five; Washington, two: Green, two; and Franklin, two.

"Section VII. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and have been seven yeass a citizen of the United-States and two years an inhabitant of this state, and an inhabitant of the county for which he is elected; and who shall not possess two hundred acres of land in his own right, and other species of property to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

"Section VIII. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers.

"Section IX. They shall have solely the power to impeach all persons who have been or may be in office.

"Secion X. No person holding a military commission or office of profit under this or the united states, or either of them, (except justices of the peace and officers of the militia) shall be allowed to take his seat as a member of either branch of the general assembly: nor shall any senator or representavive be ellected to any office of profit which shall be erected during his appointment.

"Section XI. The meeting of the general assembly shall be annual, on the fifth monday in november, until such day of meeting be altered by law.

"Section XII. One third of the members of each branch shall have power to proceed to business; but a smaller number may ajourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of their members in such manner as each house may perscribe.

"Section XIII. Each house shall be judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; with power to expel or punish for disorderly behaviour.

"Section XIV. No senator or representative shall be liable to be arrested d-

ring his attendance on the general assembly, or for a reasonable time in going thereto or returning home, except it be for treason, felony, or breach of the peace: nor shall any member be liable to answer for any thing spoken in debate in either house, or in any court or place elsewhere.

"Section XV. The members of the senate and house of representatives, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have not obtained my election by bribery or other unlawful means; and that I will give my vote, on all questions that will come before me, as a senator or representative, in such manner as in my judgment will best promote the good of this state; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and to the utmost of my power observe, support and defend, the constitution thereof."

"Section XVI. The general assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the state, which shall not be repugnant to this constitution.

"Section XVII. They shall have power to alter the boundaries of the present counties, and to lay off new ones, as well out of the counties already laid off, as out of the other territory belonging to the state. When a new county or counties shall be laid off, out of any of the present counties, such new county or counties shall have their representatious apportioned out of the representatives of the county or counties out of which it or they shall be laid out; and, when any new county shall be laid off in the vacant territory belongnig to the state, such county shall have a number of representatives not exceeding three, to be regulated or determined by the general assembly.

"Section XVIII. No clergyman of any denomination shall be a member of the general assembly.

"ARTICLE II.

"Section I. The executive power shall be vested in a govenor, who shall hold his office during the term of two years, and shall be electedin the following manner.

"Section II. The house of representatives shall, on the second day of their making a house, in the first and in every second year thereafter, vote by ballot for three persons, and shall make a list, containing the names of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each person; which list the speaker shall sign in the presence of the house, and deliver it in person to the senate: and the senate shall, on the same day, proceed by ballot, to elect one of the three persons having the highest number of votes; and the person having a majority of the votes of the senators present shall be the govenor.

"Section III. No person shall be eligible to the office of governour, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this state six years, and who hath not attained to the age of thirty years, and who does not possess five hundred acres of land in his own right, within this state, and other species of property to the amount of one thousand pounds sterling.

"Section IV. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the governour, the president of the senate shall exercise the executive powers of government, until such disability be removed, or until the next meeting of the general assembly.

"Section V. The governour shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation which shall neither be encreased nor diminished, during the period for which he shall be elected; neither shall he receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them, or from any foreign power. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of governor of the state of Georgia; and will, to the best of my abilities, preserve, protect and defend the said state, and cause justice to be executed in mercy therein, according to the constitution and laws of the same."

"Section VI. He shall be commander in chief in and over the state of Georgia, and of the militia thereof.

"Section VII. He shall have power to grant reprieves for offences against the state, except in cases of impeachment; and to grant pardons in all cases after conviction, except for treason or murder; in which cases he may respite the execution, and make a report thereof to the next general assembly, by whom a pardon may be granted.

"Section VIII. He shall issue writs of election, to fill up all vacancies that happen in the senate or house of representatives; and shall have power to convene the general assembly on extraordinary occasions; and shall give them from time to time information of the state of the republic, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

"Section IX. In case of disagreement between the senate and house of represen-

tatives, with respect to the time to which the general assembly shall adjourn, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think prope .

" Section X. He shall have the revision of all bills passed by both houses, before the same shall become laws; but two-thirds of both houses may pass a law, notwithstanding his dissent; and if any bill should not be returned by the governor within five days after it hath been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, should prevent its return.

" Section XI. The great seal of the state shall be deposited in the office of the secretary, and it shall not be affixed to any instrument of writing without it be by order of the governour or the general assembly; and the general assembly may direct the great seal to be altered.

" ARTICLE III.

" Section I. A superior court shall be held in each county twice in every year, in which shall be tried, and brought to final decision, all causes civil and criminal, except such as may be subject to a federal court, and such as may by law be referred to inferior jurisdictions.

" Section II. The general assembly shall point out the mode of correcting errors and appeals, which shall extend as far as to empower the judges to direct a new trial by jury within the county where the action originated, which shall be final.

Section III. Courts merchant shall be held as heretofore, subject to such regulations as the general assembly may by law direct.

" Section IV. All causes shall be tried in the county where the defendant resides, except in cases of real estate, which shall be tried in the county where such estate lies, and in criminal cases, which shall be tried in the county where the crime shall be committed.

" Section V. The judges of the superior court, and attorney general, shall have a competent salary established by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and shall hold their commissions for the term of seven years.

" ARTICLE IV.

" Section I. The electors of the members of both branches of the general assembly shall be citizens and inhabitants of this state, possessed in their own right of a taxable property of the value of fifty pounds sterling, and shall have attained to the age of twenty one years, and have paid tax in the county for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within this state.

" Section II. All elections shall be by ballot, and the house of representatives, in all appointments of state officers, shall vote for three persons, and a list of the persons having the highest number of votes shall be signed by the speaker, and sent to the senate; which shall, from such list, determine, by a majority of their votes, the officers elected; except militia officers and the secretaries of the governour, who shall be appointed by the governour alone, under such regulations and restrictions as the general assembly may prescribe. The general assembly may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the governor alone, the courts of justice, or in such other manner as they may by law establish.

" Section III. Freedom of the press, and trial by jury, shall remain inviolate.

" Section IV. All persons shall be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus in such manner as the general assembly may by law direct.

" Section V. All persons shall have the free exercise of religion, without being obliged to contribute to the support of any religious profession but their own.

" Section VI. Estates shall not be entailed; and when a person dies intestate, leaving a wife and children, the wife shall have a child's share, or the dower, at her option: if there be no wife, the estate shall be equally divided among their children and their legal representatives of the first degree. The distribution of all other intestate estates may be regulated by law.

" Section VII. At the general election for members of assembly in the year 1794, the electors in each county shall elect a number of persons to represent them in a convention, for the purpose of taking into consideration the alterations necessary to be made in this constitution, which shall be the same number in each county as such county is then entitled to in the house of representatives, who shall meet at such time and place as the general assembly may appoint; and if two thirds of the whole number should meet and concur, they shall proceed to agree on such alterations and amendments as they may think proper: Provided, that after two thirds shall have concurred to proceed to alterations and amendments, a majority shall determine on the particulars of such alterations and amendments.

" Section VIII. This constitution shall take effect, and be in full force, on the first monday in october next after the adoption of the same; and the executive shall be authorized to alter the time for sitting of the superior courts, so that the same may not interfere with the annual elections in in the respective counties, or the meeting of the first general assembly.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort-Harmar, November 20, 1788.

" A party of soldiers will in about twenty days take possession of the old fort near the mouth of the Great Miami, in order to protect Judge Symmes' intended settlement, and those of Kentucke.

" Annexed is a list of souls, &c which have pased this garrison from October, 1788, to the 24th November, 1788, viz. 18,370 souls---7986 horses---2372 cows ; 1110 sheep ; 967 boats : 646 waggons.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.——At Boston, *mr. Joseph Lovering, jun. to miss Nancy Phillips---mr. Samuel Turell to miss Polly Cutter---mr. Thomas Perkins, merchant, to miss Charlotte Appleton, daughter of Nathaniel Appleton, esq.*

At Malden, *dr. Boucher Leonard, of Boston, to miss Sarah Barnett.*

At Taunton, *mr. William Clap to miss Sally Smith.*

At Gloucester, *mr. Peter Leavy to miss Susannah Holland---capt. Benjamin Foster to misss Polly Ingersoll.*

RHODE-ISLAND.——At Providence, *mr. Oliver Pearce to miss Polly West, daughter of Benjamin West, esq.---mr. Calvin Whi[illegible]ton to mrs. Zeruiah Charlotte Hopkins---mr. William Payne, of Cranston, to miss Amy Clark, daughter of mr. Daniel Clark.*

NEW-YORK.——At Westchester, *mr. James Drake, of this place, to miss Hannah Lawrence, daughter of mr. Norris Lawrence, formerly of Long-Island.*

At Bloomingdale, *near New-York, the hon. Hugh Williamson, delegate in congress from North-Carolina, to miss Maria Apthorp, daughter of Charles Ward Apthorp, esq.*

At New-York, *mr. Azarias Williams, merchant, to miss Sally Warner, daughter of mr. George Warner---mr. James D[illegible]h, merchant, to miss Jane Moncrieff---[illegible]. Nathaniel Barrett, of Boston, to mrs. M'Dougall, relict of the late major-general M'Dougall.*

At Albany, *mr. James Van Ingen, merchant, to miss Katy Bleecker.*

At Goshen, *capt. George Fleming, of New-York, to miss Phebe B. Yelverton---general Allison to mrs. Graham, widow of the late rev. Chauncy Graham, of Fishkill.*

PENNSYLVANIA.——At Philadelphia, *mr. John Poor, principal of the young ladies' academy in this city, to miss Jane Neely, of Bucks county.*

MARYLAND.——At Baltimore, *mr. Nathan Munro, jun. to miss Catherine Welsh.*

VIRGINIA.——At Richmond, *mr. William H. Smith to miss Elizabeth Crouch.*

Deaths.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.——At Gilmantown, *mr. Thomas Taylor, by the fall of a tree—mr. John Nelson, formerly of Portsmouth.*

At Portsmouth, *miss Polly Purcell.*

At Hadley, *mr. Windsor Smith.*

MASSACHUSETTS.——At Boston, *mrs. Hannah Thwing, wife of capt. Nathaniel Thwing---mr. Thomas Mullen, aged 80—mr. Thomas Sargent, aged 83—mrs. Fanny Dissmore—mr. Lemuel Stetson—mrs. Experience Good—mrs. Ruth Soper, aged 92.*

At Hopkinton, *the rev. Elijah Fitch.*

At Brookfield, *mr. Cyprus Rice, aged 97.*

At Haverhill, *mrs. Sowter.*

At Salem, *miss Abigail Downing—mrs. Rachel Ward, wife of mr. Ebenezer Ward—capt. Samuel Carroll—mr. Joseph Britton.*

At Danvers, *mrs. Lydia Kettell, wife of mr. John Kettell.*

At Springfield, *mrs Rebecca Bliss, aged 91.*

At West-Springfield, *mrs. Jane Ashley, aged 88.*

At Rehoboth, *mr. Samuel Fuller, aged 87.*

At Keene, *mrs. Beuler Wilder, wife of mr. Abijah Wilder.*

At Lancaster, *Josiah Wilder, esq.*

At Gloucester, *mrs. Martha Elwell.*

RHODE-ILSAND.——At Providence, *miss Marcy Sheldon, daughter of the late capt. Joseph Sheldon.*

At Patuxet, *capt. Christopher Smith.*

CONNECTICUT.——At New-Haven, *suddenly, mrs. Amelia Jarvis, wife of mr. James Jarvis of New-York, in the 24th year of her age.*

At Preston, *mrs. Rebecca Hart, consort of the rev. Levi Hart.*

At New-London, *mrs. Rogers, wife of mr. John Rogers.*

At East-Haddam, *capt. Samuel Gates.*

At Millington, *the hon. Joseph Spencer, one of the council of this state.*

NEW-YORK.——At New-York, *mrs. Diana Rapalje, formerly of Brooklyn, Long-Island, aged 92.*

NEW-JERSEY.——At Trenton, *Samuel Tucker, esq.—dr. Cowell.*

At Newark, *mrs. Ann Van Zandt, relict of the late mr. Jacobus Van Zandt, of the city of New-York.*

At Bloomsbury, *near Trenton, mrs. Mary Sayre, relict of the rev. John Sayre.*

PENNSYLVANIA.——At Philadelphia, *miss Christiana Civil Schlosser, daughter of George Schlosser, esq.—mr. Benjamin Hawkins,*

a native of England—mrs. Sarah Dawes, wife of Abijah Dawes—mrs. Hannah Fisher, wife of mr. James Fisher—mr. John Wistar, merchant—capt. Bedkin.

MARYLAND.—At Cambridge, *Robert Goldsborough, esq.*

At Chatsworth, *the seat of George Lux, esq. mrs. Abigail Falls, wife of dr. Moore Falls, of Petersburg, Virginia*

VIRGINIA.—*Thomas Nelson, esq. of York, formerly governor of this commonwealth.*

At Petersburgh, *mr. Abraham Eustis and mr. Gawen Brown, merchants, late of Boston.*

At Fredericksburg, *mr. Samuel Abbot, merchant.*

At Williamsburg, *mrs. Galt, consort of dr. Galt—mrs. Mary Pasteur, relict of mr. Blovet Pasteur—mrs Mary Ross.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—At Charleston, *Henry Pendleton, esq. senior judge of the court of common pleas.*

GEORGIA.—At Augusta, *Samuel Elbert, esq. brigadier-general in the late armies of the United States, and vice-president of the cincinnati in this state; Seth John Cuthbert, esq.*

ABROAD.

At Paris, *the marquis de Chastellux.*

In Portugal, *the prince of Brazil, heir apparent to the crown.*

In London, *the rt. hon. Susannah lady viscountess Fane, relict of Charles viscount Fane, of the kingdom of Ireland. Her ladyship actually wrote, and superintended the press, while they were printing, those anecdotes respecting herself, which are introduced in the celebrated novel of Peregrine Pickle: and which, in beauty of composition, are so far superior to the rest of that work. Dr. Smollet received a very handsome reward for inserting them, but had no share whatever in preparing them for the public eye. Her life afforded a melancholy instance of the miseries inseparable from a misapplication of superior talents and elegant accomplishments. To the fate of this lady Johnson has a beautiful allusion in his 'Vanity of human wishes:'*

> *'Yet Fane could tell what ills from beauty spring,*
> *'And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd a king.'*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

For *February*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at VI. A.M.		II. P.M.		X. P.M.		PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
	D.	1/00	D.	1/00	D.	1/00		
1	31	45	42	30	40		N by W—N W	Clear.
2	36		47		43	30	N	Idem.
3	41		53		46		N by W	Cloudy, clear.
4	43	30	56	30	51		N W—S W	Idem.
5	47		51	30	48		S E	Cloudy, small rain, clear.
6	42		51	30	50		S E	Clear.
7	45	30	53		51	45	N E	Idem.
8	55		60	30	60	10	S E—S W	Cloudy, rain, cloudy, high winds, clear.
9	58		59		55		W N W	Clear, cloudy.
10	51		60		53	30	N W—W	Cloudy, clear.
11	46		60	30	55	30	W	Clear.
12	53		65		59	30	W S W	Idem, high winds.
13	58		65	45	52	30	W N W—N	Clear, cloudy, high winds.
14	43	30	55		49		N	Clear.
15	40		50		59	30	N E	Clear, cloudy, rain.
16	54		60		55		W	Small rain, clear.
17	45	30	59		55		S E	Clear, cloudy.
18	54	25	59		54	45	N by W	Rain, thunder & lightning all morn-
19	49		47	50	45		E N E	Rain, cloudy. (ing; cloudy, rain.
20	48	45	52	30	49		E by S	Small rain, cloudy.
21	49	45	58		65		S	Cloudy, rain, thunder & lightning all
22	63	30	59		56		NE—SE--E--N	Thunder, lightning and rain. (night.
23	53		53		47		N W	Rain, cloudy.
24	37		41	30	35		N W	Cloudy, clear.
25	26		36		33		N by W	Clear.
26	27	30	38		36	10	N E—E by S	Idem.
27	33	45	50		47		N by W—S	Idem.
28	43	10	63		58		S	Idem.

e (at which time it is coldest)
th e extremes are added together
an of all the observations, divided
by

is exempt from that *concavity*,
or surface, and gives the truest
he

hen Reaumur's thermometer,
pl e on Fahrenheit's scale : it is
in dence between them, in order
to e atmosphere, rises and falls
b ich ought to be distinguished,
th

into 12 *inches, the inch into twelve*
li The barometer being 29 inches
9 rom the point of congelation
t there is too great an agree-
m ved, the one cannot serve to
r o subtract as many sixteenths
o arks degrees above the freez-
ii [Zero.]
le was completed. We must
c observations are made on the
i lines, the inferior surface no
les.

e scale separates both in Fah-
ficial congelation, *a forced and*
and separates at the point of
mmon boiling water.
eit ; and if no o follow they

tion, or of cold ; those that are
mmon water freezes.

ther in use : it is simple and
ry part of the world.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

For *February*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at vi. A.M.		ii. P.M.		X. P.M.		PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
	D.	100ths	D.	100ths	D.	100ths		
1	31	45	42	30	40		N by W—N W	Clear.
2	36		47		43	30	N	Idem.
3	41		53		46		N by W	Cloudy, clear.
4	43	30	56	30	51		N W—S W	Idem.
5	47		51	30	48		S E	Cloudy, small rain, clear.
6	42		51	30	50		S E	Clear.
7	45	30	53		51	45	N E	Idem.
8	55		60	30	60	10	S E—S W	Cloudy, rain, cloudy, high winds, clear.
9	58		59		55		W N W	Clear, cloudy.
10	51		60		53	30	N W—W	Cloudy, clear.
11	46		60	30	55	30	W	Clear.
12	53		65		59	30	W S W	Idem, high winds.
13	58		65	45	52	30	W N W—N	Clear, cloudy, high winds.
14	43	30	55		49		N	Clear.
15	40		50		59	30	N E	Clear, cloudy, rain.
16	54		60		55		W	Small rain, clear.
17	45	30	59		55		S E	Clear, cloudy.
18	54	25	59		54	45	N by W	Rain, thunder & lightning all morn-
19	49		47	50	45		E N E	Rain, cloudy. (ing; cloudy, rain.
20	48	45	52	30	49		E by S	Small rain, cloudy.
21	49	45	58		65		S	Cloudy, rain, thunder & lightning all
22	63	30	59		56		NE—SE--E--N	Thunder, lightning and rain. (night.
23	53		53		47		N W	Rain, cloudy.
24	37		41	30	35		N W	Cloudy, clear.
25	26		36		33		N by W	Clear.
26	27	30	38		36	10	N E—E by S	Idem.
27	33	45	50		47		N by W—S	Idem.
28	43	10	63		58		S	Idem.

EXPLANATION

of the foregoing TABLE.

✻✻ The Table shews the *mean result* of two observations made every day, one at sun-rise (at which time it is coldest) the other at two o'clock, P. M. when the greatest degree of heat happens here. These extremes are added together and divided by two, which gives the mean degree called the *temperature of the day:* the total of all the observations, divided by the number of the days, gives the temperature of the *month.*

☿ When a barometer is perfectly *phosphoric*, the superior surface of the column of mercury is exempt from that *concavity*, or *convexity*, common in almost all barometers: consequently it has nearly a *plain* or *level* surface, and gives the truest height without difficulty.

† *To rectify the barometer.*—The height of the barometer, being never just or exact, but when Reaumur's thermometer, placed at the center of the tube of the barometer, marks the freezing point or 32d degree on Fahrenheit's scale: it is indispensably necessary, that all meteorological observers should understand the correspondence between them, in order to rectify this column of ☿ in the barometer—and which, independent of the weight of the atmosphere, rises and falls by the heat and cold which likewise act on it. Hence it has two particular movements, which ought to be distinguished, the one from the other, by those who desire to ascertain the weight of the air.

A column of ☿ of about 30 English inches in height dilates itself five lines *(the foot is divided into 12 inches, the inch into twelve lines, the lines into sixteenths)* to adjust the point of congelation to that of common boiling water. The barometer being 29 inches 9 lines English, if these five lines are multiplied by 16 it produces 80. Reaumur's scale, from the point of congelation to that of common boiling water, is divided into 80 degrees. It is therefore evident that there is too great an agreement between these two instruments; and hence, and from what has already been observed, the one cannot serve to rectify the other. To obtain, then, the true height of the barometer, it will be necessary to subtract as many sixteenths of a line from the height of the mercury, as Reaumur's thermometer, placed at its centre, marks degrees above the freezing point; and to add as many as shall appear under or below the said point of congelation. [Zero.]

It is by this method barometrical observations are rectified, and by which the present table was completed. We must carefully bring the inferior surface of the ☿ in the curve to the line of the level, before any observations are made on the instrument, a precaution absolutely necessary—for when the column of the ☿ descends some lines, the inferior surface no longer corresponds with the line of the level, and the same happens when the barometer rises.

* The cypher 0 placed at the head of the third and fifth columns, is the point at which the scale separates both in Fahrenheit's and Reaumur's. The first divides his scale into 212 deg. parting from an artificial congelation, *a forced and uncertain point or term;* while, on the contrary, Reaumur divides his scale into 80 equal parts, and separates at the point of natural congelation *(which is found to be the same over the whole globe)* and ascends to that of common boiling water.

All the degrees on the second column, followed by 0, are degrees under the 0 of Fahrenheit; and if no 0 follow they are degrees above Fahrenheit's 0.

All the degrees followed by 0 in the column of Reaumur, are degrees of *freezing, condensation, or of cold;* those that are not followed by 0 are deg. of dilation or of heat. Reaumur's 0 marks the point at which common water freezes.

From these explanations it is plain, that Reaumur's thermometer is preferable to any other in use: it is simple and exact in construction, valuable for its use in regulating the barometer, and applicable to every part of the world.

By PETER LE GAUX, at SPRING-MILL, March 27th, 1789.

SERVATIONS**

A, L. 40° 4′ N. | Month of *February*, 1789.

JDOMETER. ATER, of rain and snow: *French foot.* *In.* 1/12 1/10	WEATHER.	*Days of the mon.*
	Fair, clear, cold, windy.	1
	Hoar frost, calm, fair, clear,	2
	Fair. (cold, windy.	3
	Over-cast.	4
	Fair, pleasant.	5
	Fair.	6
	Fair and pleasant.	7
6	Over-cast, snow and rainy.	8
	Very fair.	9
	Very fair.	10
	Very fair.	11
	Cloudy, fair.	12
	Very fair, pleasant, windy.	13
	Idem.	14
	Fair, windy, snow in the night.	15
1 12	Snowy and overcast, calm.	16
	Very fair, wind blows.	17
	Over-cast.	18
	Over-cast, snowy.	19
4	Snowy.	20
	Fair.	21
4 12	Over-cast, rainy.	22
	Overcast.	23
	Fair, clear, cold.	4
	Very fair, clear, cold. Wind blows.	25
	Idem. Wind blows in the night.	26
	Over-cast. Wind blows, and vari.	27
	Over-cast. Changeable wind.	28
4 8	VERY COLD, FAIR, SNOWY, HEALTHY.	TEMPERATURE.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1789.

Embellished with the following COPPER-PLATES.

I. A View of the STATE-HOUSE, &c. at ANNAPOLIS.
II. A View on the River SCHUYLKILL.

To which are added,

III. A Cut of the GROUND-PLAN of the abovementioned State-House:
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PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 Miles NNW. from PHILADELPHIA, L. 40° 4′ N. | Month of *February*, 1789.

Days of the mon.	THERMOMETER of FAHRENHEIT. Mean degree. Deg. 1/10 *0	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR. Degrés moyens. Deg. 1/10 *0	BAROMET. Phosphoric ☿. Corr. height. + English foot. In. 1/12 1/10	ANEMOMETER. PREVAILING WIND.	DAYS of aur. boreal	DAYS of rain.	DAYS of thunder.	DAYS of snow.	DAYS of tempest	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. In. 1/12 1/10	WEATHER.	Days of the mon.
1	8 3	10 5 0	30 3 2	W N W							Fair, clear, cold, windy.	1
2	2 o	14 3 0	30 4	W N W							Hoar frost, calm, fair, clear,	2
3	26 3	2 5 0	29 11 5	W N W							Fair. (cold, windy.	3
4	17 3	6 5 0	30	N N E							Over-cast.	4
5	14	8 0	30 3 9	Calm							Fair, pleasant.	5
6	11 3	9 2 0	30 3	N Calm W							Fair.	6
7	20 8	5 0	30 9	W N W Vari.							Fair and pleasant.	7
8	18 9	5 8 0	29 9 8	S S E				1		6	Over-cast, snow and rainy.	8
9	34 7	1 2	29 5	W							Very fair.	9
10	33 5	7	29 10 1	W							Very fair.	10
11	37 2	2 3	29 9	Calm							Very fair.	11
12	37	2 2	29 7 1	Calm W N W							Cloudy, fair.	12
13	30 2	8 0	29 8 6	W N W							Very fair, pleasant, windy.	13
14	23	4 0	29 11 1	N W							Idem.	14
15	23	4 0	30 1	W				1			Fair, windy, snow in the night.	15
16	32 5	2	29 6	Calm				1		1 12	Snowy and overcast, calm.	16
17	26 8	2 3 0	20 9 7	N W							Very fair, wind blows.	17
18	21 7	4 6 0	29 11 9	Calm							Over-cast.	18
19	22 1	4 4 0	29 9 7	N N E				1			Over-cast, snowy.	19
20	25 2	3 0	29 11 3	N N E				1		1 4	Snowy.	20
21	18 9	5 8 0	30 8	Calm N N E				1			Fair.	21
22	40 5	3 8	29 8 3	Calm W				1		4 12	Over-cast, rainy.	22
23	29 3	1 2 0	29 10 2	N							Overcast.	23
24	14 2	7 9 0	30 1	W N W							Fair, clear, cold.	4
25	7	11 1 0	30 1 1	W N W							Very fair, clear, cold. Wind blows.	25
26	9	10 2 0	30 3 2	W							Idem. Wind blows in the night.	26
27	27 5	2 0	29 10 6	W--SW--S. Var.							Over-cast. Wind blows, and vari.	27
28	25 7	2 8 0	30 1 2	N N E							Over-cast. Changeable wind.	28

RESULT.									TEMPERATURE.
2d greatest deg. of cold. 17 5	Le 2 deg. du plus grand froid. 22	2d greatest elevation *corrected*. 30 5 3							
11th greatest deg. of heat. 47 7	Le 11 plus g. d. de chaud. 7	9th least elevation *corrected*. 29 4	W N W			6	2 4 8	VERY COLD, FAIR, SNOWY, HEALTHY.	
Variation. 65 5	Variation. 29	Variation. 1 1 3							
Temperature. 22 8	*Temperature*. 4 1	*Mean elevation*. 29 11 5							

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PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 28th day of February 1789, *entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for February,* 1789" *agreeably to an Act of the general Assembly*

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

To CORRESPONDENTS.

If L. will divest his piece of that vein of *personality* which runs through it, we shall give it a place, with pleasure——While we lash the vice, let us spare the man.

The Retailer, No. VIII. in our next.

C. O. shall be gratified.

Our Bordentown friend shall be noticed in due course.

The Elegy on a *Dying Prostitute*, next month.

Philadelphia Prices Current,
February 31, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton, 45*l*
Brandy, common, 3*s* 4*d* 4*s*
Bread, per cwt. 13*s* 6*d* 35*s*

Beer.
- *American*, in bottles, per dozen, 8*s* 4*d*
- *Ditto*, per bbl. 30*s*

Boards.
- *Oak*, per m. feet, 67*s* 6*d* 85*s*
- *Merchantable pine*, 60*s* 70*s*
- *Sap*, 45*s* 47*s* 6*d*
- *Cedar*, 55*s* 65*s*

Chocolate, per lb. 1*s*

Flour.
- *Superfine*, per bbl. 34*s* 6*d*
- *Common*, 30*s* 31*s*
- *Bur middl.* best, 25*s* 26*s*
- *Middlings*, 22*s* 6*d*
- *Ship Stuff*, per cwt. 6*s* 9*s*

Flax per lb. 6*d* 7*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel, 4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
Ginseng, 3*s*
Gin, Holland, per gallon, 4*s* 6*d*
Ditto, per case, 25*s* 26*s*

Grain.
- *Wheat*, per bushel, 5*s* 6*d* 6*s*
- *Rye*, 4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
- *Oats*, 1*s* 4*d*
- *Indian Corn*, 2*s* 8*d* 2*s* 10*d*
- *Barley*, 4*s*
- best shelled, 20*s*
- *Buckwheat*, 2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*

Hams, per lb. 6½*d* 7*d*
Hogs-lard, 6*d* 7½*d*
Honey, 4*d* 5*d*
Hemp, 5*d* 6*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m. 5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb. 6½*d* 7*d*
Indigo, French, per lb. 7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
Carolina, 4*s* 6*s* 6*d*

Iron.
- *Castings*, per ton, 22*s* 6*d* 30*s*
- *Bar*, 25*l* 26*l*
- *Pig*, 7*l* 15*s* 8*l*
- *Sheet*, 60*l* 65*l*
- *Nail rods*, 33*l*

Meal, Indian, per bbl. 16*s* 17*s*
Molasses, per gallon, 20 21½*d*
Nails, 10, 12, *and* 20*d*. 7½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per dozen, 30*s*
Porter, American, 9*s*

Pork.
- *Burlington*, 75*s* 77*s* 6*d*
- *Lower county*, 70*s* 72*s* 6*d*
- *Carolina*, 60*s* 62*s* 6*d*

Peas, 6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt. 25*s*

Rum.
- *Jamaica*, per gall. 4*s* 4*s* *d*
- *Antigua*, 3*s* 9*d*
- *Windward*, 3*s* 4*d*
- *Barbadoes*, 3*s*
- *Country*, 2*s* 1*d*
- *Taffia*, 2*s*

Steel.
- *German*, per cwt. 60*s* 70*s*
- *English, blistered*, 82*s* 6*d*
- *American*, 40*s* 50*s*
- *Crowley's*, per fag. 4*l* 10*s*

Snake root, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common, 4*d* 6*d*
Castile, 10*d* 12*d*
Starch, 4*d* 6*d*

Sugar.
- *Lump*, per lb. 10½*d*
- *Loaf, single refined*, 11½*d*
- *Ditto, double ditto*, 17*d*
- *Havannah, white*, 8½*d*
- *Ditto, brown*, 6*d* 8*d*
- *Muscovado*, per cwt. 45*s* 60*s*

Salt.
- *Allum*, per bushel, 2*s* 3*s* 6*s*
- *Liverpool*, 15*d* 19*d*
- *Cadiz*, 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
- *Lisbon*, 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*

Tar.
- *N. Jersey*, 24 gall. 7*s* 9*s*
- *Carolina* 33 gall. 12*s* 6*d*
- *Turpentine*, 12*s* 15*s*

Tobacco, 100lb.
- *J. R. new, best*, 35*s* 42*s* 6*d*
- *Inferior*, 28*s* 35*s*
- *Old*, 45*s* 50*s*
- *Rappahannock*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Coloured Mar.* 40*s* 60*s*
- *Dark*, 28*s* 32*s* 6*d*
- *Long leaf*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Eastern Shore*, 18*s* 30*s*
- *Carolina, new*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Old*, 35*s*

Tea.
- *Hyson*, per lb. 14*s* 6*d* 15*s*
- *Souchong*, 8*s* 6*d* 10*s*
- *Congo*, 3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*
- *Bohea*, 1*s* 10*d* 1*s* 10½*d*

Wine.
- *Mad.* per pipe, 40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
- *Lisbon*, 40*l*
- *Teneriffe*, 22*l* 10*s* 24*l*
- *Fayal*, per gal. 3*s* 1*d* 3*s* 3*d*
- *Port*, per pipe, 39*l* 40*l*
- *Ditto*, per gal. 5*s* 10*d* 8*s* 4*d*
- *Ditto*, per doz. bot. 30*s*
- *Claret*, 30*s* 45*s*
- *Sherry*, per gal. 6*s* 9*d* 12*s*
- *Malaga*, 4*s*

Wax, bees, per lb. 2*s*

Current Prices of Public Securities, February 31, 1789.

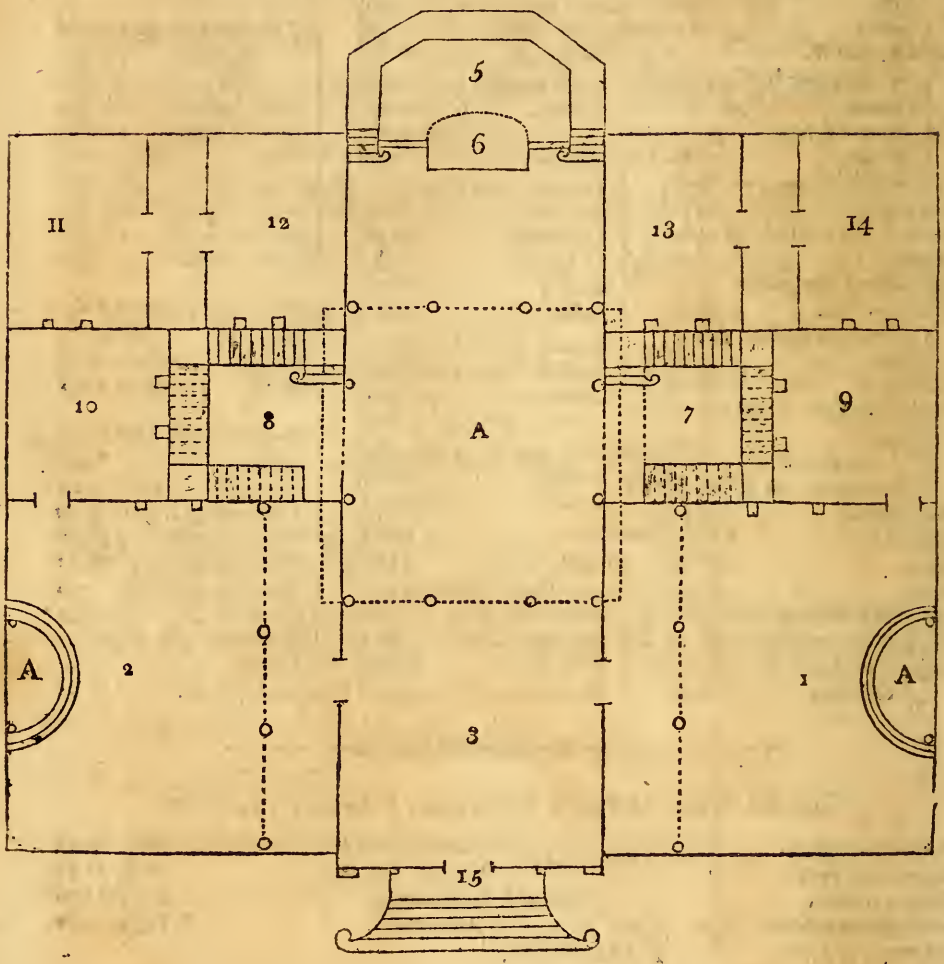
New-loan certificates, accord. to int. due, 4*s* 6*d* 5*s*
Depreciation funded,
Ditto, unfunded, 5*s* 4*d*
Land-office certificates, on pr. and int. 4*s* 4*s* 3*d*
State money of 1781, £.125 *for* 100

Continental certificates, indented to 1786, 4*s* 2*d*
Indents or Facilities, 2*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Paper money, 115 *for* 100
Jersey money, £.145 *for* 100

Course of Exchange.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days*,	70	*Amsterdam*,	60 *days*, per guilder,	3*s*
Ditto,	60 *days*,	72½		30 *days*,	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days*,	74	*France*,	60 *days*, per 5 livres	7*s* 3*d*
				30 *days*,	7*s* 4*d*

The GROUND PLAN of the STATE-HOUSE at ANNAPOLIS.



A Front View of the State-House *&c. at* ANNAPOLIS *the Capital of* MARYLAND.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1789.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* STATE-HOUSE *at* ANNAPOLIS, *the Capital of* MARYLAND.

[Illustrated by a perspective view and ground-plan of the building.]

THIS handsome edifice, which has been many years in erecting, and is not yet finished, is built chiefly of brick, and decorated in a style of great taste: but there is a disproportion between the dome and the body of the building which must hurt the eye of every spectator. This defect might be considerably lessened by adding a parapet wall, of a few feet in height, which would conceal the roof from the eye, and at the same time, extend the height of the walls, to the apparent diminution of that of the dome. The parapet wall might be pierced and ornamented so as to add symmetry, lightness and elegance to the whole. The rising ground, too, on which it stands, is happily calculated to aid the effect intended by the proposed addition: for a vertical cut might be made in the earth, at a proper distance from the structure, and drawn either around the whole, or along the front of it, so as to leave an handsome terrace when the outer part of the hill should be removed and made level with the streets. This terrace, ascended by a flight of steps, would give body to an edifice whose only conspicuous defect is the want of it, and which, if assisted by the additions proposed, would doubtless reflect honour on the skill of its ingenious architect, and do credit to the munificence of a sister state.

REFERENCES to the PLAN.

1. The upper house of assembly, near 45 feet square—17 feet high.
2. Lower house of assembly, the same size as the upper house.

A. A. Thrones for the speakers.

3. Vestibule, a cube of near 32 feet.
4. Saloon, 32 by 40, with a view up the dome 111 feet.
5. General court, 32 feet high.
6. The bar.

7 and 8. Stair-cases, continued up to the campanile of the dome, 155 feet.
9 and 10. Committees' rooms.
11, 12, 13 and 14. Archives;—land, general court, chancery court, and wills.
15. Portico.

The second story is nearly comparted as below:

Over No. 1. is the council-chamber; over No. 2. is the auditor's chamber; over the archives are repositories for stores and arms; also in the arc, over the committee-rooms, are jury-rooms.

Height of the building.	Feet.
From the platform to the cornice, about - -	36
From the cornice to the top of the arc, - -	23
From the top of the arc to the cornice of the facade of the dome,	30
From the cornice to the band above the eliptical windows,	24
——This terminates the view internally. - -	113
From the band to the balcony, - -	22
Height of the turret, - - -	17
From the cornice of the turret to the floor of the campanile,	6
Height of the campanile, - -	14
Height of the pedestal and acorn, - -	10
Height of the spire, - -	18
Entire height, about -	200

	Feet.	In.
The diameter of the Dome, at its base	40	0
Balcony, -	30	0
Turret, -	17	0
Campanile, -	10	0
Acorn, -	3	8

REFLECTIONS *on the Study of* NATURE: *Translated from the Latin of the celebrated* LINNÆUS.

[Continued from p. 6.]

IF our probation had been the only object of divine wisdom in forming the world, it would have been sufficient for that wisdom, which does nothing in vain, to have produced an indigested chaos, in which, like worms in a cheese, we might have indulged in eating and sleeping: food and rest would then have been the only things for which we should have had an inclination; and our lives would have passed like those of the flocks, whose only care is the

gratification of their appetite. But our condition is far otherwise.—

For the Author of eternal salvation is also the Lord of nature. He who has destined us for future joys, has at present placed us in this world. Whoever therefore shall regard with contempt the economy of the Creator here, is as truly impious as the man who takes no thought of futurity. And in order to lead us toward our duty, the Deity has so closely connected the study of his works with our general convenience and happiness, that the more we examine them, the more we discover for our use and gratification. There is no land so barren and dreary, that any one who should come there need perish with hunger, if he knew the bodies which it produces, and how to use them properly; and we see constantly, that all rural and domestic economy, founded on the knowledge of nature, rises to the highest perfection, whilst other undertakings, not deduced from this science, are involved in insurmountable difficulties.

The magnificence and beauty, the regularity, convenience, and utility of the works of creation, cannot fail to afford man the highest degree of pleasure; so that he who has seen and examined most of these, must the more perfectly admire and love the world as the work of the great Creator, and must the more readily acquiesce in his wise government. To be the interpreter of the perfect wisdom of an infinite God, will by him be esteemed the highest honour that mortals can attain. Can any work be imagined more forcibly to proclaim the majesty of its author, than a little inactive earth rendered capable of contemplating itself as animated by the hand of God? of studying the dimensions and revolutions of the celestial bodies, rolling at an almost infinite distance, as well as the innumerable wonders dispersed by the Creator over this globe? in all which appear manifest traces of divine wisdom and power, and the consideration of which affords so much delight, that a man who has tasted it would cheerfully prefer it to all other enjoyments.

Nature always proceeds in her accustomed order, for her laws are unchangeable; the omniscient God has instituted them, and they admit of no improvement.

It is so evident that the continent is gradually and continually increasing by the decrease of the waters, that we want no other information of it than what nature gives us: mountains and vallies, petrifactions and the strata of the earth, the depths of the ocean and all the various kinds of stones, proclaim it aloud. As the dry land increases at this day, so it is probable it has all along gradually extended itself from the beginning: if we therefore enquire into the original appearance of the earth, we shall find reason to conclude, that instead of the present wide-extended regions, one small island only was in the beginning raised above the surface of the waters.

If we trace back the multiplication of all plants and animals, as we did that of mankind, we must stop at one original pair of each species. There must therefore have been in this island a kind of living museum, so furnished with plants and animals, that nothing was wanting of all the present produce of the earth. Whatever nature yields for the use or pleasure of mankind was here presented to our first parents; they were there-

fore completely happy. If that favoured man was obliged to acquire the knowledge of all these things in the same order, and according to the same laws of nature to which we are subject, that is, by means of the external senses; he must have taken a view of the nature, form, and qualities of each animal, in order to distinguish it by a suitable name and character: so that the chief employment of the first man, in this garden or museum of delights, was to examine the admirable works of his Creator.

Among the luxuries therefore of the present age, the most pure and unmixed is that afforded by collections of natural productions. In them we behold offerings as it were from all the inhabitants of the earth; and the productions of the most distant shores of the world are presented to our sight and consideration: openly and without reserve they exhibit the various arms which they carry for their defence, and the instruments with which they go about their various employments; and whilst every one of them celebrates its Maker's praise in a different manner, can anything afford us a more innocent pleasure, a more noble or refined luxury, or one that charms us with greater variety?

To man, made for labour, due intervals of relaxation are no less necessary, than sleep is to the body when exhausted by watching; and truly unhappy may that mortal be reckoned, to whom nothing affords amusement. He who is exhausted by the more weighty labours, has the greatest need of rest: but rest, not tempered with pleasure, becomes torpid insensibility. The principal reward of labour, which the Creator has granted to man, is leisure with enjoyment; and mortals generally exert their utmost efforts to obtain it.

Almost all princes have had their favourite amusements to refresh them when fatigued with business. Some of them, in early times, when men had scarcely left off eating acorns, employed their leisure hours in feasting and dancing, in games and useless sports, wrestlings or other public exhibitions, in hunting parties, or in the seraglios of women; but when the fields began to glow with the riches of Ceres, these lords of the earth sought for more refined gratifications; and at length some of them have employed their leisure hours in collecting nature's productions. Fame has long celebrated the museum of the grand duke of Tuscany. The queen of Portugal is at present engaged in making a collection. The kings of Spain have bestowed more attention and expence in this way than any other princes: by their means the rich stores of America have been sought out and examined. The museum of the king of France has scarcely its equal in the world. The empress queen of Hungary has ordered all kinds of natural curiosities to be bought for her. The parliament of England has purchased the excellent collection of sir Hans Sloane, and dedicated it to public use. The stadtholder of the United Provinces, a little before his death, fitted up a museum, at Leyden; and Peter I. emperor of Muscovy, has taken care to buy up all the collections of this kind that he could meet with, in order to enrich a museum with them at Petersburg.

In this manner the pleasure which results from contemplating the wisdom of the Creator in his

works, has been diffused over the globe, and has entered the palaces of princes.

Our august monarch, with his royal consort, are the first Swedish princes who have fostered these sciences. His majesty has adorned his splendid museum in the palace of Ulricsdahl, with a variety of quadrupeds preserved in spirits of wine, a great number of stuffed birds, an innumerable quantity of insects and shells arranged in cabinets; not to mention the valuable herbarium, and the beautiful menagerie, in which living beasts and birds are kept.

The queen has taken delight in collecting insects and shells, as well as corals and crystals, from all parts of the world, and has ornamented her palace of Drottningholm with them so successfully, that I doubt whether any other collection of the kind can be compared to it. Thus does this royal pair take pleasure in contemplating the wonderful works of the Creator, and daily behold in them, as in a glass, the signs of his wisdom and goodness.

As the manners and customs which prevail in the world always take their rise in the courts of princes, as from a never-failing spring; whatever magnificence or vanity, whatever luxuries or amusements, whatever conversation and opinions reign there, are for the most part diffused through the whole kingdon: happy is that people who may learn from their superiors to love the works of nature; inasmuch as they beget a veneration for the Deity, and lay the foundation of all economy and public felicity.

I know not what to think of those people who can, without emotion, hear or read the accounts of the many wonderful animals which inhabit foreign countries.

What principally strikes us agreeably at first sight is *colour*, of which the good and great Creator has given to some animals a rich variety, far beyond the reach of human art. Scarcely any thing can equal the beauty of birds in general; particularly the brilliant splendour of the Peacock. India, indeed, boasts a number of fishes, whose painted scales almost equal the plumage of birds in beauty; not to mention the Indian fishes, *Trichiurus Lepturus* (Sword-fish of Brown's Jamaica) and *Zeus Vomer*, whose brilliant white colour excels the purest and most polished silver; or the Gold-fish (*Cyprinus aureus*) of the Chinese, which shines with such golden splendour, that the metal itself is by no means comparable to it. People of rank in India keep the last-mentioned fish alive in their apartments, in earthen vessels, as in fish-ponds, and feed them with their own hands, that they may have something to excite admiration perpetually before their eyes. The Author of nature has frequently decorated even the minutest insects and worms themselves, which inhabit the bottom of the sea, in so exquisite a manner, that the most polished metal looks dull beside them. The great Golden Beetle (*Buprestis gigantea*) of the Indies has its head studded with ornaments like precious stones, brilliant as the finest gold: * and the *Aphrodita aculeata*, reflecting the

* This description is not so well applied to the *Buprestis gigantea* as to the *Buprestis sternicornis*; for the head of the former is not remarkably brilliant, while both the head and thorax of the latter may justly be compared to gold studded with jewels: but even this animal must yield the palm to some other species of the same splendid family.

sun-beams from the depths of the sea, exhibits as vivid colours as the Peacock itself, spreading its jewelled train.

The difference of size in different animals must strike us with no less astonishment, especially if we compare the huge Whale with the almost invisible Mite; the former whilst it shakes the largest ships with its bulky body, is itself a prey to the diminutive *Onisci*, and is obliged to have recourse to marine birds, who sitting on its back, free it from these vermin.

We are as much amazed at the prodigious strength of the Elephant and Rhinoceros, as we are pleased with the slender Deer of Guinea *(Cervus Guinensis)* and the small Asiatic Goat *(Moschus pygmæus)* which are, in all their parts, like our Deer, but scarcely so large as the smallest Lap-dogs: nature has however, in the nimbleness of their feet, abundantly compensated them for the smallness of their size.

The great Ostriches of Arabia, whose wings are insufficient to raise their bulky bodies from the ground, excite no less admiration than the little Humming-birds of India, hardly bigger than Beetles, which feed on the honey of flowers, like bees and flies, and like those animals, are the prey of ordinary spiders; between which, and the larger Spider of Brazil *(Aranea avicularis)* there is as much difference in the size as between the Humming-bird and the Ostrich. This great Spider often attacks the largest birds, dropping on their backs, by means of its web, from the branches of trees; and while they vainly seek for security in flight, it bites them, and sucks their juices in such a manner, that they not unfrequently fall lifeless to the ground.

The singular figures of some animals cannot fail to attract our notice. We wonder, with reason, at the angular appendage to the nose of the American Bat: nor is the short and slender upper mandible of the Woodpecker less remarkable, the form of the latter being as unusual among birds, as is among fishes the figure of the American Fishing-Frog *(Lophius Histrio)* which is furnished with feet, but cannot walk. Another kind of fish, however *(Silurus Callichthys)* when the rivulet which it inhabits becomes dry, has a power of travelling over land till it finds more copious streams.

The Plaice, the Sole, and many other fishes which constitute the *genus* of *Pleuronectes*, although the only animals which have both eyes on the same side of the head, do not, perhaps, astonish us so much, being common fishes, as the horned frog of Virginia *(Rana cornuta)* whose head is furnished with a pair of horns, at the extremities of which its eyes are placed; its stern aspect cannot fail to strike with horror all who behold it. This animal is unable, however, to move its eyes in different directions at the same time, like the chamelion, who appears to have a power of contemplating at once many distant objects, and of attending equally to all: at least, it certainly does not live upon air, as many have reported, but on flies, which it follows with its piercing and sparkling eyes, till it has gotten so near them, that by darting forth its long tongue they are instantly brought into its mouth. While the slender Ant-Bear *(Myrmecophaga)* which has no teeth, and which the Creator has

appointed to live upon ants alone, by coiling up its tongue like a serpent, and laying it near an ant-hill, collects the little animals, and devours them entire.

[*To be continued.*]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The following queries on the present state of husbandry and agriculture in the United States of America, were proposed to the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture by the Abbé Tessier, of the academy of sciences, and of the royal medical society of Paris, through the hands of monsieur de Marbois consul of France—The only answer to them which the society has yet been favoured with, is the subjoined one, for which they are indebted to James Tilton, M. D. of the state of Delaware.

The comprehensive and satisfactory manner in which this paper is written, has encouraged the society to publish it, with the queries, in hopes that qualified persons will be found in every state who will undertake the task, and furnish them with similar answers; by which it is conceived that not only the wishes of our agricultural friends in France will be gratified, but the state of agriculture amongst ourselves may be greatly improved.

Papers on this subject, addressed to doctor Samuel Powel Griffitts, Philadelphia, the secretary to the society, will be safely received and duly noticed.

Philadelphia, February, 3, 1789.

QUERIES

On the present State of HUSBANDRY *and* AGRICULTURE *in* .....

I. WHAT is the latitude of the country, the length of the winter, the mean and extreme degrees of cold and heat; and, in general, what is its temperature?

II. What is the nature of the soil? Is the mould or vegetable earth very deep? Upon what kind of stratum does it lie? Is it upon clay, or what other earth? What is nearly the thickness of each layer?

III. Do the cultivated grounds produce a crop every year without rest, or every two years successively, or every second year only; or is the same ground cultivated many years before it is permitted to rest?

IV. Is manure much in use, and of what kind, new or rotten, cattle or fowls dung? Are horned cattle or sheep folded on the ground? When dung is employed, what quantity is used upon an acre, or any square of a determined measure? How long are cattle folded on the same place? How many head of cattle are folded in a place of a determined extent, and at what season is the ground manured?

V. Is marle in use, of what colour is it, or is it of two different colours? Which is the predominant one? In what quantity is it employed, and what is the benefit of it? How long will it last? Is not the earth or mud dug out of rivers or rivulets, or even sand according to the nature of the

soil, or rotten sea-plants, or salts produced by the burning of those plants, or any other subtances, preferable to marle ?

VI. How many square fathoms or feet are contained in an acre of land measure ? What are the subdivisions of that measure ?

VII. What plants are generally cultivated, 1st. for man's food, 2d. for cattle and fowls, 3d. for the arts ? How long has the cultivation of those plants been introduced, and how far does that culture extend itself in the neighbourhood ?

VIII. In what order are the different kinds of grain sown ? For instance, does wheat precede barley or oats, or does buckwheat or hemp, &c. follow rye ?

IX. Are there different kinds of rye, wheat, barley, oats, flax, and what are their distinguishing marks ? To which of these grains is the preference given, and which is the most productive ?

X. What seed is generally used for sowing ; is it of the growth of the country, or procured from abroad ? If the last, from whence is it procured, in how many years is it necessary to renew it ?

XI. If, for instance, the culture is begun by wheat, how often is the ground ploughed ? or, if it is cultivated by hand, what tools are made use of ; the spade, the mattock, the pitch-fork, or the hoe, or any other ? How deep, and at what seasons is the ground tilled ?

XII. Are the furrows flat or high ; or, in other words, what sort of ploughs and harrows are made use of ? Are the furrows made by a single ploughing, or does the plough pass repeatedly along the same furrow ? What is their height ?

XIII. What is the season for sowing wheat, or any other grain ? Is any preparation used to the seed previous to its being sown ? If so, what is the preparation, why is it used, and what are its effects ?

XIV. Are the seeds covered by the plough, the harrow, or the rake ; or how ?

XV. How much wheat, barley, hemp-seed, rape-seed, &c. is generally sown upon an acre ? Is it sown by hand, or with any machine ? When the seeds are small, as rape-seed, is it usual to mix them with sand or ashes to facilitate the sowing ?

XVI. From the time the seed is put into the ground till it is ripe, does it require any more care ? Is it necessary to roll it, to hoe, or to weed it ; and how is that operation performed, and with what instruments ?

XVII. To what height do wheat, rye, Indian corn, tobacco, &c. &c. grow ?

XVIII. At what seasons do those plants blossom and ripen ? What precautions are necessary in gathering, carrying home, drying, securing and preserving them ?

XIX. What circumstances are most favourable to the productions of the country ? What are the most hurtful either from the air, the rivers, animals, or destructive insects ? What are the means used to guard against these inconveniencies ?

XX. Are there any plants that are noxious to the useful ones, and to the seed in the ground ? What are their common as well as botanical names ? How are they destroyed or prevented from having any effect ?

XXI. Are the different kinds of grain subject to any diseases ? How are these diseases indicated, and what means are used to preserve the grain from them ?

XXII. What is the common length of the ears of wheat, rye, barley, &c. the thickness of the stalk at the foot, and how many grains in one ear?

XXIII. Are artificial meadows in use, with what plants are they cropped? At what season and how often do they mow them?

XXIV. Where are the crops put; is it in barns or under sheds, or do they stack them without doors? How are those stacks made and secured against the injuries of the weather? Can grain and hay be well preserved in stacks? Is the grain threshed on the field, or in the barns? Is it threshed immediately after harvest, or in the course of the year?

XXV. How is the grain threshed; is it with a flail or with sticks, or on a barrel, or by the trampling of animals? How is the flail or any other instrument for threshing made? What are the reasons for threshing immediately after harvest, or deferring that operation till a later period?

XXVI. What is the common produce of a certain extent of ground in green or dry forage, in corn, grain, seeds, or any other production? What is the proportion of increase?

XXVII. How many horses or oxen are used to a plough? How tall are those animals? How much ground do they till in one day, when the days are of a moderate length; and allowing the field to be ploughed at the distance of two miles from the farm house?

XXVIII. Allowing the fields to be at the distance of two miles from the farm-house, how much ground can two oxen or horses harrow or roll in one day? How many cart loads of dung can they carry to the field, and what number of sheaves can they bring home?

XXIX. What quantity of ground can a man sow or till in one day with the spade, the mattock or the hoe? How much wheat is he able to cut with a sickle; and how much of any other plants can he mow?

XXX. Are the farm rents paid in specie or in produce? Are the lands let out on halves? Do the cattle belong to the landlord or to the farmer, or is their increase divided between them?

XXXI. What are the corn measures, their sub-divisions, and their names and the weight of each?

XXXII. Are the seeds and plants gathered in - of a good quality? Wherein do they differ from those of the neighbouring states; are they of a higher price and better sale?

XXXIII. Is any preparation made use of for grain, seed, or plants, after they are gathered, to fit them for the use of men or cattle, or to be employed in the arts?

XXXIV. Does the grain, when ground, yield much meal? and what quantity for a determined measure? Is the old or the economical mode of grinding in use?

XXXV. Are the flax, hemp, pulse, &c. better than in other countries?

XXXVI. In a district of a given extent, how many acres are supposed to be cultivated in wheat, rye, hemp, madder, or coleseed?

XXXVII. Does the country produce more or less grain than is necessary for its own consumption? If less, whence is the deficiency supplied; if more, how is it disposed of?

XXXVIII. Are there any manufactures that employ plants,

used in arts, which grow in that country?

XXXIX. Does the country abound with wood, or is it covered with heath or fern? Which are the most common trees in the woods? Are the forest trees of a fine growth?

XL. Are there breeds of cattle, and of what kinds? Are there pastures to feed, and grass to fatten them? Are the cattle stall-fed, and with what food? How do they feed them the whole year round?

XLI. Do they breed horses and mules? We wish the persons to whom these queries may be presented to give some details relative to the studs, the stallions, the decrease of horses and mules; and the reasons of such decrease?

XLII. We wish them also to be so kind as to give some details relative to the height and weight of the sheep; to the quality, price and weight of their wool, either washed or not; and to the mode of managing and nourishing them the whole year?

XLIII. At what age do they sell their sheep or horned cattle, horses, or mules, for whatever use they may be intended? What is the common price of those animals in good condition?

XLIV. What is the ordinary food for men the whole year round? How do they prepare it? Are the inhabitants vigorous or weak, active or slow?

[The ANSWERS in our next.]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

MUSIC *physically considered.*

THERE is always a difficulty attending our medical researches, when we are obliged to introduce the influence of the soul to account for the medicinal operations of any application to the body. Dr. Cullen has said, with dr. Boerhaave, that, when this is the case, we may give it up as perfectly resolved for any medicinal purposes.

However this assertion may be undeniable, as far as it was originally intended, yet it must be granted, that such is the established connection between the soul and the body, that whatever cause powerfully affects the one, the other sympathizes with it, and is, in the end, oftentimes proportionably affected. It is not my place, at this time, to enter deeply into metaphysical researches, to shew why the mind should be influenced by the several causes producing changes in the habits and terperaments of the body, and *(vice versa)* to shew how the body is frequently subject to those causes, which powerfully and primarily have their origin in the mind. It is not always necessary to follow the same courses which diseases have taken, when we wish to apply the means of cure or relief; but it is certainly a much shorter, and oftentimes a much safer way, to attack them whenever we find them; or else, by affording aid and assistance to those parts which have a powerful sympathy with the part labouring under the disease, we may often gain our purpose where it would be impossible to give direct relief. If we can admit the doctrine of the stomach having a general consent with and over the whole system,

and that the state of the mind has a remarkable influence over the stomach, and, *vice versa*, we shall be at no loss to account for the relief of bodily pains being obtained from well-applied comfort to the mind.

We know of many sympathetic diseases, which are in themselves much more grievous in their symptoms than their idiopathy, and have therefore a more immediate claim to the attention of the physician.

I am not of the opinion that our attention should be entirely spent in obviating the causes of diseases, as there are many, especially of the chronic kind, which assume forms intirely independent of the cause which produced them.

There are certain passions of the mind (when they are any how excited so as to draw all the other faculties of the mind into their vortex, if I may be allowed the expression, which are calculated to counteract their excesses) that have a power to kill and destroy—These passions have all their opposites, and the excess of either extreme will produce effects equally fatal :—I shall only instance grief and joy, as being most pertinent to my purpose; most of the other passions being either modifications of these, or possessing intermediate degrees of either, or producing effects analogous in their consequences. At an intermediate space between these two extremes, the mind enjoys composure or serenity; and the body may then be said to be only subject to its own functions—I am fully of the opinion, that the passions may be employed with propriety to obviate any excess or irregularity in any of these; and that the proper application of them has a power, equal to any thing we know of, to restore the balance to the animal system when disordered—It is an old adage, 'that conceit will kill, and conceit will cure :'—for instance, if a physician is happy enough to acquire the unlimited confidence of his patient, he shall oftentimes perform wonders with that medicine which would have been perfectly inert in the administration of another person as skilfully applying it.

The propriety of the passions of the mind, when called into the aid of the physician, being admitted,—the next thing we have to enquire after is, What is the most proper manner of exciting them when necessary? For several reasons, as shall appear in the sequel, I would beg leave to recommend MUSIC.

I shall give one instance of the happy change produced in the body, by the power of music.

A dancing-master, who had long languished under a nervous fever, and extreme debility, had, for some time lost the power of speech; and was labouring under such a degree of torpidity and general prostration of spirits, that he had neither power nor will to make his wants and complaints known. In this condition he was visited by his fidler, and was observed frequently to cast a languishing wistful look towards a violin, which from the time he was taken with the disease had hung up in the room, as an useless piece of furniture—The fidler took the hint, tuned the violin, and played him some of those tunes which he knew had formerly delighted him much. At that critical moment, when all his friends and the bye-standers thought he could not be long for this world,

the patient, after he had listened attentively for some time, began to manifest the strongest appearance of joy, complacency and satisfaction; and such was the astonishing effect which the music produced, that it unlocked the powers of his speech!—he raised himself up in his bed, and was able to acknowlege his gratitude to his benefactor.

Doctor Cullen no where makes mention of the application of music, as a remedy, but in the hypochondriac disease—He seems to object to the use of it here, on account of the system being already too highly toned, as it is principally those of confirmed melancholic habits who are liable to this disease: and as music is one of the most powerful causes we know of to produce excitement in the system, it must certainly do harm in such cases, as well as in all those where the disease assumes an inflammatory type—I apprehend that music would not only be useless, but very improper, as in these cases, the nervous energy being already applied in too great an abundance to the heart and arterial system, this, by still heightening the excitement, would ardently encrease the morbid irritability of the moving fibre: but in cases of opposite nature, when skilfully applied, I think it follows, by a very clear induction, that it may be very usefully applied.

What I have principally to observe from the foregoing inductions is,

1st. That the soul, being affected in a particular manner, has a power of producing considerable changes in the corporeal system.

2d. That these changes have a tendency to produce excitement or colapse of the nervous system.

3d. That the pleasure and emotions produced by music are always of the exciting kind.

4th. That there are certain conditions, or temperaments of the animal economy, more peculiarly disposed to receive delight from music than others; and these, I apprehend, will generally be found among those of the sanguineous, as all the circumstances favouring this are found to have considerable influence here; as youth, warm climates lax solids, levity, mobility, &c.

5th. That the tone derived from the application of music, especially where it is not found to be already in excess, is peculiarly calculated to give delight, as will appear from a combination of the above enumerated circumstances.

6th. That delight, in all its modifications, unquestionably acts as a tonic, by its determining a greater quantity of the nervous influence into the body than usual.—By this means it suddenly and remarkably quickens the circulation of the blood; a pleasing warmth, or glow, is thrown upon the breast, which, when in an exquisite degree, will even excite convulsive motions of transport: hence arises the necessity of having this power duly proportioned to the wished-for effect, by some skilful person who can judge when and in what quantity it may be with propriety applied, as all excessive excitements, of whatever kind they may be, are necessarily followed with a lassitude and debility.

7th That the desired quantity of excitement can be ascertained in no manner, nor apportioned to particular cases with such certainty, as by music.

The passions which owe their origin to music being all of the cheerful kind, are peculiarly calculated to obviate the excess of all

those which have an opposite tendency; as grief and fear, the latter being only a modification of grief, are of the sedative kind.

Of this all military gentlemen seem to be well convinced, as it belongs to their profession to encounter objects of danger and terror. Music has with propriety, in every age that history or tradition has given us any information of, been universally connected with that profession; and, for the same reasons I have offered, it seems, in this case, to be indispensably necessary.

It has been almost impossible for me, in this thesis, to steer entirely clear of metaphysics: but I hope, as far as I have meddled with them, they will prove no objection to my conclusions. I am of the opinion, that music—when qualified with these circumstances, which, when combined with it, will concur in producing its happy effects—will be found, if not superior, at least equal to any article we know to be made use of in the Materia Medica. The celebrated poet who has given us his Art of preserving Health, appears to have been firmly fixed in this opinion:—

> "Music exalts each joy, allays each grief,
> Expels diseases, softens every pain,
> Subdues the rage of poison and the plague;
> And hence the wise of ancient days ador'd
> One power of physic, melody and song."

On the HARMONY *of* PERIOD.

IN the rude ages of literature, the mind acquiesces in solid sense, expressed in unharmonious diction. An Ennius among the Romans, and a Shakespeare among the moderns, are admired for justness and sublimity of conception, though the style is rugged and discordant. The novelty of the first literary productions causes so strong a pleasure in the reader's mind, that he can perceive nothing wanting to complete his satisfaction. His ear is unaccustomed to tuneful measures, and for want of better examples, feels a pleasure arising from the harshest numbers. Thus the vulgar listen with delight to the bawling notes of an itinerant singer; while the refined ear of a connoisseur in music must be soothed with the soft warblings of an Italian.

But succeeding writers find it necessary, if they hope for readers, to adopt graces unknown to their predecessors. They find it difficult to add novelty to the matter, because, in the course of a few ages, every subject is frequently treated of, and consequently soon exhausted. Systematical writers must, from their nature, contain nearly the same thoughts, connected in a similar manner. In all kinds of composition which, either from their particular nature, or from their having been before discussed, admit not of invention, if novelty is necessary, it must be sought for in the style rather than in the matter. An author who cannot add any thing new to the philosophy of a Bacon or a Newton, may yet deliver their thoughts in such a manner, may smooth their roughnesses, and refine their beauties with such

ornaments of diction, that his work may be more read than those of the inventors, from whom it was derived. Fontenelle and La Pluche are universally studied, while the sources from which they drew—the works of Bacon, Boyle, and Locke—are left a prey to moths and worms in some deserted library.

The books which have united delight with instruction, have always survived those which had no other aim than real utility. Dulness only can pore over the uninteresting page, where nothing is offered to soothe the ear and flatter the imagination. Such study resembles a journey over gloomy deserts, where no sun-beam cheers the way, no hospitable door invites, no enchanting prospect alleviates the pains of fatigue. Necessity alone can urge the traveller over barren tracts and snow-topt mountains ; but he treads with rapture over the fertile vales of those happier climes, where every breeze is perfume, and every scene a picture. Hence, in every repository of literature, we observe, that bulky tomes, replete with the profoundest erudition, are left untouched on dusty shelves ; while the more superficial, yet more pleasing productions are perused with wonder, and committed to memory by repetition. It is indeed a melancholy reflection, that those immense works of learning, which cost the labour of a life, which were produced by many an aching head and palpitating heart, and by which immortality was to be acquired, are at last consigned to oblivion, because their authors have neglected to combine external beauty with intrinsic value.

Every species of composition has some end in view, which if it does not accomplish, it falls short of due perfection. The end of all historical, rhetorical, and poetical works, is to please as well as to instruct. If any one of these does not comprehend every mode of pleasing which is consistent with its kind, it is faulty. Upon this plea, the advocates for rhyme, in English verse, rest their argument. Rhyme, say they, judiciously conducted, gives an additional power of pleasing to the natural inherent charms of poetry. It is not to be rejected as a Gothic ornament, invented by monkish barbarism, and continued by bigotted adherence to custom ; but is to be adopted and admired as an improvement even on classic versification. In the hands of a Dryden, or a Pope, it soothes the ear with a melody hardly equalled by a Virgil : and though no judicious critic can join Voltaire in censuring Shakespeare for not adopting rhyme, because rhyme is absurd in conversation, whether dramatic or convivial ; yet every one must allow, that the poems of Pope would lose much of their beauty should they be deprived of rhyme, even though the subject matter were not to undergo the least variation. We should indeed still find, as Horace says on another occasion, the scattered limbs of a dismembered poet ; but we should infallibly lose all those graces which result from harmony and proportion. The bare matter, however just the thoughts and forcible the reasoning, would not give the author the reputation of a great poet. The same remarks may be transferred to prosaic composition. We shall seldom listen, unless the ear is charmed while the mind is convinced. It is not enough to bring the stone from the quarry, and form it into a regular pile, in the rude state in which it was produ-

ced by nature. It may indeed, however rough and unshapen, afford a shelter in necessity, and serve all the purposes of common use ; but will not strike the eye of the passenger with wonder, till the chisel in the master's hand shall have called forth each latent beauty, added the festoon and the Corinthian foliage, and united grace with strength.

It is well known, that the first compositions of the most celebrated writers were poetical. The faculty of imagination is the first that displays itself in the human mind. The ardour of youth, too wild to be restrained by frigid rules, loves to indulge in all the licence of poetry : but as the reasoning powers ripen, they become enabled to controul the sallies of fancy, which, perhaps, of itself gradually grows chaster and more correct. At this advanced period, the mind descends from the heights of poetry to prose. It however insensibly communicates some of the graces of the art which it has relinquished, to that which it assumes. A vein of poetical ore will be discerned not only in the thought, but in the style ; which, though it will not fall into the fault of real metre, will necessarily flow in such cadence as a poetical ear shall dictate and approve.

Unlearned readers among the moderns, seldom attend to the beauties of harmonious composition. If they are pleased, they know not whence their pleasure arises. Attentive to the matter rather than the manner, they would, perhaps, think an author but ill employed who should write a long treatise on the art of tuning a period. They would be surprised to be informed, that one of the ancient critics has acquired immortal fame by perfecting an art which is conversant in sound rather than in sense, and which, in their opinion, is unimportant. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, however, owes more of his reputation to his Treatise on the Structure of Words, than to any other of his works. After so excellent a model in Greek, it is justly matter of wonder, that nothing of this kind has been attempted with success in the English language. Cicero has attributed an efficacy to harmony of period, which experience only can prove to be real. A sentence of no more than five words was received with universal plaudits, though, as the author confessed, their whole merit consisted in the skilful collocation. Transpose but a single word, and the effect will be entirely lost. In his elegant Dialogues on the Character of an Orator, he has entered into a curious disquisition on the subject of prosaic numbers, and seems to require in an oration, an exactness of metre almost equal to that of verse. The subject is certainly curious, and this great rhetorician, as well as orator, has treated it with precision ; but as the quantity of Latin words is ascertained by rules very different from the analogy of modern languages, the strictures of Cicero have no otherwise contributed to harmonize the periods of our writers, than by suggesting the beauty and expediency of prosaic modulation.

But if his precepts have not much influence in giving this finishing grace to compositions in our language, his example may communicate to them the most captivating melody. His cadences are almost as pleasing to a susceptible ear as a regular piece of music. So necessary did he deem

it to satisfy the sense of hearing, that he often adds a synonymous and unnecessary word to complete the roundness of his period. To accuse an author, of Cicero's fame, of using words merely for the sound, may perhaps surprise him who is not conversant in his writings; but the recollection of a few passages will immediately induce those, who are well acquainted with his works, to acknowledge the justness of this observation.

But whoever would trace this harmony to its origin, must be referred to the Greek writers. Their numerous expletives, which occur in every page, are used almost solely to fill up chasms in the cadence, and to render the harmony full and perfect. Some critics have, indeed, attempted to point out the signification of every particle in every passage; but their ill success, after all their diligence, is a confirmation of the truth of the preceding position.

Plato's periods are the models of Cicero. A good ear, on a cursory comparison of a few sentences, cannot but observe how well the Roman orator has imitated the Greek philosopher. It may be reasonably conjectured, that one cause why those ancient writers, who have come down to us entire, survived their contemporaries, who once rivalled them, might perhaps be, that they extended their attention beyond the copiousness of matter and solidity of sense, to pleasing sound and modulated cadence.

If the writers of the present age excel those of the past in any particular, it is, perhaps, in the numbers or harmony of their compositions. A common writer will now exhibit a greater variety of musical cadences in his hasty productions, than is to be found in the most finished pieces of old English writers. Many celebrated productions of late times, which are chiefly indebted for their fame to harmony of period, might be enumerated; but their well-known merit renders additional recommendation and applause superfluous.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On VANITY.

"*Nosce teipsum.*"———Know thyself.

IT is an almost invariable propensity of human nature to see in a very conspicuous point of view those failings in others, with which we ourselves are most deeply affected; and hence we are said to see the faults of our neighbours, through the magnifying, and our own through the diminishing end of the glass,—which renders that divine and figurative exhortation, so pertinent; 'thou 'fool! first cast the beam out of 'thine own eye, and then thou 'shalt see clearly to take the 'mote out of thy brother's eye.'

I do not pretend, that I myself am clear of the failing which I design here to expose; but if by any means I can induce others to self-examination, they will certainly detect the error;—which is the

first step towards a reformation. For this reason I have chosen for my motto—'Know thyself.' Perhaps the foregoing introduction might be applicable to a dissertation upon any vice; but the particular subject of these remarks is, doubtless, if not the most heinous failing, the most universal in its influence——I mean VANITY.

Vanity is a passion which has diffused itself through every nation of the earth, from the polished, the polite European, to the most savage of the American tribes; from the sage Asiatic, to the uncultivated African; from the monarch on his throne, to the mendicant at the gate. High and low, rich and poor, male and female, bond and free, black and white—all, in a higher or a lower degree, partake of this foible:—and how can it be otherwise? since it was from a vain ambition that our first parents were expelled the delightful retreats of a terrestrial paradise:—'ye shall be as 'Gods, knowing good and evil', were the enticing words which kindled the fire of vanity in their bosoms!——and it would be well for their posterity, if their ambition extended more towards the acquisition of knowledge.

Exclusive, however, of the idea of original depravity, vanity appears at present, to be the illegitimate offspring of self love; illegitimate, I say, for self-love, no doubt, is a passion given to man to secure his happiness, and guard him against evil; but it frequently bursts its bounds, and connects itself with unwarrantable objects; and the result is a spurious production. If self-love was given to man, for wise purposes, surely he must have been prostituted to the father of lies, since vanity is the offspring; for I have somewhere heard the same person styled the father both of vanities and lies—and if so, they must be nearly related.

I have asserted above, that all classes, characters and sexes, are tainted with a vain imagination:—I shall endeavour, now, to support the charge.

The fair sex are generally accused of possessing a much larger share of vanity than the men. Before we accede, however, to this accusation, it will be proper to investigate the character of man, and examine the spring of his actions in general—for the most, though not all of them, will, it is presumable, be found to originate in self-love and vanity. If—and I presume it will be granted, that some of his actions are virtuous, and that vanity is a folly; it necessarily follows, that such actions do not arise from vanity, unless we allow folly to be the parent of virtue. That all our actions do not arise from self-love, the parent of vanity, is allowed by good critics, and by all writers on moral ethics; and that among our virtues some are selfish, and some are social—The social, then, spring from the noblest principles, and issue in the noblest ends—This, I must premise, is my own sentiment; lest I be accused of misanthrophy, or charged with imputing more folly and vanity to man, than in truth he is chargeable with.

I have already mentioned a mistake of which those who treat upon this subject are guilty, namely, that of annexing much the larger portion of vanity to the *ladies*. I do not say the ladies are entirely free from it; no, I would not do them so much injustice, nor devi-

ate so much from my former assertions; yet, methinks, if any class is excuseable, it is that of the ladies; and, of all mortals, the gentlemen have the least reason to accuse the fair sex of vanity, since it is wholly for their sakes the ladies are inspired with it. Why does the charming Belinda decorate her lovely person in the most becoming manner, but to gain the particular attention of Mirandus? Why does Florella with such assiduity adjust her attire, and consult her mirror for whole hours together, but to excel Belinda in every external grace, in hopes to attract the eyes of Mirandus and induce the melodious accents of his tongue to flow in blandishments of praise and adoration?

I do not deny that the ladies frequently pay their devoirs to their toilettes, with a determination to outshine, if possible, all their female acquaintances: but why do they desire this?—Is it not to appear lovely in the eyes of their counterpart? Without doubt it is. I am not so ill-natur'd as to suppose it is ever done from motives of mere envy to each other, as some have maliciously suggested; but, on the contrary, I am free to own the obligations we owe them for their assiduity to please us. This is the primum mobile in them; and we shall be justly chargeable with ingratitude if we censure them severely for a failing, of which we are the source.

Let us now take a view of the most polished nations of Europe: let us pay a visit to the court! We shall see the pompous *monarch* assuming titles, and addressed by appellations which alone belong to the Deity! What but vanity prompts them to be pleased with the base adulation of those fawning sychophants, who elevate them even to the Heavens, to the insult of common sense, and the breach of decorum, by ascribing virtues to them, of which they are totally devoid? What, but insufferable vanity, induces them to keep up that farce of etiquette, which distinguishes the monarch of almost every court in Europe? Indeed, we hear of a certain sovereign who, in a great measure, dispenses with it, and who, in proportion as he acts with rationality, maintains true dignity, and is esteemed one of the most illustrious princes of the age.

O ye sons of liberty! ye free-born Americans! let not that bane of domestic happiness, that supporter of luxury, approach the courts of our federal building: let it not exalt the senator above the free citizen, by a self-important dignity, or imitation of patrician pride, the product of vanity!

If we descend from the monarch to the *courtier*, from the courtier to the *'squire*, from the 'squire to his *tenant*; we shall find them all in a degree tainted with the foible. Vanity prompts the courtier to ape the king; the placeman acts the courtier to his dependants, with the affected dignity of royalty; the steward swells with importance when he parades in his lord's coach; and the very menial assumes an hauteur, in proportion to the rank and opulence of his master. If we investigate the characters of many of the professional gentlemen, vanity is still conspicuous here. The *divine* who preaches himself, and not his master; who aims at popular applause, and pays more attention to the manner than the matter, is influenced by vanity. The *physician* who, with aspect grave and look demure, and a significant

hem, quotes his Galen and Hyppocrates, and with hard high-sounding words and quackish nostrums, his Greek derivatives of *Hictopractics*, &c. discovers his vanity, whilst his charlatanry serves not only to gain but to raise the confidence of his patient, and attract the admiration of nurses and visitants, of quacks and mountebanks, who plume his vanity by looks of wonder and silent plaudits of his profound skill—

'And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew,
'That one small head contain'd the whole he knew.'

Perhaps the gentlemen of the *bar*, in the display of their professional abilities, though not exempt from, are less actuated by vanity than the love of something more solid to the touch. The mines of Peru can give them more eloquence than the magic of praise: yet I would not be so unjust as to deny them a share, since confidence is so necessary to them, and at the same time so nearly allied to vanity. We shall next follow the *hero* into the field of honour, where, excited by ambition of acquiring glory, he faces death and braves every danger! Undoubtedly some have been actuated by a love of their country by a love of liberty! Yes—we can give a recent instance in the illustrious WASHINGTON, and in many others who have fought in freedom's cause, during the late glorious struggle: but if we take a collective view of the world of heroes, how many shall we find prompted by the vanity of having their names blown and resounded through the brazen clarion of fame, to the various habitable parts of the globe. 'Tis vanity that equips the coward with a burnished sword, and decorates him with military insignia.

But vanity is not the attendant of modern swords only; those of ancient date knew her attachment, and probably those to come will feel no less of her power.

Under the four great monarchies of Chaldea, Persia, Greece, and Rome, she flourished. Nebuchadnezzar is an instance of the first, manifested by his own language: 'Is not this great Baby-'lon, which I have built for the 'house of the kingdom by the 'might of my power, and for the 'honour of my kingdom?' What else were all the ensigns of royalty, the gay attire and the glittering tinsel of the Persian court, the gilded chariots and gaudy train of Darius, but the offspring of vanity.

The triumphal arches, car, and pompous processions of Alexander, Paulus Emilius, and others, were conducted by that adored goddess. 'Twas she who reared the Egyptian pyramids; and the name of vanity was written in most indelible characters upon those lofty edifices which Rome exhibited in her greatest glory: 'twas vanity who promised to extend the Roman arms and Roman butcheries over the face of the then known earth:—'twas vanity who excited that people to invade the liberties of others that their's might stand alone, upon the false basis of their *amor patriæ*.

But why do we search among the ancients, and those who move in higher spheres; since it is evident our own age abounds with the worshippers of vanity: they may be seen in every class—the rich and the poor, the brave and the cowardly, the saint and the sinner. The *opulent* are at vari-

ance who among them shall be thought the most wealthy, while the *poor* are no less solicitous how best to conceal their poverty; the *coward* affects the point of honour with the brave; and the hypocrisy of the *sinner* is aping the sanctity of the saint, for the sake of shining in his particular profession. *My lady*, decorated in the newest fashion, and desirous of displaying her elegant suit, appears at church on sundays—through vanity. The *fille de chambre*, dressed in her mistress's cast-off silk, parades at the same place through the same principle: while thousands 'rob the belly to adorn the back.'

As few are willing to acknowledge the influence of vanity; so with many, in those places where they are best known, it is more nicely veiled; but trace them into a strange place, and immediately the idol goddess assumes the reins—'They were extremely intimate with the first characters of the place they left.' If at any time *Consequentius* happen to overhear the chit-chat of a knot of great men, as he passes them in the street, he is sure to retail it in scraps among the first strange company he falls into—as if it had been addressed to himself—'His excellency told me so,' &c. If he has called upon a person of eminence to seek employment, perhaps in the most menial occupation, and has been permitted to satisfy the cravings of hunger in the kitchen or larder—'He had dined with his honour, such and such a day.' If he takes a seat in the stage—'this travelling in common vehicles is so disagreeable that this shall be the last time——He wishes he had made use of his own carriage; but is in hopes his servant will meet him with it! He can't bear to mix with people of all ranks.' Thus his vanity makes him wish to appear what he in reality is not: but the ears of the ass will peep through the lion's skin. Nothing but the unaccountable vanity of man could prompt him to those pretensions of universal knowledge and abilities; for few men are willing to acknowledge their ignorance or inability, in any point; but, with the fox in the fable, decline the grapes, because they are sour. Hence, many devoid of literary acquirements, are often tempted to impose themselves upon the ignorant, as sublimely learned. Pedantry, I am convinced, is below the man of real erudition; but those dabblers in language and science are ever spouting the productions of others, and squirting forth scraps of Latin and Greek; which perhaps they are incapable of construing, having only, parrot-like, learned them by rote. Whenever I hear a man displaying his knowledge in this way, and upon all occasions, I generally set him down for an ignorant, void, pedantic coxcomb. I might proceed to show the influence of vanity even upon the tawny sons of America and the shining blacks of scorching Africa, the inhabitants of the torrid zone and the frigid sons of the polar circles; but as my motto is, *Nosce teipsum*, and since they are never likely to peruse my lubrications, nor in consequence profit by my pen, I will conclude with this exhortation——Let us who enjoy the light of science and the means of improvement, endeavour to conquer vanity wherever we can detect it, and regulate our actions by the first principle of all social virtues, the golden rule, 'to love our neighbour as we love ourselves.'

HUMILITAS.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A singular Species of FOLLY *in the* DUTCH.

IN 1634 a violent passion for tulips appeared in Holland, and soon spread over the United Netherlands, where it acquired the dignified title of the tulip-trade. It engaged the attention of all ranks for three full years. The farmer lost sight of his plough—the mechanic neglected his art—and the merchant his commerce—and strange! the lawyer forgot how to plead:—in short, the infection pervaded every order and condition of life. All were employed in the tulip-trade, or, in other words, the new business of raising and vending handsome tulips! Such was the frenzy of the time, that

The Vice-Roy would sell for (tho' a great price, to be sure, for a *Vice-Roy*)	£.250 sterling.
Admiral Liefkeens would often command -	440
Admiral Van Eyk - - -	160
Grebber was cheap at - -	148
Schilder - - - -	160
And—Semper Augustus might now and then be had, *as a bargain*, for - -	550

Such sums for such things would appear incredible to this age, if the fact were not too well established to admit of a doubt.

In 1637 a collection of tulips belonging to Wouter Brockholsmenster, was sold by his executors for a sum equal to £.9000.

A fine Spanish cabinet, valued at £.1000, and £.300 in cash, were given for a Semper Augustus.

Three other Semper Augustuses brought a thousand pounds apiece: and the gentleman who sold them refused for his parterre £.1500 a year for seven years;—every thing to be left as found in the parterre, only reserving to the lessee, during that term, the encrease of those *precious* flowers.

Another person cleared in the course of four months £.6000.—All these sums are in sterling money.

At length a check was put to the frenzy, by an order of state, invalidating all contracts made in the tulip-trade; so that a root, which before would command £.500, would not now bring five guineas.

It is said that a single city in Holland had, in the course of those three years, traded for a million sterling in tulips.

The childish folly of the grave and frugal mynheers, during this remarkable period, cannot be better illustrated than by a story which was often told, and always believed at that time.—

"A burgomaster having procured a place of great profit for his friend, a native of Holland, declined some generous offers of recompence from the latter: he only requested to see his flower-garden—which was readily granted. Two years afterwards the same gentleman paid a visit to his benefactor, and, walking in the burgomaster's garden, recognized there a scarce tulip of great value, which the disinterested magistrate had before clandestinely taken from the garden of the

other. The promoted friend now became frantic with rage—threw up his place, which was worth a thousand a year——returned home—tore up his flower-garden———and was never heard of more!"

CURIOSUS.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING repeatedly offered my complaints to the public, through various channels, in expectation of claiming their sympathetic attention, and as frequently been disappointed; I now request you would be so kind as to listen to my perplexities: and, should you insert them in your miscellany, I have a faint hope that they will, in some instances, be remedied.

I shall first inform you that I am an advocate for celibacy, having, from an early introduction on the theatre of life, taken disgust at the married state, from the intolerable noise and petulance of about a baker's dozen of squalling brats, which a motherly old woman, with whom I then lived, intruded upon the neighbourhood. My nerves being remarkably irritable, I am possessed of more than a common degree of sensibility, and have, in consequence, many difficulties to contend with, which affect me more seriously than they would my acquaintance in general. When any untoward accident perplexes me, I am obliged to retire to my chamber; and often the vibrating of the pendulum of the clock throws my whole frame into such tremor as to lay me under the disagreeable necessity of stopping it—which generally brings 'an old house over my head,' as the saying is; for my landlady, who has no feeling upon these occasions, rates me without mercy, and ridicules the action as a fit of the hyp, in which my fellow-lodgers are sure to join her.

Among my numerous grievances—and these, I trust, you'll think sufficiently important to interest your humanity, when related—I shall mention some particulars which have frequently added to my distress; and notwithstanding I have lately read the complaints of a fellow-sufferer, who I grant is deserving of commiseration, I expect he will allow, that my anxieties have a more alarming cast than his own. The good lady with whom I now live has, I suppose, read the story of the preservation of the capitol of Rome by the cackling of geese, and entertains an opinon that this sagacious species must prove valuable servitors; having had two of them for a long time, which she reveres as highly as ever the conscript fathers did: these occupy the back-range of the house, in joint-tenancy with three or four small pigs which are kept to consume the offals: the former frequently alarm me in the night, and their noise is as grating and disagreeable as the cry of fire in a blustering season. I need not insist upon the nerve-irritating sound of a variety of Nurenburg toys, which my landlady has purchased for her little children; nor on the scraping of the eldest boy

on a *strum-strum*, or fiddle, as he calls it, made by himself of a dried stalk of maize; nor on the incontinence of our tabby cat, which I observe is also a source of uneasiness to my brother batchelor—but to prevent which every expostulation has proved fruitless. The screeching of the parrot, and dull monotony of the robin's whistle, might be borne with, by calling in philosophy to my assistance; but so short is the interval from other scenes of woe, that there is not a possibility of fortifying the mind: so that I have no other prospect of relief, than by thus frequently remonstrating against the causes of all my ills, unless I can prevail upon the family to break the toys or light the fire with them, drown puss, and make a pot-pye of poll and bob; which, in my judgment, would be the best manner of disposing of them. But even then, mr. Editor, my grievances would be more than human nature can bear; for in the neighbourhood there is an office or rendezvous for chimney-sweepers, who, early every morning (at an hour when 'tis almost death to be disturbed) destroy, by their vociferated yells and dismal orgies, that repose I should otherwise enjoy, and make my life miserable indeed.

I am sorry to remark, that in your MAGAZINE of last month, such of my fellow-valetudinarians as dare venture to point out the ills of life they have to contend with, are, by a fanciful dreamer, stigmatized with the epithets of *croakers* and *grumbletonians*: really, this is discouraging; but I hope my remonstrances will at least have some effect with yourself, and, by securing your commiseration, prevent our being laughed at in future.

It is no trivial circumstance, believe me, to be pestered with the various and discordant cries of a populous city. The outré clamours of the salop-man and the tinker who frequent our neighbourhood, often throw me into a fit of the hypochondriac, though to this hour I am unable to understand their meaning. As many others suffer equally with myself, from the early and frequent alarms of this dissonant and clamorous pair of street-disturbers, it impels me to come forward and solicit your influence. But should this fail, I must petition, as a dernier resort, the honourable assembly now sitting, to grant the poor fellows a pension, and thereby free the reputable corps of valetudinarians from so intolerable a nuisance.

When you add to this recital that a trunk-maker, who carries on his business next door, at dawn of day, takes up the hammer and keeps time with the noisy chimney-sweepers, from an affected character of industry, I am confident you will feel for me, and allow that if I had the patience of Job my whole stock must be exhausted: yet my miseries do not end here, for when his hammer is at rest our servants begin their daily operations. My chamber is on the second floor directly over the parlour: here their morning devotions to the deity of riot and noise commence: the tables and chairs are dragged over every part of the room; and when I am called down to breakfast, I approach this *sanctum* with dread, tho' defended by a warm morning gown, lined with flannel, and my woollen socks over my slippers——A wet hearth threatens me with a mortal cold, and deprives me of a comfortable fire at my morning's meal.—

My only hope of comfort lies in the infusion of a few drops of laudanum in my last cup of tea, to guard against the lownesss of spirits, which would otherwise succeed these continued and successful attempts to deprive me of refreshment in the morning.

At certain periods, on particular days of the week, when I have but just snatched a hasty repast, and taken up my favourite author, with the full expectation of enjoying a few moments undisturbed by the fire side, I am forced to decamp, by the introduction of the ironing board and a large basket of wet linen. On these days of confusion, instead of being furnished with something palatable at dinner, which might make amends for my dishonourable retreat from the hearth, the old scraps of yesterday are dished up; and from this meal I am obliged also to fly with precipitation, to make room for the continuation of the morning scene.

Thus, mr. editor, disturbed in the night, I wish for the return of morning, but meet with disasters in the course of the day, which induce me to retire to my chamber, without any other hope of comfort than that some kind genii would interpose their influence and put a stop to such scenes of distress; and if opiates are necessary to check this strange propensity to disturb valetudinarians in their morning repose, I freely offer the whole supply of one year's laudanum in the possession of

AN OLD BACHELOR.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An Enquiry into the consistency of OATHS *with Reason and Christianity.*

IN discussing this question, I shall first mention the objections to oaths, which are founded in reason; and, secondly, the objections to them which are derived from the precepts and spirit of the christian religion.

1. Oaths produce an idea in the minds of men, that there are *two* kinds or degrees of truth; the one intended for common, and the other for solemn occasions. Now, this idea is directly calculated to beget a want of reverence for the *inferior* kind of truth; hence men are led to trifle with it in the common affairs of human life. I grant that some men will tell the truth, when urged to it by the solemn formalities of an oath, who would not otherwise do it: But this proves the great mischief of oaths in society; for as men are called upon to speak the truth 999 *times* in common life, to *once* they are called upon to *swear* to it, we have exactly 999 falsehoods to *one* truth told by them. How extensive, then, must be the mischief of this great disproportion between truth and falsehood, in all the affairs of human life! It is wrong to do any thing that shall create an idea of two kinds of truth. There is a scale of falsehoods; but truth has no degrees or subdivisions. Like its divine author, it is an eternal unchangeable UNIT.

2. The practice of swearing according to human laws, appears to be the cause of all profane swearing, which is so universal among all ranks of people in common conversation; for if there are two modes of speaking the truth, it is natural for men to prefer that mode which the laws of our country have entitled to the first degree of credibility: hence men swear, when they wish to be believed, in common conversation.

3. Oaths have been multiplied upon so many trifling occasions, that they have ceased, in a great degree, to operate with any force upon the most solemn occasions: hence the universal prevalence of *perjury* in courts, armies and custom-houses, all over the world. This fact is so notorious in Jamaica, that a law has lately been passed in that island, which requires a bond of £.200, instead of an oath, from every captain that enters his vessel in the custom-house, as a security for his veracity in the manifest of his cargo, and for the amount of his duties to the government.

Reason and scripture (when perfectly understood) are never *contrary* to each other; and revelation from God can never give a sanction to that which is so evidently absurd, and unfriendly to the interests of human society. Let us proceed then to examine the bible, and here we shall find, that oaths are as contrary to the precepts and spirit of christianity as they are to sound reason.

Before I mention either the precepts or the spirit of the gospel, which militate against oaths, I shall mention a few of the cases of swearing which I find upon record in the new testament. I shall first mention the precedents in favour of this practice, and then the precepts and precedents against it.

The *first* precedent I shall produce, is taken from the example of the devil, who addresses our Saviour in an oath, in Mark v. 7. "What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou son of the most high God? I adjure thee *by God* that thou torment me not."

A *second* precedent is taken from the example of the high priest, who addresses our Saviour in an oath in Matthew, xxvi. 63. "I adjure thee," says he, just before he consents to his death, "by the *living God*, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ the son of God." It has been said that there was no impropriety in this mode of expression, otherwise our Saviour would have rebuked it:--but let it be remembered, that he stood before the tribunal of a high-priest, as a *prisoner*, and not as a *teacher;* and hence we find he submits in *silence* to all the prophane insults that were offered him.

Peter furnishes a *third* example in favour of swearing. "And again he *denied*" (says Mathew, chap. xxvi. 72.) "with an *oath*, I know not the man." It would seem from this account, that a bare *affirmation* was so characteristic of a disciple of Jesus Christ, that Peter could not use a more direct method to convince the maid, who charged him with being a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, that he was *not* a *christian*, than by having recourse to the Jewish and pagan practice of taking an oath.

Herod furnishes a *fourth* instance of swearing, in Matt. xiv. 7, when he promised to give the daughter of Herodias whatever she should ask of him: she asked for

John the baptist's head in a charger: the king repented of his hasty promise; "nevertheless, for the oaths sake, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded it to be given her." Here it is evident he would have violated a common promise. But if common promises are not held sacred, and binding, there is an end of a great portion of truth in society, and of all the order and happiness which arise from it. To secure constant and universal truth, men should swear *always*, or *not at all*.

A *fifth* precedent for swearing we find in the xix of Acts and 13th verse. "Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits, the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, *we adjure thee*, by Jesus whom Paul preacheth. And the man in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them, and overcame them; so that they fled out of the house naked and wounded."

The *last* precedent for swearing that I shall mention, is the one related in Acts xxiii. 21st. It contains an account of forty men who had bound themselves, by *an oath*, not to eat or drink, until they had killed saint Paul. It would seem that this banditti knew each other perfectly, and that they would not act together under the form of a common obligation. The occasion indeed, seems to require an oath. It was an association to commit murder. I am disposed to suspect that oaths were introduced originally to compel men to do things that were contrary to justice, or to their consciences.

In mentioning the precepts and precedents that are to be found in the new testament against swearing the following striking passage, taken from Mathew v. verses 34, 35, 36, 37, should alone determine the question. "Swear not at all, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is his footstool; nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great king. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these, cometh of evil."

I know that these words are said to be levelled only against profane swearing in common conversation; but this will appear improbable, when we reflect upon the frequency and number of oaths which were admitted by the Jewish institutions, and that the principal part of the discourse of our Saviour, from whence that passage is taken, is intended to shew the corruptions or imperfections of those institutions, and the superiority of the gospel dispensation over them.

There is a peculiar meaning in the reason which is given for the prohibition of swearing in this precept, viz. that any thing more than a bare affirmation, *cometh of evil*. Yes, it came originally from the universal prevalence of falsehood in society; but the christian religion, by opening new sources of moral and religious obligation, and by discovering more fully the beauty and rewards of truth and deformity, and future punishment of falsehood, has rendered the obligation of oaths wholly unnecessary. They comported with the feeble discoveries of the Jewish, and the numerous corruptions of the pagan religions; but they are unnecessary under that full and clear manifestation of the divine will which is contained in the gospel. Cesar's wife should not be suspected.—With how much more propriety should this be said of the veracity

of a christian, than of the chastity of the wife of a heathen emperor. Every time a christian swears, he exposes the purity and truth of his religion to suspicion. "As for you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient," said the cardinal Colonna, in an enquiry into the cause of a riot that had happened in his family, while that celebrated poet was a member of it; and in which he exacted an oath from every other member of his family, not excepting his own brother, the bishop of Luna. The same address should be made to every christian, when he is called upon to declare the truth. "You believe in a future state of rewards and punishment—you profess to be the follower of that Being who has inculcated a regard for truth, under the awful consideration of his omniscience, and who has emphatically styled himself the TRUTH." *Your word, therefore, is sufficient.*

A nobleman is permitted, by the laws of England, to declare the truth upon his *honour*. The *profession* of christianity is declared in scripture to be an *high* calling, and christians are said to be *priests* and *kings*. Strange! that persons of such high rank, should be treated with less respect than English noblemen; and still more strange! that persons possessing these august titles, should betray their illustrious birth and dignity, by conforming to a practice which tends so much to invalidate the truth and excellency of their religion.

It is very remarkable, that in all the accounts we have of the intercourse of our Saviour with his disciples, and of their subsequent intercourse with each other, there is no mention made of a single oath being taken by either of them.

Perhaps there never was an event in which the highest degrees of evidence were more necessary, than they were to establish the truth of the resurrection of our Saviour, as on the truth of this miracle depended the credibility of the christian religion. But in the establishment of the truth of this great event, no oath is taken, or required. The witnesses of it simply relate what they saw, and are believed by all the disciples; except one, who still remembered too well the prohibition of his master, *swear not at all*, to ask for an oath to remove his unbelief.

It is worthy of notice likewise, that no preposterous oath of office is required of the disciples when they assume the appostolic character, and are sent forth to preach the gospel to all nations. How unlike the spirit of the gospel are those human constitutions and laws, which require oaths of fidelity, every year! and which appear to be founded in the absurd idea that men are at all times the guardians of their own virtue.

There can be no doubt of christians having uniformly refused to take an oath in the first ages of the church: nor did they conform to this pagan custom, till after christianity was corrupted by a mixture with many other parts of the pagan and Jewish religions.

There are two arguments in favour of oaths, which are derived from the new testament, and which remain to be refuted.--1st. st. Paul uses several expressions in his epistles which amount to oaths, and even declares "an oath to be the end of strife." It was the character of st. Paul, that he became all things to all men. He circumcised as well as baptized Jews, and proves the truth of revelation by a quotation from a heathen poet. Oaths were a part of the Jewish and pagan institutions—and, like

several other ceremonies, for some time, continued to retain a strong hold of the prejudices of the new converts to christianity. St. James, who was less accommodating to these prejudices, bears a testimony against oaths, nearly in the same words, which were before used by his master.

2d. It has been said, that the great Jehovah frequently swears, both in the old and new testament, and that the angel who is to sound the last trumpet will "swear that time shall be no more." Every expression of this kind should be considered as an accommodation to Jewish and pagan customs, in order to render the truths of revelation more intelligible and acceptable. The supreme being, for the same reasons, often assumes to himself the violent passions, and even the features and senses of men; and yet who can suppose it proper to ascribe either of them to a Being, one of whose perfections consists in his existing as a pure unchangeable spirit.

If oaths are contrary to reason, and have a pernicious influence upon morals and the order of society; and above all, if they are contrary to the precepts and spirit of the gospel; it becomes legislators and ministers of the gospel, to consider how far they are responsible for all the falsehood, profane swearing and perjury that exist in society. It is in the power of legislators to abolish oaths, by expunging them from our laws; and it is in the power of ministers of the gospel, by their influence and example, to render truth so simple and obligatory, that human governments shall be ashamed to ask any other mode of declaring it from CHRISTIANS, than by a bare affirmation.

The friends of virtue and freedom have beheld, with great pleasure, a new constitution established in the United States, whose objects are *peace*, *union*, and *justice*. It will be in the power of the first congress that shall act under this constitution, to set the world an example of enlightened policy, by framing laws that shall command obedience without the absurd and improper obligation of oaths. By this means they will add the restoration and establishment of TRUTH, to the great and valuable objects of the constitution that have been mentioned.

A SOLUTION *of the* Orthographical Paradox *in our last, p.* 3[illegible].

Mr. EDITOR,

IN looking over your magazine for the month of January, my attention was attracted by a piece called an Orthographical Paradox, the investigation of which exercised my imagination a considerable length of time, before I could possibly fall upon a satisfactory solution. Upon a perusal of the paradox, the mind is naturally led to conclude that the mystery is couched under equivocal *English* words, and those perhaps transposed; which, upon that supposition, I in vain endeavoured to develope. At last the following idea occurred, which I venture to send you as the true solution, viz. That the first stanza is composed entirely of Latin words, spelled exactly like English words of different import: the second verse is

a free translation of the first, giving to several of the words the most remote signification which our Latin dictionaries will admit. The thought, I confess, appears to be entirely new; and I can readily conceive the difficulty in uniting such a number of equivocal words to make sense, and that, too, in verse, whilst they admit of a translation any way connected. Under those circumstances we cannot expect the Latin to be very classical, as it consists mostly of infinitive and imperative moods, vocative and ablative cases.

Grammatical Order.

Comes a pace rides, I age, in place, & time dare secure: jam live dare pure, in base vice, nor^; sin, I false jam in more face.

Literal Translation.

My companion! in peace you smile—so be it—yet fear to suffer by arbitrary power—Then grudge to give unboundedly; the principles of duty being established upon a basis, know them; but if not, go and falsely act by custom.

SOLUTUS.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

While you are amusing the public with engravings of various kinds, suppose you give the following *Circle of the social and benevolent Affections, in their usual Gradation and with their respective Names*, a place in your MAGAZINE.

From A. B.

VARIATION *of the* MAGNETIC NEEDLE; *observed at* Laon *by le P. Cotte, in the course of the Year* 1787.

TABLE OF OBSERVATION.

Hours.	*Mean variations.*			*Number of observations.*	*Number of agitations.*
	°	′	″		
Morning.					
VI.	5	15	34	307	7
VII.	4	55	40	321	15
VIII.	4	50	39	295	29
IX.	4	57	39	255	27
X.	5	17	7	253	15
XI.	5	33	30	291	19
XII.	5	53	13	259	22
Afternoon.					
I.	6	4	20	234	1
II.	6	8	47	229	3
III.	5	56	17	194	10
IV.	5	46	17	217	6
V.	5	31	41	216	14
VI.	5	34	24	219	4
VII.	5	28	48	223	6
VIII.	5	19	17	319	18
IX.	5	15	45	312	24
Result of the whole year 1787.	5	29	2	4154	220

The magnetic needle used for the above observations was made by a mr. Coulomb; and its sensibility is so great, that it is hardly ever found to stand motionless. It was observed to be agitated most during the months of November and December; which agitation was remarked likewise in Germany.

The foregoing table contains the mean variation for each hour, the number of observations made in the same hour, and the number of times in which the needle was found in such a degree of agitation, as not to permit its variation being ascertained.

From this table the author has deduced the following particulars: 1st. That the magnetic needle recedes farther from the north after nine o'clock in the morning, and till about two in the afternoon; and it returns back from three o'clock in the afternoon till six in the morning. Some little deviation from this law happens about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and six o'clock in the afternoon. The motion of the needle throughout the year 1788, resembles exactly that of the preceding year, and is very little different from that of the year before, viz. 1785. 2dly, That the magnetic needle is less agitated in proportion as it comes nearer to the maximum of the west variation, and its greatest agitation is observable at about the hours of eight or nine in the evening.

THE following is a specimen of a particular mode of communication called Trans hand, which any person may acquire, so as to speak and write it with case, in two hours time. I would thank any of your ingenious correspondents for the key and a translation. LINGUISTICUS.

A Verse in Ecclesiastes.

Witden it geed wish um imholisumco, & by is sholo it plefis se shon shus too sho tam: fel witden it u dofomco, und nemoy it u dofomco; has sho oxcoromcy ef kmewrodgo it, shus witden givosh rifo se shon shus huvo is.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RETAILER, No. VII.

———" Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph, and luxurious wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits"———

MILTON.

THE moral writers of every age, however they may have differed in most things, have generally joined in reprobating luxury, and united their endeavours to suppress and exterminate it. They have represented it, as not only destructive to individuals, but highly pernicious to society; as no less prejudicial to the welfare of the soul, than to the health of the body; as involving eternal as well as temporal happiness. For my part I must confess, that I differ from all those learned gentlemen, both ancient and modern, who have been such enemies to mankind as to retard the growth of that cash-diffusing plant, LUXURY: and I cannot help expressing my joy to find, that some of our modern gentry have understanding and beneficence enough to agree with me in opinion.

It is an observation very generally made, that men of high and luxurious modes of living, are commonly very backward in paying tradesmen's bills, &c.—Perhaps it may be most prudent not to dispute the truth of this fact, or to lay it aside as the production of ill-natured and envious souls; but certainly it cannot be thought difficult to defend it. We will first, then, lay down this simple position, That a man would shew a greater want of the principles of justice and honour to neglect to discharge a debt, which he contracted with a free will, and without the least coercion, than to neglect to pay one which he was forced to incur, and which, could he have avoided it, he would not have incurred.—This is a plain and true state of the case. A man is not obliged to game, to get drunk, or to keep a dozen women about him; he does these things freely, and freely should he pay for them. Nor is any one obliged to entertain a thousand people that he never saw, and, perhaps, never may see. If this is done, it is done for the entertainer's pleasure, and with pleasure he should pay for it. But, on the contrary, the man of luxury's servants would neither have shoes nor clothes, could he help it; therefore, till he cannot help it, neither shoe-maker nor taylor should be paid; for a man's will, if possible, should, as to the debt, be in the same situation when he discharges it, as it was when he contracted it: if it was willingly contracted, willingly should it be paid; but if contracted because the man could not avoid it, until he cannot avoid it it should not be paid. This difference between a man's actions when he does them at liberty, and according to his own will and pleasure; and when he is under a restraint, and acts rather from the necessity of his case than from the dictates of the will, is not only highly reasona-

ble, but, I believe, universally prevalent. The engagements of a man in a prison, are well known to be void, and by no means binding on the party ;—and why ? Because it is very naturally supposed he might have been under some restraint, and that he chose to avoid a greater evil by taking upon himself a less ; therefore, in justice, he is absolved from both. And in our case, the greater and avoided evil is, that the man of show's servants should not have as fine liveries as *mr. Such-a-one's* ; and the less and justly disregarded evil is, that he owes his taylor what, possibly, will never be paid. But let us enter into the subject more generally, and shew the excellence and uses of luxury upon a larger scale.

From the revolutions of human affairs, it necessarily follows, that while some are enjoying the pleasures of plenty, and driving happily "down the stream of time," with a prosperous gale, many are afflicted with the miseries of want, and scarcely exist at all. Now, it must be very plain, that any thing which tends to draw forth those mines of neglected wealth, from those who want them not, and distribute them among wretches dying for their aid, must be commendable, both as it benefits society, and is an action of the highest humanity. The Creator knew, that man had not goodness of heart enough to distribute his wealth to the needy, from disinterested charity and a feeling for another's woe, and therefore implanted in him a dissipating spirit, as a means of supporting many who else would starve. Where would thousands of hypocritical villains, designing gamesters, and abandoned drunkards, receive their daily bread, were it not for the luxurious man ? How would those, whose vicious inclinations, raging past restraint, have conquered their *meek* spirits, support their *pitiable* existence, were there not others whose *generous* and *noble* feelings will not see a fellow-creature want ;—who, in the *laudable* pursuit of devising means to destroy that monster Time, or pass him off agreeably, have rendered themselves incapable of living by a *vulgar* industry, either from a habit of turning their attention to *nobler* objects, or an impairment of health, the unavoidable consequence of their continual exertions ? And why should not these people live as well as others ? If they have contributed to the enlargement of the pleasures of any man, he is bound in *honour*, in gratitude, not to let them suffer by it.

But your refiners upon morality say, that luxury destroys the health of individuals, and enervates the strength of nations ; that it unstrings the energy of the mind, and by smothering the intellectual faculties, sinks the dignity of man to the sensuality of a brute.

That man is base who would not injure himself thereby, to relieve the sufferings of many, and die a matyr in the cause of *public liberality*. Therefore, although health, nay, our very existence should be destroyed, yet it is glorious inasmuch as by our death many live. It is next said, that luxury weakens nations. Considered in a narrow point of view, this may be true ; but, investigated upon a more extensive and liberal plan, it will be found absolutely false. In proportion as the luxury of a people increases, their wants are multiplied ; hence manufactures will arise, to the display of inventive genius (the true pride of a nation) and of course

to the accumulation of wealth. This is the true palladium of strength and power; and they who can command this may command the world. If, as it is asserted, they are themselves unable to fight, legions will be seen in the twinkling of an eye, kneeling at their golden shrine:——but what need have they of armies? for their enemies will vanish, will submit, nor dare they resist the omnipotence of the enclosed divinity. The Lacedemonians gloriously opposed the power of Philip's conquering arm, but sunk into slavery at the sight of his yellow god:——and what injuries does luxury bring with it that can be opposed to these great and manifest advantages? Why, truly, the loss of a few individuals, who having done all in *their* power to serve the community—died. That we were born, not for ourselves, but for mankind, is a truth so generally acknowledged, as even to have become a Proverb; *nemo sibi nascitur:* consequently, mankind having gotten all the good they are likely to get from us, we have nothing left to do but to make off for the other world, as fast as we can—To live for one's self, would be base; but to die for other People, is noble and worthy of a hero.

Further, it is said, the energy of the mind is destroyed by luxury:—And pray what is this energy of the mind? Why certainly nothing more than a happy knack of contriving such things as will render life agreeable, and furnish people with something to talk about us, when we are dead and unable to talk about ourselves. The first of these may be a real, but the last is certainly an ideal happiness:—and when the energy of the mind produces the first, it acts in discoveries, promoting and enlarging the conveniences of life; when the last, it acts in - - - - nobody knows what!

As conveniency in life, is in pretty high estimation, it may be well enough to shew that the opposing the want of it to luxury is a groundless objection. Happiness is the "end and aim" of the creation of every being, and the pursuit of it employs our constant and careful attention.—However men may differ in their notions of it, however various their plans and means to acquire it, still the main object is the same. What would be happiness to one man, might be misery to another, and therefore it is, that all are permitted to place their greatest good in what they will. Now, one man will suppose his happiness to consist in luxury, combined with riot and debauchery, and very rationally directs all the *energy of his mind* to procure it untainted and unalloyed: another places his happiness in the observance of the rigid rules of morality, (which, by the bye, are unworthy of a *free* being) the miseries of self-mortification, and the severe dictates of infatuated reason. In the name of sense, let him enjoy them in their purity, and to the fullest of his wishes; but let him not hence decry and condemn those who, from a *livelier* sense of the pleasures of this world, differ from him in opinion——It may not be amiss here to relate a short anecdote of the late king of Prussia. There were in his kingdom two very virulent religious sects, the one supporting the doctrine of universal salvation, the other that of damnation—Continually engaged in abusing each other, even in times of worship,

they at length carried their animosities to such an excess, that a complaint was made to the king of it, who having called the leaders of both parties before him, spoke to this effect: "You have all of you behaved exceedingly ill; but henceforth let there be no more of it;—the transgressors in future shall be severely punished. For the present I pass over your offences—and you that are for salvation, may God in his mercy save; and you that are for damnation, may he * * * * * * * * * * * *."

But let us even suppose, that what generally constitutes the energy of the mind, and the nice feelings of sensibility is totally destroyed—so much the happier man. For altho' he may loose many agreeable sensations, arising from reflection upon past good actions, and the contemplation of future ones; yet he will escape many wretched feelings, many disagreeable hours, the never failing visitors of a tender heart: and as the disappointments, the vexations and miseries of life are infinitely superior to its gratifications, he avoids more unhappiness than he loses pleasure. Besides, your man of feeling is obliged to participate in all his neighbours' griefs and cares, while our happy insensible scarcely feels for himself, but drowns his cares in good convivial wine.

Altho' luxury itself may be useful to a country, yet, it must be confessed, that its practising votaries are generally professed idlers and bitter enemies to every appearance of economy or industry——and when they have expended all they are worth, they might very probably injure others by communicating their lazy habits to some not able to support them; while they have cash to squander, it will compensate for and perhaps prevent such pernicious influence.—And here we may observe how very providential luxury is, to allow the world the unbounded enjoyment of all the benefits she can bestow, and yet by her own operations the disadvantages which might accrue from an indigent luxurious man—For generally by the time the strength of the pulse is weakned, the constitution of the body is not less so;—The cash and health are dissipated together; and when that for which a luxurious man is valuable is gone, health—takes his leave of a world, thanking him for his timely exit.

And now permit me to make a reflection or two upon the base ingratitude of mankind; the very men who employ all their time, for the sole purpose of contriving and executing schemes for diffusing their riches among you, when they have lost their all, have the mortification and disappointment to be branded as injurers and corrupters of their country, and are wafted to the other world, with the blast of censure, rather than the sighs of sympathizing compassion and regard—We are told of a Sardanapalus with detestation, and of a Xerxes with contempt; and some have the boldness to assert that the fall of Rome was owing to the *generous philanthrophy* of the Roman nobility—Oh! weak-headed, wicked-hearted mortals, I sincerely pity you, for possibly your ingratitude may damp the exertions of some noble spirits you yet may have among you, banish luxury from the earth in despair, and curse you with contracted industry, and the mean spirited practice of spending no more than is necessary to procure comfort and convenience.

H.

The Force of ORATORY *exemplified.*

WHEN the rebellion of 1745 broke out, many of the Scots were desirous of shewing their zeal for the established government, by voluntarily stepping into the field. Among these there was a young man who had not yet left the university, and who was designed as a pillar to the kirk. Grace and sanctity had, indeed, been more the objects of his pursuits, than the profession of arms or the slaughter of foes——but it so happened that some of his friends, engaged in raising and disposing of the militia, took a fancy to dignify the young kirkman with the command of a company—and he soon received orders to march his men to the rendezvous appointed for the troops.

The new captain (as he told the story himself, with a great deal of frankness and humour) thought safety more his business than valor; yet he was ashamed to let any signs of fear escape him, since every body about him looked as big as Bajazet. He resolved, therefore, to have recourse to his *oratory*, and try if it was possible, under the pretence of encouraging his men, to frighten them into desertion. In pursuance of this hope, he drew them up on the morning appointed for the march, into a ring, and placing himself on a small eminence in the middle, thus addressed them:—

" Friends! Brethren! Countrymen!——We are marching against enemies, who are marching against God; for they fight against our king, and our king protects our kirk, and our kirk is the care of God: so our enemies are God's enemies, and our cause must prevail against them.

" As an officer of command, as a leader who knows no fear, it is my duty to speak to you, in a style that may inflame your courage: but, as I am a christian, as well as a soldier, a man of humanity as well as metal, I dare not conceal from you, that there is a danger, which I myself am afraid of..... I, who to speak in the world's notion of fear, am so resolved that I can fear nothing—I mean, my fellow-soldiers, the danger which some of your dear souls may be in, of rushing headlong upon damnation.

" In all probability, there will be an immediate engagement. I am confident we shall (I mean all who survive the slaughter) succeed in the event. But alas! which of us knows whose lot it will be to fall in the field of battle? and since there is odds against your lives—are ye prepared for the approaching death? It is, indeed, an unseasonable, but ah! my friends! it is a necessary question:— are ye prepared, I say, to die?—Have you assurance of salvation?

" I acknowledge that your piety, your loyalty, and your bravery, may entitle you to hopes of glory: but if you want the inward token, the assurance, the testimony! if you are not possitive, my friends! ye are doubters; and "he who doubteth," says holy writ, " is damned?"

" Ah! weigh this important question, before I lead you a step further. Knock at your bosoms: ask your consciences, if ye are doubters? and, if ye find ye are upright and stedfast; if ye have clear and unquestionable evidence; if your lives have been pure, and your bodies undefiled, your credentials for heaven are good, and ye may follow me undauntedly: for,

Nil desperandum est Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro;—that is (being interpreted) king George for ever: Amen?—

"But if you doubt, if ye faint, if your inward man is not strong, I desire none of your fruitless aid. I shall be more triumphant without you. Neither would I have your blood upon my head; since if ye die, you will be damned. But my christian concern for your souls, hath made me forget that ye are soldiers. I came down to put myself before you, and to let you see, by my example in the horid bloodinesses of this day, what an assurance there is in the accepted, when they fight against the doubtful. I leave the rest to your consciences.——They who doubt not will follow me!"

N. B. They all ran away, to a man. What an instance was here of the powerful effects of *Oratory!*

DESCRIPTION *of the annexed Engraving, being a View on the* SCHUYLKILL, *near* Philadelphia.

THE limped stream of this beautiful river, after meandering through a great extent of country in Pennsylvania, loses itself in the Delaware, about three miles below Philadelphia. Nature has bordered the long and winding course of the Schuylkill with various beautiful landscapes, where land and water combine, in the happiest manner, to charm the eye and court the taste of the traveller. Many handsome buildings are scattered along the banks of the river, which, enlivening a rich display of natural beauties, contribute to form scenes the most pleasing and picturesque.

The annexed plate exhibits a view on the Schuylkill, below the middle-Ferry, with a south-west prospect of the beautiful seat of *Bush-hill,* the property of William Hamilton, esquire.

The History of SUSAN ******. *Translated from the French.*

[*Continued from p.* 42.]

MY rest was much disturbed, with distracting and contrary resolutions; I had scarcely closed my eyes, when the marquis was announced: he entered and informed me, that the most urgent affairs obliged him to go immediately to Versailles, where he should be obliged to remain for some days; he therefore came to request a particular favour in the name of his wife;—it was, that I would be her companion during his absence.—"She knows no one here; your friendship will relieve her under a wearisome confinement. You see the motive of my visit, and must therefore excuse the intrusion." P—— well knew that I had no object at Paris but pleasure; I could not therefore refuse his offer without incurring the charge of unpo-

Columb. Mag.

A View on the Schuylkill; with a SW. Prospect of Bush-Hill, one of the Seats of William Hamilton, Esq;

liteness, or giving him occasion to suspect the true reason, which it was necessary to conceal. Besides, "to conquer without danger, is to triumph without glory." I have always been inclined to the heroic, and this turn of mind now at once determined me.—I promised compliance. We took chocolate together, and then separated,—the marquis for Versailles, myself for the rue de Tournon.——

Susan expected me: she was at her toilet, but soon left it. A few flowers were the only ornaments she bestowed on her hair: art is made for vanity, beauty needs not its succour; the gifts of nature are most conspicuous, when most unadorned.

I pressed Susan to declare if the marquis had not flattered me, when he told me I was chosen by herself to become her companion during his absence: she answered, that truth required her to inform me, it was the marquis himself who made the choice; but that candour at the same time obliged her to confess, that she was happy in his choice. I assured her I would exert myself to render the absence of her husband as supportable as possible. Notwithstanding the goodness of her heart, I could perceive his absence regarded as an interval to the ill treatment she endured.

Though unacquainted with the extent of her sorrow, yet it sensibly affected me—and my trouble encreased with the impossibility I foresaw of alleviating her distress—I thought she was the marquis's wife.

P—— told me, at parting, he should remain only a few days at Versailles: fifteen had already escaped;—but, with such an agreeable companion as the lovely Susan, his absence was not regretted. Each instant discovered to my admiring heart a thousand amiable accomplishments, marked the progress she made in my affections, and more clearly evinced her own. Our attachment was evidently mutual, though words had never confirmed it.

P—— at last returned, and his ill usage was redoubled.—I now became acquainted with the true situation of affairs—The marquis himself, indeed, explained it to me in the most ungenerous manner. He even expressed his desire to part with Susan; told me he had remarked our attachment, was pleased with it, and promised he would not interrupt it—I flew to the adorable Susan now free to speak of love, I said all that the most lively tenderness was able to inspire, but could not express what I felt. I shall not here attempt to describe it;—it surpasses the langour of expression.

We passed three entire years in the extatic enjoyment of mutual love; I might say three days only, were it possible so much happiness could be comprized in so short a period;—when a monster, a serpent nourished in my bosom, poisoned the rest of my days! He was born in the same province, and had served with me in the same regiment: at the last peace we were both reduced; he was poor; I engaged him to live with me: he here had all his wants supplied,—but having accepted a vile employment it was necessary he should leave me. When once the wicked has taken off the mask, our former kindnesses are only spurs to his hatred—Friendship and gratitude, those noble effusions of a generous heart, are to him a fatiguing yoke, an intolerable burden, which only the ruin of his benefactor can re-

move—by thus enabling him to avoid the reproaches he deserves and fears Such a villain was V——. The death of his father obliged him to visit our province; and there he saw mine, who demanded a particular account of my conduct at Paris: his answer was neither long, nor obscure—"your son," says he, "lives publicly with a girl, who will ruin him, and keeps open house: I thought" adds he cooly, "you were too wise to contribute to his wild expences; which, in the end, must dishonour him."——

My father is one of the worthiest men in the world but too rigid.*—He assured V——that he would effectually reclaim me; and in fact, V—— was charged by my father, on his return, with a letter to the minister, requesting a lettre de cachet to confine me in prison, till a more proper place of confinement could be found, where I might at leisure learn the duty of a son to his parent. The minister sent this letter to the lieutenant de la police, with orders to enquire into my conduct.

I will now inform the Reader, that when I first became acquainted with Susan, I had been returned only a few months from Holland, having visited that country to see a relation, an ambassador, there; who had presented me with a very handsome wardrobe, five hundred louis-dors, and some jewels: these I was obliged to conceal from the knowledge of my father, lest his avarice should deprive me of this property too, as well as my mother's fortune, of which, to this hour I never received a penny.—With the money received from my relation in Holland, and my half pay, I lived much at my ease: I often gave suppers, and supported a number of unhappy wretches as far as my finances permitted, as I before had done to the traitor V.——Neither Susan nor myself had other pleasures.——

The spies whom the lieutenant of the police had ordered to inform themselves of my conduct, having learnt from my Valet,—who thought to serve me, and and gratify a spice of vanity in himself, by boasting of my generosity and riches, recounted this information,—and the lettre de cachet was delivered in consequence. Happily I was then a few leagues from Paris, with a friend who was ill, when the officers came to sieze me: they searched the house in vain, but kept possession in hopes of seeing me return at night. One of my servants escaped without being perceived, and acquainted me with what was passing. I knew my father, and made no doubt this was a blow struck by himself;—little did I imagine any part of it came from the ungrateful V—— I was convinced of my father's inflexible temper, and could not expect to move him: besides I suspected the reason that had induced him to carry things to this extremity.——

I had only one means left to avoid this persecution;—it was to seek an asylum in a foreign country with my dear Susan; but her present situation rendered it impossible to expose her to the fatigues of a long journey, and the dangers of the sea;——this

* Respect for a father I esteem, would induce me to suppress a detail of the cruelties I incurred from his severity, did not truth, and the justification of my own innocence, require the relation of them.

was therefore deferred. Being determined not to part, we immediately set off for Passy, resolved to conceal ourselves there till Susan's situation would permit her to accompany me to England.—— The horror of night is an enjoyment for the afflicted; it adds to their melancholy: we accustomed ourselves to spend more than the moiety of it, in lamenting our present situation, and directing the eye of hope into futurity. After remaining a few days in this retreat, Susan ventured to our house in Paris, to preserve our furniture and jewels. But, notwithstanding the utmost circumspection, she was followed, and my retreat was in consequence discovered. Perceiving my enemies approach, in despair I entered the apartment of a young lady who lodged in the same house. She was then in a bath: I exclaimed, "I am lost!" "quick," says she, "place yourself by my side: there was no time to consider they were already at the door, I plunged in; a coverlit, thrown over the bath, and designed to keep in the heat, served to conceal me.

The door was opened; but seeing only a small cabinet and a woman in the bath, my pursuers only looked under the bed, and retired. The master of the house, who was with a neighbour when the officers entered, now returned; the exempt ordered him, in the king's name, to discover truly who lodged with him? "A young lady who is indisposed," replied the host:—"and who in the adjoining chamber?" demanded the exempt. "A young man who left me about two hours since, with his wife, who lodged here with him." "And where are they gone?" "I cannot tell; but from what I could understand, they are returned to Paris." "So much the better," said the exempt; he will not escape us there: and then left the house, and I the bath, where I was not much at my ease. Thus I owed my safety to an expedient I should never have thought of, and much less should have dared to execute on any other occasion.——

My host, a very honest and obliging man, immediately acquainted Susan (who was absent on a second visit to our house in Paris) with what had passed, and begged she would remain where she was till she received further intelligence. He then advised me to remain no longer with him; but on my representing to him I knew not where to conceal myself, he gave me a letter to his brother, who lodged in the suburbs saint Antoine.———— This brother gave me an asylum for that night, and my host having advertised Susan where I was concealed, she came to me without being discovered: all things were immediately arranged for my flight, and I set off for England before day-break. Susan accompanied me to St. Germain's: our parting was such as may be easily conceived by those who have ever been separated from all they hold dear, but which cannot be described by words.—I made all possible haste to Dieppe, and arrived in London, in six days. As I had no particular destination, I followed two of the passengers with whom I had formed the greatest intimacy: during the journey they repaired to a famous Inn in the Hay-Market. On paying our bill the next day, I found my expenses in this house would be much too great for the

extent of my purse. I therefore requested he would find a situation in the house of some honest family who spoke French, where I could board at a small expence.—He immediately went with me to the house of two maiden ladies: with them I remained, while in England, and from whom I received the kindest treatment and consolation.

I was six weeks in London: the post from France had arrived four times, yet I received no letter. My inquietude became insupportable. My charitable, my amiable hostesses, exerted every attention to render my situation more supportable, but these attentions only served to increase my anxiety. What could cause this silence?

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

USEFUL HINTS.

Observations on the HESSIAN FLY.

A Writer in the Delaware gazette informs us, that the only remedy hitherto opposed to the depredations of this destructive insect, was known and successfully practised in England, about 50 years ago, by that experienced farmer, Jethro Tull; who, speaking of the *blight in wheat*, in his book called 'horse-hoeing husbandry,' has the following observation:—"In cold climates it [the blight] is generally caused by insects, which, as some think, are brought in the air by an east wind, accompanied by moisture, a little before the grain is filling with that milky juice which afterwards hardens into flour. The insects deposite their eggs within the outward skin, or rind of the stalks: and when the young ones are hatched, they feed on the parenchyma (or spongy substance) and eat off many of the vessels which should make and convey this juice; and then the grain will be more or less thin, in proportion to the number of vessels eaten, and as the insects happen to come earlier or later," &c.

If this insect be not the same with the Hessian fly, it appears, however, to resemble it very nearly in its manner of destroying the grain. "The most easy and sure remedy," continues Tull, "that I have yet found against the injury of these insects, is, to plant a sort of wheat that is least liable to be hurt by them, viz. the *white cone*, or *bearded wheat*, which has its stalk or straw like rush, not hollow, but full of pith, except near the lower part, and there it is very thick and strong. It is probable it has sap-vessels that lie deeper, so as the young insects cannot totally destroy them, as they do in other wheat; for when the straw has the black spots, which shew that the insects have been bred there, yet the grain is plump, when the grey cone, and lammas wheat mixt with it, are blighted. This difference might have been from the different times of ripening; *this* being ripe about a week earlier than the grey cone, and later than the lammas: but its being planted together both early and late, and at all times of the wheat-seed time, and this white cone or bearded wheat always escaping with its grain unhurt, is an argument that it is naturally fortified against the injury of these insects, so pernicious to other sorts of wheat: and I can impute it to no other cause, than the different deepness of the vessels; the straw of other wheat being thinner, and hollow from top to bottom; this having a small hollow at bottom, and there the thickness between the outward skin and the cavity is more than double to that in other sorts of wheat: so that I imagine the insects reach only the outermost vessels, and enough of the inner vessels are left to supply the grain," p. 74. This white-cone wheat is no other than the yellow-grained wheat with a white beard; for mr Tull informs us, in another place, that before the millers knew how to grind it, it gave a yellow cast to the bread—In a note, he remarks, that white-cone means *wheat with a white beard.*

RECIPES.

A Process, said to be effectual, for rendering the SEED-GRAIN *perfectly pure, sound, and free from Insects; and for preventing the Smut in* WHEAT.

MAKE a very strong lye of wood-ashes; and when it is become yellow, like beer, and slippery to the touch, put in as much quick-lime as will make it of a dusky white: when it is as hot as that the finger can but just bear it, let the gross part of the lime subside; then pour off the lye into a proper vessel, and, having the grain in a basket, plunge the basket with the grain into the lye, stirring it about, and skimming off such as float on the top. This done, in about two or three minutes the grain may be taken out of the lye, and the basket which contains it must be placed upon two poles, that the lye may drain off. When it has done dropping from the bottom of the basket, it must be spread on the floor of a granary to dry, while a second basket is served in the same manner.

This process preserves the grain from rotting, and destroys all the insects that may have gotten into it.

The use of the oven is said to be the best expedient for destroying the caterpillars in the corn that is sown; but it is acknowledged to be difficult to ascertain the degree of heat that is sufficient to kill the vermin, and yet not sufficient to kill the grain.

To prevent GRUBS *ascending* FRUIT-TREES *to deposite their Eggs.*

TAKE a strip of sheep-skin, about one inch wide, with the wool on it at full length; scrape the rough bark off the tree, and nail the skin around it, keeping the woolly side out: if it get matted in foul weather, comb it out. Whenever the grubs cease to crawl, the skin may be taken off and laid up for another season.

Dr. Hill's Method of preserving PLANTS *in their original Shape and Colours.*

WASH a sufficient quantity of fine sand, so as perfectly to separate it from all other substances: dry it; pass it through a sieve, to clear it from any gross particles which would not rise in the washing: take an earthen vessel of a proper size and form, for every plant and flower which you intend to preserve; gather your plants and flowers when they are in a state of perfection, and in dry weather, and always with a convenient portion of the stalk: heat a little of the dry sand prepared as above, and lay it in the bottom of the vessel, so as equally to cover it; lay the plant or flower upon it, so as that no part of it may touch the sides of the vessel; sift or shake in more of the same sand by little upon it, so that the leaves may be extended by degrees, and without injury, till the plant or flower is covered about two inches thick: put the vessel into a stove or hot-house, heated by little and little, to the 50th degree; let it stand there a day or two, or perhaps more, according to the thickness and succulence of the flower or plant; then gently shake the sand out upon a sheet of paper, and take out the plant,——which you will find in all its beauty, the shape as elegant, and the colour as vivid as when it grew.

Some flowers require certain little operations to preserve the adherence of their petals, particularly the tulip; with respect to which it is necessary, before it is buried in the sand, to cut the triangular fruit which rises in the midle of the flower; for the petal will then remain more firmly attached to the stalk.

A *hortus-ſictus* prepared in this manner would be one of the most beautiful and useful curiosities that can be.

To take off the natural or lively Shape of an HERB.

FIRST, take the leaf you would copy, and gently rub the veins on the back-part of it with a piece of ivory, or other polished substance, so as to bruise them a little; afterwards wet the same side gently with linseed oil, and then press it hard upon a piece of white paper—and you will have the perfect figure of the leaf, with every vein in it justly expressed. This impression being afterwards coloured, will seem truly natural, and is a most useful method for such as would wish to preserve plants.

To recover the worn-out Impressions of COINS.

TAKE a piece of smooth iron—the blade, for instance, of a pair of fire-tongs—and heat it in the fire till nearly red hot; then lay your coin upon it, and immediately the impression (though worn off the metal) will appear in distinct shades.

To etch on GLASS: *From an ingenious Memoire just published in the Journal de Physique of Thoulouse.*

MONS. de Puymarin, jun. has discovered a method of engraving upon *glass*, by means of the fluor acid. This

is by far the happiest application yet made of that liquor. He relates his success in various experiments made to prove the solvent qualities of the acid, which led to a full conviction, that it had nearly the same powers on glass, as aqua-fortis and other acids have on copper and other metals. He therefore imitated the process of etching on copper with aqua-fortis. He covered a plate of glass with a thin coat of wax, surrounded by low edges of the same substance; and having sketched some figures with a sharp-pointed instrument, he poured on a quantity of the acid, and exposed the whole to the sun's heat. He soon observed the strokes he had made in the wax covered with a white powder, arising from the solution of the glass. At the expiration of four or five hours, he took off the wax and washed the glass. With the greatest pleasure he now saw evidence of the certainty of his conjectures; and affirms, that by these means an intelligent artist might engrave on the hardest glass or crystal any thing that can be engraven on copper.

The first attempt to engrave upon glass was made at Thoulouse, May 18th, 1787, and the result of the experiment was published in June last.

Secret for recovering the WRITING *upon parchment decayed by Time, and of making it* LEGIBLE.

DIP the parchment obliterated by time into a vessel of cold water, fresh drawn from the well: in about a minute take it out, and press it between two papers, to prevent its crumpling up in drying. As soon as it is moderately dry, if it be not then legible, repeat the operation two or three times. The skin will then resume its pristine colour, and the writing will appear.

Remedy for the RHEUMATISM.

SCURVY-GRASS, brook-lime and water cresses, each a quarter of a peck; wash them clean, and put them into a well glazed earthen pot, and bake them in a slow oven till a quart of juice can be pressed out: put two large table spoonfuls into half a pint of whey, and drink this in the morning, fasting.—This receipt is recommended by a person who was cured by it, and restored to the use of her limbs which she had lost.

Processes for making the best and finest sort of PRUSSIAN BLUE *with Quick-lime.*

PROCESS I.

TAKE 3lb of ox's blood, dried and reduced into a kind of small scales; an equal quantity of quick-lime newly baked, 2lb. of red tartar, and 1lb. 8oz. salt-petre; pulverise the whole grossly, and put it into a crucible placed in the midst of a great furnace, and give it a gradual fire. After four hours of a good fire, when the matter is reduced to a kind of paste which emits no more smoke and is equally red, throw it by spoonfuls into two pails of boiling water; and, having filtrated the lixivium, mix it with a solution of 6lb. of allum, and 1 lb. 8 oz. of green vitriol. This operation will yield but 7 oz. of fecula; but its beauty will make sufficient amends for the small quantity, as it will surpass in this respect all the blues of Prussia, which are prepared by other methods. It has also as good an effect as the finest ultramarine; and has, besides, the advantage of resisting the impression of the air,

PROCESS II.

Take 3lb. of dried ox's blood, an equal quantity of quick-lime, 2lb. of red tartar, and 2lb. of nitre, all of them calcined and lixiviated as in the foregoing process; pour the lixivium into a solution of 4lb. of allum and 1lb. of green vitiol. This operation will yield more of the blue fecula then the other, but the colour will be less beautiful.

PROCESS III.

Take 3lb. of dried ox's blood, 4lb. 8 oz. of quick-lime, 2lb. of red tartar, 1lb. 8 oz. of salt-petre: calcine and lixiviate it as in the foregoing operations, and proceed in the same manner. This is the operation that will be productive of the most beautiful blue; but it yields but 8 oz. and somewhat upwards of four drachms.

PROCESS IV.

Take 3lb. of dried ox's blood, 6lb. of quick-lime, 2lb. of red tartar, and 1lb. 8oz. of nitre: calcine and lixiviate as in the foregoing processes; pour the lixivium still warm into a solution of 4lb. of allum, and 1lb. of green vitriol: a blue fecula, as beautiful and fine as that of the first process, will be precipitated, but the quantity will be much greater, for this way will yield twenty-six ounces.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

RONDEAU.

FIRST to love—and then to part—
Long to seek a mutual heart—
Late to find it—and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

Some have lov'd, and lov'd (they say)
Till they lov'd their love away;
Then have left, to love anew;
But I wot they lov'd not *true*.

True to love—and then to part—
Long to seek a mutual heart—
Late to find it—and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

Some have lov'd, to pass the time;
And have lov'd their love in rhyme;
Loath'd the love, and loath'd the song;
But their love could not be *strong*.

Strong to love—and then to part—
Long to seek a mutual heart—
Late to find it—and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

They who just but felt the flame,
Lightly lambent o'er their frame,
Light to them the parting knell,
For too sure they love not *well!*

Well to love—and then to part—
Long to seek a mutual heart—
Late to find it—and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

But when once the potent dart,
Cent'ring, rivets heart to heart:
Then to sever what is bound,
Is to tear the closing wound.

Thus to love—and then to part—
Long to seek a mutual heart—
Late to find it—and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

A SPANISH MADRIGAL, *by D. Lewis Martin.*

IBA cogiendo flores,
Y guardando en la falda
My ninfa, para hacer una guirnalda ;
Mas primero las toca.
A los rosados labios de su boca,
Y les dá de su aliento los olores ;
Y estaba (por su hien) entre una rosa
Una abeja escondida,
Su dulce humor hurtando ;
Y como en la hermosa
Flor de los labios se hallò ? atrevida,
La picò, sacò miel, fusiese volando.

TRANSLATION, *by Mr. Garrick.*

FOR me my fair a wreath has wove,
Where rival flow'rs in union meet ;
As oft she kiss'd this gift of love,
Her breath gave sweetness to the sweet.
A bee within a damask rose
Had crept, the nectar'd dew to sip ;
But lesser sweets the thief foregoes,
And fixes on Louisa's lip.
There, tasting all the bloom of spring,
Wak'd by the rip'ning breath of May,
Th' ungrateful spoiler left his sting,
And with the honey fled away.

On the DEATH *of a* YOUNG LADY.

I.

HOW frail and fleeting youth and beauty's charms!
The cold grave wraps them in its silent shade,
The sparkling eye of all its pow'r disarms,
And bids the form, tho' e'er so lovely, fade.

II.

But ah! forbear, each sad repining strain,
Nor dare arraign all-powerful heav'n's decrees;
To pierce futurity, th' attempt how vain,
With pitying eye the pow'r benignant sees!

III.

Some hour of life, o'er hung with dreary clouds
That bursting o'er the woe-devoted head,
Each smiling pleasure, each gay prospect shrouds;
And thus exempts from grief the happy dead.

IV.

How oft we see the morn with radiance drest,
Usher'd by soft notes of the feather'd choir,

While nature joins, her transports to express,
And gives each charm that fancy can desire.

V.

The bright stream, gliding through the verdant glade,
Reflects each beauty that adorns the green:
'Tis thus each hope to human view display'd,
Is seen with rapture varying through the scene.

VI.

Sudden tempestuous winds deform the sky,
And o'er each beauty a dark mantle cast;
The tender flowrets sicken, droop, and die
Beneath the fury of the noxious blast.

VII.

But see the morn! with orient colours gay,
Whilst Zephyr with fresh life the gale inspires,
Rises a-new, a calm unclouded day,
And every gloom before bright sol retires.

VIII.

'Tis thus when on the languid bed of pain,
When death asserts his uncontested right,
When ev'ry soft attention is but vain,
T' arrest the soul in her advent'rous flight;

IX.

The big drop swelling in the eye of woe,
The ardent pray'r the half-form'd wish to save,
By ev'ry tender act that love can show,
Our dear companion from the silent grave:

X.

Religion's healing pow'r each gloom destroys,
Her bright beams chase each doubt and fear away;
Unfold to faith's clear eye extatic joys,
And on th' enraptur'd soul dart hope's bright ray;

XI.

Soften each pang mortality must feel,
When the soul leaves her tenement of clay;
Heav'n's great unbounded mysteries reveal,
And smooth the passage to the realms of day.

XII.

See that angelic form! with looks benign,
With rapture point to happy seats above,
See faith and hope in ev'ry feature shine
Irradiated by celestial love.

XIII.

Then with submission bow to heav'n's high pow'r,
Convinc'd unerring wisdom strikes the blow
That gives to wretchedness the present hour,
But joys eternal doth on her bestow.

An EVENING THOUGHT *and its* SIMILITUDES.

I'VE thought—the fair Urania says,——
What is it like, sir?—Like a blaze——
'Tis like a sword—'tis like a key——
'Tis like a lion—like a flea——
'Tis like a candle—like a chair——
'Tis graceful, like a lady's hair——
'Tis like a stove—like captain Drake——
'Tis like a corkscrew, or a rake.
Why is a RIVER like a *Lion?*——
For that's the thought, you may rely on.
When rolling from its spacious source,
How bold, impetuous is its force!
Its waters pass just as a *blaze*
Whilst pleas'd spectators fondly gaze;
'Tis like the *key* of navigation,
And often bars communication;
But why a RIVER's like a *sword*
Is hard to tell, upon my word:——
But stay—does not each stop the breath
And bid the eye balls swim in death?
'Tis active, skipping like a *flea*
From highest mountain to the sea;
What does such social joys procure
Is like a lighted *candle*, sure;
But, why a RIVER's like a *chair!*
I'm fairly puzzled I declare:
Place but the merchant in the seat
Renown'd for all that's good and great,
Then both alike support his name,
One bears his person, one his fame.
When spring appears our fields to cheer,
'Tis flowing, like a *lady's hair:*
And how a RIVER's like a *stove*,
Cum grano salis thus I prove:——
In frost severe 'tis often found
That both alike are firmly bound;
When weather changes ('tis no joke)
Excessively they sometimes smoke;
Like *captain Drake*, with sails unfurl'd,
Who spread his glory o'er the world,
A spacious RIVER widely flows,
And claims its praise where'er it goes;
In winding streams its waters glide,
A graceful turn's a *cork-screw's* pride;
A *rake* applied, in meads of hay,
Carries light substances away;
This suits a RIVER, I suppose,
For straw upon its surface flows.

III. *Chapter of* JOB *paraphrased.*

1 O'ERWHELM'D with anguish, thus in plaintive lay
Job op'd his mouth, and curs'd his hapless day:—
2 3 Let deep confusion shade that hateful morn,
And that day perish wherein I was born;
Be that night cover'd with eternal shame
Which did a son's conception first proclaim;
4 Let horrid darkness dwell upon that day,
And God, in anger, its first dawn survey:
Oh may no glad'ning beam its light renew,
5 But shadows, death and gloom obscure its view;
May clouds eternal its return deform,
And black'ning heav'ns affright the world with storm:
6 That night let CHAOS in his realms replace,
And from the sacred rolls of time erase;
May it be never with the year combin'd,
Nor with the months or days be ever join'd:
7 Dull be that night, may never joyful strain
Be heard therein, but dismal silence reign;
8 May mis'ry's offspring, in each rising groan,
Curse that sad night, whene'er they curse their own:
And wretches (by disast'rous scenes misled)
Curse that dark day, while woes around them spread:
9 Oh may its twilight see no glimm'ring star!
But darkness cover all the hemisphere,
No feeble ray of light to glad the eye!
Nor morn, half op'ning, tinge th' orient sky!
10 Because that night brought on my mother's throes,
And introduc'd me to this scene of woes.
11 Ah! why not perish, an untimely birth?
Or sink in infant years to parent earth?
12 Why did the knees officiously receive
With cruel care? or breasts their nurture give?
13 Else quiet in the tomb I now had lain,
(Where sleep, with rest and silence, hold their reign)
14 With kings and princes, who ambitious claim
Sepulchral monuments to grace their name;
15 With sovereign potentates who once possess'd
The varied treasures of the wealthy east;
16 Or like th' abortive—I had never been;
Or like the infants who no light have seen.
17 There the oppressor's cruelties must cease;
And there the weary ever are at peace;
18 There prisoners rest within the silent tomb,
Nor hear the tyrant's voice, nor fear his doom:
19 Both small and great unnotic'd there remain,
And the poor slave no longer drags his chain.
20 Why should the day with roseate light arise,
And cause the wretched who in sorrow lies,

(While terror and distress around him roll)
To loathe his life in bitterness of soul?
They long for death, his gloomy haunts explore,
More anxious for his stroke than India's store;
These—these rejoice—full rapture glads their eye
As they in silence to the grave draw nigh.
What is my life? I see no glim'ring light;
But horror and despair my soul affright:
The food I eat is tainted with my groans,
And, like o'erflowing floods, I pour my moans.
Ye boding fears! for I indulg'd your train;
My deep anxiety was not in vain;
For now I suffer what so much I fear'd;
This is the ill which oft before appear'd;
I knew no safety in my prosp'rous state,
Nor e'er did selfish ease my life await;
But (tremblingly alive to ev'ry woe)
Affliction's keenest scenes await me now.

TRANSLATION *of the* ITALIAN SONNET *in the Columbian Magazine for June*, 1787—*Inscribed to his Excellency* General Washington, *By Sig. Dominico Bertini, of Florence.*

OH! save my country, heav'n—my fondest care!
For her each danger of the field I'll share.
No venal thought my panting bosom knew,
When in her cause the glitt'ring blade I drew.
If, in the struggle by stern fate decreed——
But, Oh! may heav'n avert it! she shou'd bleed,
And fall a victim to oppression's blow,
Her fate be mine—she falls with glory too.
Freedom in smiles erst spread her blessings far—
(But now thou groan'st beneath th' assault of war)
Those blessings to renew throughout the land,
And save thee from a wretched venal band,
My life I now devote,——each dearest tie,
To shield thee and preserve thy liberty:
Rome's ancient worthies point the path to fame,
And Fabian virtues thy attention claim.
Rous'd by the call, thy numerous heroes arm;
Their brav'ry shall repel each latent harm,
While laurels, ever green, their brows adorn,
To latest ages shall their names be borne.

The Chronicle,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 6th, 1788.

M. GOIS, professor of the royal academy of painting and sculpture of Paris, has produced, under the direction and on principles of M. Vincent, professor of the Veterinian school, the model of a flead horse, complete in all the minutest parts of anatomy. He proposes to exhibit many other animals in the same manner, so absolutely neceſſary to painters and sculptors.

Some few days ago mr. Neckar sent for the gentlemen whose duty it is to pay the dividends at the guildhall of Paris, to the holders of public stock, and gave them directions to behave with politeness and affability to the annuitants—"I will send you to-morrow," said he, "1,500,000 livres; that sum, with what you have already in hand, will enable you to go on with your payments to the end of the month: with the first you will begin at the letter A. and so on; with the second you will discharge the demands that have become due on the treasury, during the last six months. Gentlemen, I rely upon your zeal for due execution of these instructions."—These instructions were given on the 21st of last month. Mr. Neckar has since sent notice to the same gentlemen, that they should be supplied with a much larger sum, by the beginning of the present month; so that proper provisions will be made for all public payments 'till the meeting of the states-general.

Mr. Neckar is going to open a new loan for 100,000,000 of livres; the interest of which he will pay without any new tax. A fund has been established in France arising from the estates of suppressed convents, retrenchments in the king's household, &c. and from the produce of some church livings, in the gift of the crown, which produce, during vacancy between the death of one incumbent and presentation of another, belongs to the king. This fund produces at present 5,000,000 livres a year; that it may be encreased to 10,000,000, the king has agreed that he will not present to any of those livings (chiefly abbeys and prebends in cathedral churches, without cure of souls) for three years.

The several provinces are again in tumult, on the subject of their election to send representatives to the states-general. They insist on the old form, which admits a greater number of deputies to the national assembly than either the crown or the nobles are inclined to allow them. The parliament of Brittany has published a decree, concluding in these words:—"every minister who advises the crown against the ancient manner of assembling the states of the kingdom, is a traitor to his country."

The iſland of St. Domingo having petitioned for leave to send nine deputies to the states-general of France, we now understand it is finally refused.

Nov. 23. An arret is published of this date allowing the free importation of grain into France, in consequence of the destructive storm of last summer.

"The apprehension of a want of corn has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign supplies, and to shew their preference of receiving from us, they have passed the enclosed arret, giving a premium on wheat and flour from the United States for a limited time."

ARRET of the council of state of the king, to encourage by bounties, the importation of wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America.

November 23, 1788.

Extract from the regiſters of the council of State.

The king, unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage, during this year, the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to those who ſhall import into his kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America: to provide for which, the report being heard, the king in his council has ordained, and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I.

There ſhall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next to the 30th of June following, ſhall import into France, wheat and wheat flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of thirty sous for every

quintal of wheat, and forty sous for every quintal of flour. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifest, and the certificates of the magistrates of the place where the lading shall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

All vessels, without distinction, which, during the space of time above mentioned shall import into the kingdom wheat and flour from the said United States of America, shall be exempted from the freight-duty, on account of the said importations. His majesty charges the intendants and commissaries, &c. to attend to the execution of the present arret, which shall be printed, &c.

Done at the council of state of the king, his majesty being present, held at Versailles the 23d of November, 1788.

Signed, LAURENT VILLEDEUIL.

Dec. 1. We can speak from authority that the states-general of France will not meet till the month of may next. The notables are expected to finish their sitting the 18th inst.

Mons de Brienne has resigned his place of secretary at war: he retires with a pension as usual, but to this is added, what is not very usual under such circumstances, one of the richest governments in France, La Guienne.

The cold has been so excessive for some days, that the thermometer is nine degrees below the freezing point.

An arret is published, allowing the free importation of grain.

Verſailles, Nov. 12. Mr. Messier, already celebrated by his discoveries in astronomy, discovered a new comet on the 26th of November, in the morning, on the paw of Ursa Major, near the star Psi, having a tail between 2 and 3 degrees in length; but it is not yet viſible without glasses. At 3 in the morning it had 167 degrees of direct ascension, and 48deg: of declination. It is situated on the space between the two stars preceding the square of Ursa Major, or on the line which on the other ſide points towards the polar star.

ENGLAND.

Another fur-trade might be established on the western coast of America, that would be the means of founding a new manufactory in that country. The furs of that coast are so far superior to those of Hudson's-bay, as not to admit of comparison. Some ships have sailed from this country in the pursuit; but the protection and aid of government is necessary to give permanency to the plan.

Of the furs brought from that coast by Capt. Cook's officers some curious experiments have been made: the texture is so fine, that very beautiful gloves and stockings, and a cloth as fine as an Indian shawl, were manufactured from them.

London, Nov. 28, 1788. The insanity of the king has excited a great political ferment as to a regency, which now becomes necessary. It is generally allowed, that the prince of Wales, as heir apparent, has a natural right to this high office, and, though in some measure opposed by mr. Pitt, he will, doubtless, assume the reins of government. Whenever this point is settled, another will come before parliament, viz: the guardianship of the king's person. It is expected three guardians will be appointed, namely, the queen, the lord chancellor, and the archbishop of Canterbury.

The last messenger who set out for the continent carried letters from his royal highness the prince of Wales, to the Hague, Berlin, and Denmark.

Dec. 2. This evening's gazette will contain an order for court mourning for a princess of the house of Mecklenburg, "*by ORDER of the prince of Wales*, with the *approbation of the Queen*." This ORDER, although made upon a trivial circumstance, plainly shews that it is already settled that the public affairs will be committed solely to a regent.

Extraordinary as the circumstance of mrs. Weatherly of Bow being delivered of two children, at the advanced age of *fifty-six*, may seem, there is a woman who is indulged with the privilege of serving the clerks in the Long room with fruit, whose age is equal to that of Mrs. Weatherly, who has recently *blessed* her husband, who is near *seventy*, with *three* children at one birth. He is her fourth conjugal partner, by all of whom she has had issue, and by the present one is likely still further to increase the number of his majesty's liege subjects. She has been known in her present occupation between *forty* and *fifty* years, and has acquired the appellation of the *Custom-House Pomona.*

Dec. 5. The list of the ordinary of the navy, as sent up to the admiralty on tuesday, is as follows:

Plymouth—Thirty-seven ships of the line, one of 50 guns, eleven frigates, and six sloops.

Portsmouth—forty-seven ships of the line, two of 50 guns, twenty-four frigates, ten sloops and two cutters.

Chatham—Thirty-six ships of the line, six of 50 guns, twenty-three frigates, and six sloops.

Sheerness—Nine ships of the line, two of 50 guns, six frigates, four sloops, and two cutters.

Woolwich—One ship of fifty guns, sixteen frigates, and seven sloops.

Deptford—Seventeen frigates, three sloops, and two cutters.

Total of the ordinary at the several ports: —one hundred and thirty ships of the line, twelve of 50 guns, ninety-seven frigates, thirty-seven sloops, and seven cutters.

Fire-ships, bombs, and yachts, all go under the denomination of sloops. The returns from Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, are made by their commissioners.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 14, 1788. The great measure of reducing the national interest of money, from six to five per cent. comes forward early next session.

SPAIN.

Cadiz, Oct. 12, 1788. The Dragoon frigate has just arrived here from Calao, and brought back to Europe Don Hipolite Ruez, Don Joseph Pabon, and Don Isidor Gaivez, commissioned by the king to make botanical researches in Peru. These gentlemen departed from Cadiz in October 1777. Since that time they have traversed the vast provinces of Peru, and examined the productions of the three kingdoms, viz. fossils, mineral, and metal, agreeably to the desire and instructions of the first botanical professor in Madrid, and have sent curious collections to the ministry of the Indies, particularly of vegetables, accompanied with descriptions and drawings, which were made with haste, to repair the losses occasioned by war, the fire which consumed part of the manuscripts and specimen plants at Macaro, and by the loss of the ship St. Petro d' Aleantara, which had 52 cases of these productions on board. The frigate which has brought the three professors, has on board a number of plants, curious designs, and the description of 2000 plants, most of which are newly discovered—and 23 cases, containing 70 live shrubs, in a good state.

ITALY.

Venice, Nov. 14. The republic has ordered a squadron of 11 men of war, and 6,000 land-forces to be ready to act on any emergency for the purpose of defending the state of Ragusa, which had sometime ago concerted measures with the republic to throw off the Turkish yoke; and in consequence of which had refused the usual succours to the Ottomans, who, in turn, have set on the Montenegrins to attack them.

GERMANY.

Gottengen, Sept. 1788. A curious production has been submitted to the academy of sciences here, entitled, *Deconverte interessante Bureau Chirographique*, in which is the following description of the bureau: It is about fifteen inches in length, twelve in breadth, and four in height; it is perfectly secret in all its parts, and no person can open it, who has not been first instructed in the means.

This mechanical invention has six different effects. 1. A person may write his thoughts, without the spectator being able to read the characters: the same thing may be done by blind persons. Those who see may use it in the night time, with or without candles, and have no fear of committing an error in the writing. They may, at pleasure, leave off where they began, and, at the same time, abandon it to public inspection, without entertaining any apprehension, that what they have written will be known. 2. We may write the wrong way, so as to read what we have written by reflection. 3. All characters may be imitated, the hand-writing formed after the best model, and plan and designs copied with the greatest exactness. 4. Music may be copied with perfect correctness and celerity. 5. We may throw on paper our thoughts by night as well as by day, efface and change them at pleasure, and write, with the greatest dispatch, a discourse rapidly pronounced. 6. This machine has still another effect—which the artist reserves for the knowledge of sovereigns and ministers, whenever the secret shall be necessary.

To the preceding description is annexed the report of the royal academy of sciences at Brussels. Mr. Hubin, watchmaker, at Finy, in the bishopric of Liege, is the author of this invention. The academy having praised its simplicity and use, remark, That the *first* effect may be advantageous; the *second*, amusing;—the *third*, subject to many inconveniencies in the practice;—the

fourth and *fifth*, exaggerated: that the methods employed by the inventor have merit, and the machine may be brought to perfection.

Brussels, Dec. 6. The emperor, in order to encourage the arts and sciences, has established here a society of experimental physic; the design of which is to repeat doubtful experiments, and to make new ones, especially such as may be useful to manufactures, trade, and arts.

Numerous as the advantages gained by the Turks over the Imperial troops have been, yet in all the accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomans have been denied every warlike requisite, but courage. There are not, however, wanting circumstances, which prove to a demonstration, that Turkish policy has in the field often been too much for Austrian discipline. The havock made on each other by two columns of the Imperial army, on the night of the twenty-first of September, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident, but of a judicious manœuvre practised by the seraskier. A private letter from a person of the first consequence in Vienna, thus relates it:

"There is reason to suppose that the vizir had gained intelligence of the route the Imperial army intended to take on its retreat, in consequence of which almost every pass, where a few troops could harrass an army, was pre-occupied by the enemy, and every coppice lined. This greatly annoyed the Austrian troops, and occasioned no inconsiderable loss of men and baggage. The two columns, which engaged each other on the 21st of September at night, were marching nearly parallel, at the distance of a quarter of an English mile, and near the place where the dreadful carnage took place, divided by a narrow coppice, so little incumbered with wood, that during day light an object of any considerable magnitude might be distinguished to its extremity. In this coppice were about 400 Turkish infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitzes. The Turks thus posted, made two very brisk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the same time. Darkness and fear contributed equally to deceive the Imperialists, who being ordered to face and charge the enemy, obeyed. The Turkish detachment still continued the attack with much shew of resolution and some effect, particularly from their artillery which was served in a way seldom experienced from the Ottomans, and produced much slaughter.—Both columns thus amused, continued to advance in a direct line towards each other; the Turks retreating in good order, and gaining ground on that flank which had previously formed the advance of the columns, wholly disappeared at the moment in which the opposite flanks came in contact, who not doubting but each was the enemy, began an attack which soon became general along the line; and the artillery now coming up the carnage was horrid—certainly not less than 20,000 men. It was near seven minutes that the columns were engaged with each other, and at last discovered by a party of chasseurs, who were ordered to attack an eminence, from which two piece of cannon were directed with a skill far too dreadful. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having first killed nearly the whole of its defenders, and thus, by their supposed prisoners, discovered the fatal mistake which had been committed."

POLAND.

Warsaw, Oct. 12, 1788. M. Louis de Buckholtz, the Prussian minister at this court has delivered a declaration of this date from the king his master, threatning war with the republic, if it should join Russia against the Turks:——at the same time offering to Poland the friendship and protection of Prussia, in case the former kingdom shall refuse its aid to the powers now at war with Turkey.

Nov. 5. In consequence of the Prussian declaration, and appearances succeeding it, the Russian ambassador delivered this day the following declaration: viz.

THE ambassador extraordinary of her majesty the empress of all the Russias has hitherto observed the most profound silence, and has not made the least representation against any of the resolutions of the illustrious states assembled, although they have already infringed the constitution agreed on between the three courts in 1776, without however, offering any direct attack on the act of guarantee of 1775. The orders of the empress having, always contained evident proofs of her amicable intentions towards the Polish nation, the undersigned wished never to see himself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of protesting against any attempt to the form of government solemnly confirmed by the treaty of the act of guarantee in 1775. Yet nevertheless, an attempt of this nature being contained in many of the projects which have a design to establish a permanent diet, and to subvert also all the

form of government; the undersigned is under the nece sity of declaring in the name of her Imperial maje ty, that although it will not be without regret that she withdraws from the king and the illustrious republic, the friend hip which she has avowed, he will be forced to con ider a an infraction of the treaty, the least change in the constitution of 1775.

STACKELBERG.

Nov. 4. The king and diet act unanimously in every thing, and have already given the empress to understand, they must be considered as a neutral and independant nation.

The stroke evidently brought about by the king of Prussia, who keeps his troops ready for action, cannot fail of causing the Turks to persist in the prosecution of a war in which they have hitherto appeared to maintain an evident superiority.

Nov. 15. The following note was yesterday presented by order of the states to count Stackelberg, the Russian minister.

"The underwritten, by order of the serene states assembled, have the honour to remit the present note to his excellency count Stackelberg, ambassador from her majesty the empress of all the Russias, and to beseech his august sovereign to give a fresh proof of the regard she has always expressed for the welfare of this country, by ordering her troops to evacuate it.

"The said serene states flatter themselves, that her imperial majesty will, with her usual goodness, agree with them, and think that so great an army, however well disciplined it may be, must be burthensome to the country and that its stay may beside furnish the Ottoman court with a plausible pretext for causing their troops to enter likewise, and even making this country the theatre of war, which must inevitably be the ruin of it.

"The well known magnanimity of her imperial majesty, will make her with pleasure seize this opportunity of proving to the Polish nation, that those who have resource to her justice are sure to be successful. She will thereby be sure to acquire the gratitude of all the nation, whose sentiments of veneration are already known to her."

This note was proposed in the assembly of the 14th instant by prince Czartorisky, nuncio from Volhynis.

SWEDEN.

The polite and elegant war now carrying on between this power and Denmark is a non-descript. We have heard of offensive war—of defensive war—of civil war (which this, with all its civility, does not re emble) —of a war of posts—of a war of *pots des chambres;* but none of the e can be compared to a war like the present,—in which one army pull off their hats to the other, and declare upon their honour that they are friends, earnestly entreating them at the same time to decamp.—Is it, then, to be called a war of love and friend hip—a war of ceremony—a war of alliance—or a war *pour paffer le tems?*

Gottenburgh, Nov. 1, 1788. The convention which was to have expired on the 16th of October, was further prolonged to the 13th instant, and since that period has been again continued to the 15th of May, 1789. This prolongation is the first article of the new treaty; the second is, that the Swedes shall take possession of the place one day after the Danes have quitted them; thirdly, that there shall not be a Danish soldier left in Sweden by the 13th of November; fourthly, that the sick shall be sent out of Sweden free and unmolested; fifthly, that notice shall be given fifteen days both before the expiration of the truce, or in case of any thing being undertaken afterwards; and, sixthly, all places are to be delivered up in their former state.

DENMARK.

Swedish note.

Translation of the note delivered by the Swedish ambassador, from baron Sprengporten, to count Bernstorff, prime minister at the court of Copenhagen.

The king has not but with surprise, seen the arguments which count Bernstorff has alledged in the note, which he by order of his Danish majesty, delivered the 13th of September last, and which contains—

"That as long as the auxiliary troops or ships that are to act against Sweden, do not surmount the stipulated number, and that the rest of the Danish forces do not commit any hostilities, the king of Sweden has no ground of complaint."—

This argument his Swedish majesty does not think to be according to the law kept by all nations, and against which the king has ordered the underwritten to protest in the strongest manner. Nevertheless, being inclined to peace, and in order to free the subjects of both kingdoms from unnecessary blood-shed—in a moment, that the reconciliation with the best appearance have be-

gan to restore peace in the north, his Swedish majesty will, for the present, set aside all enquiries for arguments, and alone stick to the promise declared in the note; his Danish majesty had no hostile or other intentions: for the rest, as the king also will confide to what has been represented to him on the subject by Mr. Elliot, envoy and minister plenipotentiary, his majesty wished to prevent the mischief which the further exertion of the war will occa ion to both kingdoms: His Swedish majesty, declares to continue in each with his Danish majesty, until he sees the consequences of the present negociations that are commenced, to restore peace between Sweden and Russia, which his Danish majesty believes to be the object of his wishes: His majesty the king of Sweden will therefore confine himself with force to repel the auxiliaries already entered into in this kingdom.

(Signed)

SPRENGPORTEN."

Copenhagen, October 5, 1788.

WEST-INDIES.

Jamaica; Montego-Bay, Dec. 6. We are informed that on thursday se'nnight, the Solebay frigate arrived at Dominica from Barbadoes, with an account of the Charon man of war, and two other 44 gun ships, all armed in flute, being arrived at the last mentioned island on the 25th ult. having on board 800 troops for this island, and a considerable number for Dominica.

UNITED STATES.

The enlightened spirit of philosophy, that is diffused throughout the countries of Europe, has been productive of the most salutary consequences, and not only religious toleration has been the necessary result, but the traces of arbitrary despotism, are, in consequence gradually wearing away. The French monarch is now conceding to his subjects, and instead of establishing a system of absolute despotism in his dominions, as advised by his late ministers, is acting upon the broad principles of renovating the ancient Galic constitution. The states of Brabant have asserted their proper rights, and have lately prevented a glaring encroachment upon the native privileges. The Swedes are jealous of the step lately taken by their sovereign, as being diametrically opposite to the principles of their constitution and the ardent flame of rational liberty, and equitable government, is spreading through Europe and America.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Feb. 4. The electors for this state of a president and vice-president of the United States, have this day unanimously given their votes for general Washington as the former, and John Adams as the latter.

Feb. 6. The house of representatives took into consideration the propriety of passing an act preventing the eldest son of an intestate to inherit by descent any more than any other child. A bill for that purpose had two readings, and tuesday was appointed for the third reading of the same.

Feb. 9. We are informed that Mr. Thomson of Charlestown, and Mr. Cox of this place, who were concerned in building the bridge across Charles-River, sailed for Ireland a few days since; and if the parties agree respecting the building a bridge over the river Foyle, that messrs. Thomson and Cox will return to this country, where the materials will be collected, and carried over by them to Ireland, for the purpose beforementioned.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 3.

" I hope you are not concerned in any of the voyages from your country to Asia. You may rest assured that very pointed orders have been sent by the board of control to the different presidencies, to prevent the American ships from trading at the settlements belonging to the British East-India company."

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Feb. 2. At sun-rise, Farenheit's thermometer was 28° below o which is 4° colder than has before been known in this town.

Feb. 4. The electors for this state of a president and vice-president of the United States met, and voted as follows:

For GENERAL WASHINGTON	7
JOHN ADAMS	5
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON	2

NEW-YORK.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated November 23, 1788.

"Our new government has orders to garrison this island in the strongest manner possible. Every place is now fortified that is considered as necessary; but for what reason I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military stores lately arrived, and a greater supply is expected, together with a number of troops and three guard-ships of 40 guns each."

Feb. 12. The two houses of legislature have had another conference on the subject of appointing senators, when after much debate, the assembly adhered to their bill, and the senate to their amendments---in consequence of which, this last attempt to obtain a representation of this state in the senate of the United States, has failed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An account of the BIRTHS *and* BURIALS *in the united churches of* CHRIST-CHURCH *and* ST. PETER'S, *in Philadelphia, from December* 25, 1787, *to December* 25, 1788, *viz.*

Christenings.	Males	80
	Females	94
		174
Burials.	Males	66
	Females	62
		128

Buried under one year	21
From one to three	27
From three to five	5
From five to ten	3
From ten to twenty	3
From twenty to thirty	7
From thirty to forty	13
From forty to fifty	19
From fifty to sixty	7
From sixty to seventy	17
From seventy to eighty	3
From eighty to ninety	1

The diseases and casualties this year in Christ-Church and St. Peter's.

Apoplexy	2
Bilious cholic	2
Childbed	2
Cramp	1
Dropsy	7
Drowned	2
Decay	42
Fits	9
Fever	9
Flux	1
Hives	4
Hooping cough	1
Imposthume	3
Killed	3
Locked jaw	3
Mortification	1
Nervous fever	2
Old age	2
Purging and vomiting	10
Pleurisy	2
Palsy	2
Small-pox	6
Sore throat	4
Suddenly	1
Teeth and worms	5

CHRISTENINGS.

St. Paul's	51
Swedes	9
First Presbyterian	40
Second do.	43
Third do.	125
Scotch do.	11
Moravians	6
German Lutherans	421
German Reformed	189
Roman Catholics	225
Jews	5

BURIALS.

St. Paul's	24
Swedes	15
First Presbyterian	36
Second do.	26
Third do.	33
Scotch do.	6
Moravians	6
People called Quakers	135
Baptists	14
German Lutherans	157
German Reformed	72
Roman Catholic	147
Society of Free Quakers	12
Jews	2

Christenings this year, 1190. Burials, 1036.

Strangers burying-ground—Whites, 62—Blacks, 136.

Some persons who are concerned in lands and marshes on Delaware and Chesapeak bays, can testify, that the waters rise higher now than they were accustomed to do heretofore, on those marshes—Of the former which had been drained, some of the banks have been gradually raised to such a pitch, that it seems almost impossible to raise them higher; the waters have broken others down, so that some parts are now under water, which used to be fast land.

An account of several instances of the

same kind, happening in different parts of Europe, have been lately published, to form an hypothesis, in order to shew that these inundations are periodical; the author of which might have mentioned many more in different quarters of the globe, perhaps enough to shew, that all parts of the earth bordering on the ocean have been, at particular times, subject to such inundations, some traces of which are perceivable even in the history of countries of which we have the least knowledge; as will appear from the following extract from a "General Description of China" shewing what happened there, during the reign of the Emperor Xunus.

"The emperor was troubled by what means to repel the high waters which threatened to overflow the lower part of the country. After many experiments, he gave order at last to one Quenius to cast up a bank against the same; but he not being able to perform it, and leaving the same imperfect, the charge of the work was committed to his son Yvus, who, in the space of thirteen years, effected it, to the great accommodation of the inhabitants.

York, Jan. 28. The rev. mr Campbell, principal of the York academy, has in his possession a complete model of a roving and spinning machine, to be used in the manufacturing of cotton, and which may be made to run from one to ten thousand spindles. The construction is very curious, and the workmanship elegant.—This model is what is called *one system:* but as many systems as you please may be erected in one frame. It is common for one boy to attend eight systems of four or six spindles each. The model is supposed to be on the principles of Arkwright's in England. Mr. Campbell is willing to treat for the disposal of this machine.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2. State of the quicksilver in Farenheit's thermometer, yesterday and to-day, viz.

YESTERDAY.

	Degrees
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	10
5	8
6	6
9	3½
10	2
12	0

TO-DAY.

	Degrees.
At 6 o clock, P. M.	5 below 0
7	4
8	2¼
half past 8	0

Feb. 3. By a proclamation of this date it appears that the following persons are chosen on behalf of this state electors of a president and vice-president of the United States—viz.

Edward Hand,	James Wilson,
George Gibson,	James O'Hara,
John Arndt,	David Grier,
Colli on Read,	Samuel Potts,
Lawrence Keene,	Alexander Graydon.

Feb. 4. The above gentlemen met at Reading, and, on balloting for a president and vice-president, their votes were in favour of

General Washington, as president—and John Adam, a vice-president.

Feb. 5. A farmer, near Sunbury, on the Susquehannah, has lately obtained two barrels of sweet oil (equal in flavour, it is said, to that of the olive) from hickory nuts, by expression. One half of a kernel of the smallest species of this nut, the shell-bark, yielded on experiment, 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from these nuts has been used in diet, and also burnt, for want of worse, in lamps. Every day's experience serves to convince us of the resources of our country for promoting wealth and happiness. A manufactory of pot-ash, lately established at Sunbury, is in a flourishing condition.—New-York, we are informed, exported during the last year, no less than 13124 barrels of that valuable article of commerce.

The general assembly of this state made a quorum for business.

Feb. 19. A bill is now published for consideration for incorporating this city.

DELAWARE.

Dover, Feb. 4. This day the three electors for this state balloted for a president and vice president of the United States—and were unanimous for

General Washington,
and
John Jay, esquire.

MARYLAND.

Clearances from the port of Baltimore, *from the 1st. of January 1788 to the 1st. of January 1789.*

Ships 52, Snows 7, Brigantines 126, Schooners 276, Sloops 154, Total 615,

Belonging to the port:

24 Ships, t 29 Brigs,
28 Sea-Schooners and Sloops.

Baltimore, Feb. 17. The loan for erecting buildings in this town for the use of congress, fills up with great rapidity, such is the spirit and patriotism of our citizens.

Feb. 4. Six of the 8 electors (2 being unavoidably absent) met and voted for General Washington as president,

and

Judge Harrison, vice president, of the United States.

Baltimore Feb. 10. The inhabitants of this town are subscribing to a provisional loan, for the purpose of erecting in this town, a house for holding the sessions, of congress; with other proper buildings for the great offices of the United States.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Jan. 26. Returns from the several diſtricts, excepting one, have been received by council, of electors for chooſing on behalf of this state, a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, viz.

John Pride,	Wm. Fitzhugh,
Zachariah Johnston,	Anthony Walke,
John Harvie,	Patrick Henry,
John Roane, jun.	Edward Stevens,
David Stuart,	Warner Lewis,

James Wood.

No return received for Suſſex.

Feb. 4. This day ten of the twelve electors for this state met at the capitol, for the purpose of chooſing a preſident, and vice-preſident of the United States; the ballots stood as follows:

For general Waſhington; *preſident.* 10, John Adams, *vice-preſident*, 5, George Clinton, do. 3, John Hancock, 1, John Jay, 1.

Feb. 12. The following gentlemen are elected representatives in the congress of the United States, for this state, viz:

John Page,	Theodoric Bland.
James Madison, jun.	Richard B. Lee,
Samuel Griffin,	Andrew Moore,

Alexander White.

Fredericksburg, Feb. 5 On monday morning the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 10 deg: 0.

Alexandria. Feb. 12. John Whealing, Agnes Campbell and John Stokes, were last Saturday detected in counterfeiting Spanish milled dollars, badly executed, some of which had been passed in this town previous to their detection

Kentucky.

By a letter from Louisville, dated Jan. 16, 1789, received at Fredericksburg, it is said that gen. W—lk—ns—n has fitted out a small fleet for an expedition to New Orleans, consisting of 25 large boats (some of which carry three-pounders, and all of them swivels) manned by 150 hands. well armed, to fight their way down the Ohio and Mississippi into the Gulph of Mexico: —that the cargoes on board are chiefly made up of tobacco, flour, and provisions of all kinds, some of which has lain in warehouses these 3 or 4 years.

A mr. Marter, who was sent by a crowned head from Europe, to gather knowledge in the science of botany—has made the banks of the Ohio and Missisippi the object of his mission all last summer: his collection consists of natural, animal and vegetable curioſities. He sets out in a few days hence for Kaskaskies, on the Mississippi, from whence, in company with a French jesuit, he undertakes to travel by land to California, on the pacific ocean, a tour of near 2000 miles through a country inhabited by unknown savages and beasts, and never before traversed by a white man—except the attempt made by capt. Carver, who, travelled 1500 miles without success, from California. If our adventurer arrives, he is to proceed to Old Mexico, through Peru to Acapulco, and thence to the East-Indies—from whence he is to return home by land through China, Arabia. Tartary, &c. to his native shore."

NORTH-CAROLINA.

French-Broad-River, Dec. 18. 1788. Sevier is juſt returned from an excursion into the Indian country: he has captured 27 women and children, without any person being killed on either side. His object was prisoners to redeem those taken at Gallespy's fort. He has dispatched a letter to the enemy offering an exchange, and proposing with it to terminate the war.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Ninety-six Dec. 18th. The grand jurors for this district have presented, as a GRIEVANCE OF THE GREATEST MAGNITUDE, the many late interferences of the *legislature* of the state in private contracts between debtor and creditor.

Charleſton Jan: 7. The legislature of this state convened to meet on the 5th instant,, formed a quorum this day—when the assembly and senate by joint ballot chose, as electors of a president and vice-president of the United States,

general Gadsden,	mr. justice Heyward,
colonel Laurens.	mr. justice Grimkè,
general Pinckney	Edward Rutledge esq.

and

A Simkins, esq.

The honourable Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard, esquires. were chosen at the same time, senators in the congress of the United States.

Jan. 16. A silver mine has been discovered in the interior country of this state, the ore of which, on a trial made by a skilful mineralogist, appears to be extremely rich.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated Dec. 18, 1788.

"Two new light-houses are now erecting; one on the North Rock, five leagues in the sea, the other on Rack or Wreck Hill; and we daily look for 500 troops to garrison our new fortifications"

Jan. 26. This day Charles Pinckney, esq; was chosen governour, and Alexander Gillon, esq. lieut. governor of this state——and Wm. Sumpter, judge Burke, doct. Tucker, Daniel Huger, and William Smith, esqs. are elected representatives in congress.

Notice to Navigators.

The commissioners of pilotage for the bar and harbour of Charleston, have given public notice, that the light-house opposite the ship-channel of the bar of said harbour, is now lighted, and will be regularly so continued. Vessels bound into the port of Charleston, may with safety venture into 7 fathoms water, having the light to bear from west to north.

GEORGIA.

The hon. Willian Few, and col. Gunn, are appointed senators for this state in congress,

August, Jan. 6. The general assembly convened and chose his honour George Walton, esquire, governour of this state, the hon. John Powell esquire, speaker, and James M. Simmons esquire, clerk of the house;

Also

Col. George Handley,
His honour George Walton,
John King, esq.
Col. John Milton,
Henry Osborne, esq.

Electors of a president, and vice-president of the United States.

Crops have been good this season:—12 or 15,000 barrels of rice (which sells at 10s 6d. per cwt.) 4,000 hhds. tobacco, worth 16s. 4d. with other produce in proportion.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

We are informed that a treaty has at length been concluded with the Indians, by the governor of the Western Territory, on behalf of the United States; but are sorry to add that the number of Indians assembled fell short of our hopes and expectations. Parties of the latter continue to be very troublesome on the frontiers.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.——At Boston, *mr. David Prest to miss Hannah Watts—rev. Thomas Prentiss to miss Mary Scollay—mr. Lemuel Tileson to miss Polly Minns.*

At Salem, *mr. William Archer to miss Polly Daland.*

At Roxbury, *mr. Benjamin Corey to miss Betsy Ward.*

At Plymouth, *capt. Thomas Nicholson to miss Hannah Otis.*

At Stoughton, *capt. Elijah Hunter to mrs Jane Kilby.*

At Bedford, *mr. Jeremiah Goldsmith to miss Sally Converse.*

At Braintree, *mr. Eli Hayden to miss Charlotte Soper.*

CONNECTICUT.—At New-haven, *mr. JesseRoot junr. to miss Rebecca Fish.*

NEW-YORK.—At New York *mr. John Elvy of New Jersey to miss Schenck.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—At Philadelphia, *Benjamin Bostock of Barbadoes, esq. to miss Budden, daughter of the late capt. James Budden.*

DELAWARE.—At Dover, *mr. Joseph Sykes to miss Angelica Killen.*

VIRGINIA.—At Richmond, *the rev. Elkanah Talley to mrs. Anderson, relict of col John Anderson—Merriweather Jones, esq to miss Lucy Franklin Read.*

At Norfolk, *Daniel Norton, esq. to miss Carr Tucker.*

At Gloucester county, *Francis Whiting, esq. to miss Polly Fox.*

At Alexandria, *mr. Nathanial Willes to miss Mary Cartmill.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—At Charleston, *doct. Thomas M'Calla of New Jersey to miss Sarah Legaré—mr. Isaac Course to miss Ann Prince—Morris Simmons, esq to miss Elizabeth Simmons—mr. John Frederick Gennrick to miss Emilia Smith—mr John Lloyd, junr. to miss Mary Trusler—major Edward Phelon to miss Susannah Frances Barksdale.*

Deaths.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE——At Portsmouth, *mr. Patrick Jones—mrs. Mehitable Odiorne. aged 86—mrs. Dorcas Miller—mr. Joseph Tapley.*

At Rye, *rev. Samuel Parsons, aged 78.*

At Hollis, *miss Lydia Worcester.*

MASSACHUSETTS——At Boston, *Thomas Varnum, esq —miss Sally Wild. aged 20—miss Lydia Rogers, aged 17—mrs Rebecca Snoton, widow of the late capt. Thomas Snoton—rev. John Miller—mrs. Elizabeth Wild, wife of deacon Daniel Wild—mr. Ebenezer Kneeland—mr. John Whitten.*

At Salem, *mrs. Eunice Samson, wife. of mr. Joseph Samson—mrs Mary Slewman—mr. Jonathan Ober, aged 22.*

At Worcester, *mrs, Mary M'Carty, consort of doct Thaddeus M'Carty.*

At Gloucester, *capt. Josiah Ingersoll, aged 74.*

At Bridgewater, *mr. Jams Allen* A B. *aged* 22.

At Portland, *mrs. Elizabeth Jenks.*

At Leominster, *suddenly, mr. John Leland, aged* 76.

At Sturbridge, *miss Polly Payne, aged* 24.

At Union, *rev. Ezra Horton.*

RHODE-ISLAND——At Newport, *miss Betsy Marsh, aged* 20.

CONNECTICUT——At Hartford, *suddenly, mr Daniel Call.*

At Newhaven. *mr. Stephen Bristol—mr. Jeremiah Osborn, aged* 91—*mr Andrew Thompson, aged* 67—*mr. Timothy Shepard, aged* 72.

At Litchfield, *mr. Archibald Mc Neal, aged* 80.

At Pittsfield, *mr. Caleb Bull.*

At Newington, *mrs. Jane Lusk, aged* 81.

At Hadley, *mr. Windsor Smith. aged* 69.

At Goshen, *the rev. Stephen Heaton, aged* 78.

NEW-JERSEY——At Elizabeth-Town, *mr. Baker Hendricks—mrs. Polly Ogden, wife of mr. Ichabod Ogden.*

At Salem, *mrs Mary Purviance, widow of the late mr. Samuel Purviance—mr. Robert Wilson.*

PENNSYLVANIA——In Lancaster county, *mr. Curtis Grubb.*

DELAWARE——At Wilmington, *mr. Christopher Hendrickson, aged upwards of* 100 *years, one of the first Swedish settlers of this place.*

MARYLAND——At Baltimore, *mr. Thomas Bidwell, aged* 73.

In Baltimore County, *mrs. Rachael Carroll, consort of Daniel Carroll, esq.*

VIRGINIA.—At Richmond, *mrs. Frances Read. consort of doct. Read of Hanover-town.*

At Norfolk, *mrs. Proby wife of mr. Paul Proby.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA—At Charleston, *the hon. Benjamin Guerrard, formerly governour of this state—mr. Audeon St. John—Robert Ladson, esq.—mrs. Sarah Chandler, wife of doct. Isaac Chandler—mr. Humphrey Sommers, aged* 77—*mr. John Dill of John's Island—mr. Kelsey—John Scott, esq. attorney at law.*

At Georgetown, *mr. Mordecai Myers.*

On Daniel's Island, *mr. William Glen.*

GEORGIA.—*Major George Melvin—major Jacob Brice; both of the late army.*

ABROAD

In France, *the duke D'Aiguillon, secretary of state at the death of Lewis* XIV.

In England, *sir Charles Asgill, bart.*

In Scotland, *Robert Burns, the celebrated self-taught Scotch bard.*

In Spain, *the Princess of Portugal, consort to the Infant of Spain.*

At Revel, *the gallant Samuel Greig, a native of Scotland, admiral and commander in chief of the Russian fleet.*

At Sea, *on the passage from London to Charleston, Lady Mary Middleton, daughter of the unfortunate earl of Cromartie. and relict of the late hon. Henry Middleton of South-Carolina.*

rise (at which time it is coldest)
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EXPLANATION

of the foregoing TABLE.

** The Table shews the *mean result* of two observations made every day, one at sun-rise (at which time it is coldest) the other at two o'clock, P. M. when the greatest degree of heat happens here. These extremes are added together and divided by two, which gives the mean degree called the *temperature of the day:* the total of all the observations, divided by the number of the days, gives the temperature of the *month.*

☿When a barometer is perfectly *phosphoric*, the superior surface of the column of mercury is exempt from that *concavity*, or *convexity*, common in almost all barometers: consequently it has nearly a *plain* or *level* surface, and gives the truest height without difficulty.

† *To rectify the barometer.*—The height of the barometer, being never just or exact, but when Reaumur's thermometer, placed at the center of the tube of the barometer, marks the freezing point or 32d degree on Fahrenheit's scale: it is indispensably necessary, that all meteorological observers should understand the correspondence between them, in order to rectify this column of ☿ in the barometer—and which, independent of the weight of the atmosphere, rises and falls by the heat and cold which likewise act on it. Hence it has two particular movements, which ought to be distinguished, the one from the other, by those who desire to ascertain the weight of the air.

A column of ☿ of about 30 English inches in height dilates itself five lines *(the foot is divided into 12 inches, the inch into twelve lines, the lines into sixteenths)* to adjust the point of congelation to that of common boiling water. The barometer being 29 inches 9 lines English, if these five lines are multiplied by 16 it produces 80. Reaumur's scale, from the point of congelation to that of common boiling water, is divided into 80 degrees. It is therefore evident that there is too great an agreement between these two instruments; and hence, and from what has already been observed, the one cannot serve to rectify the other. To obtain, then, the true height of the barometer, it will be necessary to subtract as many sixteenths of a line from the height of the mercury, as Reaumur's thermometer, placed at its centre, marks degrees above the freezing point; and to add as many as shall appear under or below the said point of congelation. [Zero.]

It is by this method barometrical observations are rectified, and by which the present table was completed. We must carefully bring the inferior surface of the ☿ in the curve to the line of the level, before any observations are made on the instrument, a precaution absolutely necessary—for when the column of the ☿ descends some lines, the inferior surface no longer corresponds with the line of the level, and the same happens when the barometer rises.

* The cypher o placed at the head of the third and fifth columns, is the point at which the scale separates both in Fahrenheit's and Reaumur's. The first divides his scale into 212 deg. parting from an artificial congelation, *a forced and uncertain point or term;* while, on the contrary, Reaumur divides his scale into 80 equal parts, and separates at the point of natural congelation *(which is found to be the same over the whole globe)* and ascends to that of common boiling water.

All the degrees on the second column, followed by o, are degrees under the o of Fahrenheit; and if no o follow they are degrees above Fahrenheit's o.

All the degrees followed by o in the column of Reaumur, are degrees of *freezing, condensation, or of cold;* those that are not followed by o are deg. of dilatation or of heat. Reaumur's o marks the point at which common water freezes.

From these explanations it is plain, that Reaumur's thermometer is preferable to any other in use: it is simple and exact in construction, valuable for its use in regulating the barometer, and applicable to every part of the world.

By PETER LE GAUX, at SPRING-MILL.

OBSERVATIONS**

HIA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *March*, 1789.

UDOMETER. ATER, of rain and snow: *French foot.* *In.* 1/12 1/10	WEATHER. Temperature of every day.	HYGROMETER of De Luc. *Mean deg.* *Deg.* 1/4	Day of the month
	Fair.	04	1
	Idem.	58	2
9 1	Over-cast, wet, rain, thun. windy.	74	3
	Fair, windy.	53	4
	Very fair, windy, & very cold.	50 1	5
	Fair, cloudy, windy, great rain.	63 1	6
	Cloudy, great wind.	63	7
	Very fair, and cold.	46 2	8
	Idem.	67 1	9
	Idem.	62 2	10
	Idem.	58 2	11
	Over-cast.	68 1	12
	Fair, and cloudy.	63 3	13
	Fair, and cloudy.	44 2	14
	Fair, clear.	54	15
	Over-cast.	59	16
	Fair.	55	17
	Overcast.	57	18
7	Over-cast. rainy, storm, thunder.	61 1	19
	Fair, cloudy.	48 1	20
	Fair and cloudy.	56 2	21
	Cloudy, fair.	59 1	22
	Very fair.	45	23
	Idem, cloudy.	44 2	24
	Very fair.	40 1	25
6 2	Very fair, serene.	41 3	26
	Fair, idem, serene, calm.	47 2	27
	Over-cast, calm, rain, tempeſt.	79 2	28
6 1	Very fair, windy.	50 2	29
	Rainy, wet, foggy, storm, thund.	72 3	30
	Fair, cloudy, windy.	60 1	31
	Temperature of the month.	28th great. degree of moisture 87 2	RESULT.
3 4 4	Fair, windy, and cold, and serene, variable wind.	27th least degree of Variation moisture 51 2 mean degree of moisture	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 Miles NNW. from PHILADELPHIA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *March*, 1789.

Days of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT. Mean degree. Deg. 1/10 *0	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR. Degrés moyens. Deg. 1/10 *0	BAROMET. Phosphoric ☿. Corr. height. + English foot. In. 1/2 1/10	ANEMOMETER. PREVAILING WIND.	DAYS of aur. boreal	DAYS of rain.	DAYS of thunder.	DAYS of snow.	DAYS of tempest	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. In. 1/2 1/10	WEATHER. Temperature of every day.	HYGROMETER of De Luc. Mean deg. Deg. 1/4	Day of the month
1	51 6	8 7	29 7 9	W							Fair.	04	1
2	33 5	7	30 2 1	N N E							Idem.	58	2
3	32 9	4	29 9 11	Variable		1					Over-cast, wet, rain, thun. windy.	74	3
4	28	1 8	30 8	N W						9 1	Fair, windy.	53	4
5	19 1	5 7	30 3 5	W							Very fair, windy, & very cold.	50 1	5
6	34 2	1	29 11 5	Variable		1				1	Fair, cloudy, windy, great rain.	63 1	6
7	37 9	2 6	29 5 11	W N W							Cloudy, great wind.	63	7
8	23	4	30 6	W N W							Very fair, and cold.	46 2	8
9	30 5	7	29 11 8	S S E							Idem.	67 1	9
10	37 9	2 6	30 3 8	N E							Idem.	62 2	10
11	42 3	4 6	30 3 1	N E.---S. Var.							Idem.	58 2	11
12	45 3	5 9	30 2	N E.---S. Var.							Over-cast.	68 1	12
13	46	6 2	29 9 13	W							Fair, and cloudy.	63 3	13
14	40 8	3 9	29 11 13	W--N E. Var.							Fair, and cloudy.	44 2	14
15	37 5	2 4	30 3 8	N-S Var							Fair, clear.	54	15
16	54 5	10	29 10 7	S W--W. Var.							Over-cast.	59	16
17	49 3	7 7	30 2 7	N E							Fair.	55	17
18	44	5 3	30	N E--S E. Var.							Overcast.	57	18
19	49	7 6	29 7 3	N W. Variable		1	1			7	Over-cast. rainy, storm, thunder.	61 1	19
20	43 3	5	29 11 6	W							Fair, cloudy.	48 1	20
21	44 7	5 6	30 5	NW--E. Var.							Fair and cloudy.	56 2	21
22	50 7	8 3	29 6 9	S E---W. Var.							Cloudy, fair.	59 1	22
23	36 5	2	29 10 13	W							Very fair.	45	23
24	33 3	6	30 1 3	W							Idem, cloudy.	44 2	24
25	39 1	1 8	30 1	N E							Very fair.	40 1	25
26	42 5	4 7	30 2 4	N E						6 2	Very fair, serene.	41 3	26
27	45 5	6	30 1 18	W---S Var.							Fair, idem, serene, calm.	47 2	27
28	42 8	4 8	29 8 5	NE-S-SSE-NW		1			1		Over-cast, calm, rain, tempest.	79 2	28
29	50	8	29 7 18	NW--NNE--SE						6 1	Very fair, windy.	50 2	29
30	42 3	4 6	29 6 7	NNE-SSE-NNE		1	1				Rainy, wet, foggy, storm, thund.	72 3	30
31	42 8	4 8	29 8 15	Very inconstant							Fair, cloudy, windy.	60 1	31

RESULT.

5th greatest deg. of cold. 9 5	Le 5deg. du plus. grand froid. 10 0	the 5. 15. greatest elevation *cor.* 30 4								*Temperature of the month.*	28th great. degree of moisture 87 2	RESULT.
16th greatest deg. of heat. 62 3	Le 16 plus g. d. de chaud. 13 5	the 28 least elevation *correct.* 29 4 2	W. very inconstant.	5	2	1	3	4	4	Fair, windy, and cold, and serene, variable wind.	27th least degree of Variation moisture 51 2	
Variation. 52 8	Variation. 23 5	Variation. 11 14									mean degree of moisture	
Temperature. 40 3	*Temperature.* 3 7	*Mean elevation.* 29 11 5										

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

For *March*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at vi. A.M. D.	1/00	ii. P.M. D.	1/00	X. P.M. D.	1/00	PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
1	58		60	30	59		W by S —S	Clear, high winds, cloudy, small rain,
2	55	30	63	10	58	30	SE	Foggy. (clear.
3	55		65		64		E by N—N	Cloudy, clear, cloudy.
4	61		59		55		NW—NE	Cloudy, rain.
5	46		52	30	46	30	NE	Clear, cloudy.
6	48	10	57		60		ESE—SW	Rain all day.
7	53		58	45	52		NW—NNW	Cloudy, clear.
8	43		52	30	49		E by N—NE	Clear.
9	47		61		58		SW—N	Idem.
10	52		62		56		N by E	Idem.
11	53	30	63		59		E	Idem.
12	55		69		61	30	E by S—S	Clear, cloudy.
13	59	30	75		70		W	Cloudy, clear.
14	58		66	10	59		N—NE	Clear.
15	59		65	30	64		E	Clear, cloudy, clear.
16	61		72		65		S	Cloudy, clear, cloudy.
17	63		69	30	66		WNW	Cloudy, small rain, clear, rain.
18	62	30	74		67		NW—SW	Clear, cloudy, lightning at a distance.
19	65		75		65	30	SW	Clear.
20	56	30	66	15	60		N—NE	Cloudy.
21	59		67		63		Variable.	Clear.
22	59	30	71	30	66	30	SE by S	Idem.
23	61		66	10	59	30	SE	Idem.
24	55		63	30	59		E	Clear, cloudy.
25	60		68		63		Variable.	Cloudy, rain.
26	49		62		54		N—E	Clear.
27	50	30	63		57		E	Cloudy, small rain.
28	58	30	67	30	64	30	W. High wind.	Cloudy, clear.
29	63		70	30	66		W by S	Idem.
30	64		72		67	30	W—SW	Cloudy.
31	68	30	75	30	71		W by S	Cloudy, clear.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1789.

Embellished with two COPPER-PLATES;

I. Specimens of SNOW, accurately copied from Nature.

II. A View in CANAAN, Connecticut.

CONTENTS.

History of the late war in America, 153
Reflections on the study of nature: translated from the Latin of Linnæus, 153
Answers to queries on the present state of husbandry and agriculture in the Delaware state, 156
Curious observations on the weather, and the use of the barometer, when applied to improvements in agriculture, 160
Description of a view in Canaan, between Salisbury and the Green-Woods, Connecticut, 162
On the duties of a physician, and the methods of improving medicine; accommodated to the present state of society and manners in the United States: by doctor Rush, 163
On the requisites for making a man: by doctor W. Hunter, 169
Account of a singular custom prevailing in Picardy, in France, 173
Character of William Pitt, late earl of Chatham, 175
Essay on genius 176
A key to transhand, 180
Observations on snow, ib.
The Retailer, No. VIII. 181
History of Susan ****** concluded, 185
The importance of agriculture, an anecdote, 189
An improved process for making Prussian-blue, by mr. I. P. of Philadelphia. ib.
Useful hints and recipes, 191

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Elegy on the death of miss M. C. 194
A new simile for the ladies, 195
An old batchelor's reflections on matrimony, 197
A serenading song: by mr. R. M'K***, 198
Attraction and repulsion, a fable, 199
The hermit's address to youth. ib.

THE CHRONICLE,

Containing foreign and domestic intelligence, 200

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

Tables of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, viz. two for the months of DECEMBER and JANUARY, 1788—9, made at Charleston, South-Carolina; and one for the month of FEBRUARY, made at Spring-Mill, Pennsylvania:——also,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 1*st day of April,* 1789, *entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for March,* 1789" *agreeably to an Act of the general Assembly.*

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
March 31, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton,		45*l*
Brandy, common,		3*s* 4*d* 4*s*
Bread. per cwt.		13*s* 6*d* 35*s*
Beer.	*American*, in bottles, per dozen,	8*s* 4*d*
	Ditto, per bbl.	30*s*
Boards.	*Oak*, per m. feet,	67*s* 6*d* 85*s*
	Merchantable pine,	60*s* 70*s*
	Sap,	40*s* 42*s* 6*d*
	Cedar,	55*s* 65*s*
Chocolate, per lb.		1*s*
Flour.	*Superfine*, per bbl.	34*s* 6*d*
	Common,	30*s* 31*s*
	Bur middl. best,	23*s* 24*s*
	Middlings,	22*s* 6*d*
	Ship Stuff, per cwt.	6*s* 9*s*
Flax per lb.		6*d* 7*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel,		3*s* 9*d* 4*s*
Ginseng,		3*s* 3*s*4*d*
Gin, Holland, per gallon,		4*s* 6*d*
Ditto, per case,		25*s* 26*s*
Grain.	*Wheat*, per bushel,	6*s* 6*s*6*d*
	Rye,	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
	Oats,	1*s* 6*d*
	Indian Corn,	2*s* 8*d* 2*s* 10*d*
	Barley,	4*s*6*d*
	best shelled,	20*s*
	Buckwheat,	2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*
Hams, per lb.		6½*d* 7*d*
Hogs-lard,		6*d* 7½*d*
Honey,		4*d* 5*d*
Hemp,		5*d* 6*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m.		5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb.		6½*d* 7*d*
Indigo, French, per lb.		7*s*6*d* 12*s*
	Carolina,	4*s* 6*s* 6*d*
Iron.	*Castings*, per ton,	22*s* 6*d* 30*s*
	Bar,	25*l* 26*l*
	Pig,	7*l* 15*s* 8*l*
	Sheet,	60*l* 65*l*
	Nail rods,	33*l*
Meal, Indian, per bbl.		16*s* 17*s*
Molasses, per gallon,		20 21½*d*
Nails, 10, 12, *and* 20*d*.		8½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per dozen,		30*s*
Porter, American,		9*s*
Pork.	*Burlington*,	70*s* 72*s* 6*d*
	Lower county,	65*s* 67*s*6*d*
	Carolina,	60*s* 62*s* 6*d*
Peas,		6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt.		20*s*
Rum.	*Jamaica*, per gall.	4*s* 4*s* 3*d*
	Antigua,	3*s* 9*d*
	Windward,	3*s* 4*d*
	Barbadoes,	3*s*
	Country,	2*s* 1*d*
	Taffia,	2*s*
Steel.	*German*, per cwt.	60*s* 70*s*
	English, blistered,	82*s* 6*d*
	American,	40*s* 50*s*
	Crowley's, per fag.	4*l* 10*s*
Snake root, per lb.		1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common,		4*d* 6*d*
	Castile,	10*d* 12*d*
Starch,		4*d* 6*d*
Sugar.	*Lump*, per lb.	10½*d*
	Loaf, single refined,	11½*d*
	Ditto, double ditto,	17*d*
	Havannah, white,	9½*d*
	Ditto, brown,	6*d* 8*d*
	Muscovado, per cwt.	45*s* 60*s*
Salt.	*Allum*, per bushel,	2*s* 3 2*s* 6
	Liverpool,	15*d* 19*d*
	Cadiz,	2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
	Lisbon,	2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
Tar.	*N. Jersey*, 24 gall.	7*s* 9*s*
	Carolina 33 gall.	12*s* 6*d*
	Turpentine,	12*s* 15*s*
Tobacco, 100lb.	*J.R. new, best*,	35*s* 42*s* 6*d*
	Inferior,	28*s* 35*s*
	Old,	45*s* 50*s*
	Rappahannock,	28*s* 30*s*
	Coloured Mar.	40*s* 60*s*
	Dark,	28*s* 32*s* 6*d*
	Long leaf,	28*s* 30*s*
	Eastern Shore,	18*s* 30*s*
	Carolina, new,	28*s* 30*s*
	Old,	35*s*
Tea.	*Hyson*, per lb.	14*s*6*d* 15*s*
	Souchong,	8*s* 6*d* 10*s*
	Congo,	3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*
	Bohea,	1*s* 9*d* 1*s* 10½*d*
Wine.	*Mad.* per pipe,	40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
	Lisbon,	40*l*
	Teneriffe,	22*l* 10*s* 24*l*
	Fayal, per gal.	3*s* 1*d* 3*s*3*d*
	Port, per pipe,	39*l* 40*l*
	Ditto, per gal.	5*s* 10*d* 8*s* 4*d*
	Ditto, per doz. bot.	30*s*
	Claret,	30*s* 45*s*
	Sherry, per gal.	6*s* 9*d* 12*s*
	Malaga,	4*s*
Wax, bees, per lb.		2*s*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, March 31, 1789.

New-loan certificates,	*accord. to int. due*,	6*s* 6*s*6*d*	*Continental certificates, indented to* 1786, 4*s* 2*d*
Depreciation funded,			*Indents or Facilities*, 2*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Ditto, unfunded,		5*s* 4*d*	*Paper money*, 115 *for* 100
Land-office certificates,	*on pr. and int.*	4*s* 4*s* 3*d*	*Jersey money*, £.150 *for* 100
State money of 1781,		£.135 *for* 100	

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days*,	70	*Amsterdam*,	60 *days*, per guilder,	3*s*
Ditto,	60 *days*,	72½		30 *days*,	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days*,	74	*France*,	60 *days*, per 5 livres	7*s* 3*d*
				30 *days*,	7*s* 4*d*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In our notes of last month we promised to insert in this number '*An Elegy on a dying Prostitute*,' believing it was original; but as accident has since thrown in our way the same piece, printed and published in Philadelphia some years ago, we beg leave to decline the insertion of it here.

We have received—from a son of Neptune we suppose—'*A Song, giving every Officer his due on board the Ship Alliance, on a Voyage to China.*' In return we would give this honest tar a piece of advice—which is—before he tries again his hand (for the *head* seems out of the question) at making verses, he would do well to "court the pretty girls of Philadelphia" less, and the Parnassian ladies more.

The piece signed *A Citizen*, and another, whose motto is *Nævi Materni*, are received.

Happy on all occasions to contribute to the gratification of our readers, it is with pleasure we now lay before them two tables of meteorological observations made at Charleston, South-Carolina. The correspondent who has favoured us with this valuable communication, leads us to expect a similar one monthly. We wish him to inform us of the situation and aspect of the instrument by which he makes the observations; and he would additionally oblige us by adding, to future tables, the mean result of their respective months.—— Any gentleman in New-Hampshire or Massachusetts, would confer a peculiar obligation by favouring us, monthly, with a table of observations made on the weather in either of those states. Such an addition is the more desirable, as it would enable the public to form a comparative scale of the climates on the Atlantic side of the United States.

Our monthly table of observations made at Spring-mill is *now* rendered more complete than it has hitherto appeared; for which we sincerely thank the gentleman who has furnished it and means to continue this improved communication.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1789.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR IN AMERICA:

Illustrated, in the course of it, by NOTES *and* PLATES.

INTRODUCTION.

The following performance is not offered as entirely original. That admired publication, ascribed to mr. Burke, which appeared in the Annual Register during the late war, affords, in the early periods of it especially, a variety of matter, which the writer of this Summary will often make use of, with little or no variation—convinced that where the matter accords with his own ideas, the superior elegance of its composition will justify the freedom he takes. He will often have occasion, however, to consult other authors; and to those resources he will add such observations of his own as the opportunities of a military life, in the war of which he treats, have enabled him to make. *Truth* alone is his object, unbiassed by any other view.

CHAP. I.

General observations—Discontents in America; increased by various causes—Gaspee cutter burnt—Great heats at Boston, occasioned by the discovery of certain letters—Petition for the removal of the governour and lieutenant-governour of Massachusetts—Scheme for the exportation of tea by the English East-India company to the British colonies in America; excites a general alarm throughout the continent—Particular causes which operated in rendering that measure more generally obnoxious—Resolutions universally entered into to prevent the landing of the teas—Committees appointed—Three ships laden with tea arrive at Boston; their cargoes thrown into the sea—Similar behaviour in some other places; most of the tea ships return with their cargoes to England, and the whole scheme rendered every where abortive.

THE history of the late war between Great-Britain and her colonies, now The United States, is not pregnant with those scenes of slaughter which often stain, with the blood of thou-

sands at a stroke, the annals of some nations; it is not marked with that wanton waste of our species which has given celebrity to some heroes of antiquity, and to others, not less barbarous, among the moderns:—it is more usefully interesting, more important to mankind. If there is little to deplore, we may find much to admire in tracing the successful issue of a war, upon which hung the fate of untold millions; a war which was to define and fix, or, perhaps, abolish for ever, the political happiness of a respectable portion of the globe.

Those colonies which were so long the strength and glory of Britain, whose rapid growth and astonishing increase mocked the calculations of politicians, and out-stripped the speculations of philosophers; those colonies which had excited the apprehensions of her enemies, and the envy of her friends—were at length to act a different, but a greater part on the theatre of the world.

Before we proceed to the transactions of a war, which forms the principal aim of the following sheets, it will be necessary to enumerate some of the causes which led to it. In doing this we shall endeavour to be as brief as possible, and hasten to the relation of more active scenes, which engrossed, for years, the attention of mankind.

The insignificant duty of threepence per pound on tea, was doomed to be the fatal bone of contention between the mother country and her American colonies. This duty had been left behind, singly, in the year 1770, when all the other articles enumerated in a bill of the British parliament for raising a revenue in America had been repealed. There were men in parliament who struggled hard for the repeal of the whole, and who had always declared against every idea of assuming a power to tax the colonies internally; that the leaving of one duty, and the discharge of the others, could answer no other purpose than the lessening of that scanty revenue, which was scarcely sufficient, in its full amount, to answer the expense of its collection; that by this means, instead of profit or benefit, a new charge to supply the deficiency would be thrown upon the parent state at home: while all the other evils which were then acknowledged as the motives for a partial repeal, would be continued in their utmost extent. But these arguments were contemned by an obstinate majority, and discontents and disorders contiuued to prevail, in a greater or less degree, through all the old colonies on the continent. The same spirit pervaded the whole. Nothing was to be heard of but resolutions for the encouragement of their own manufactures, the consumption of home products, the discouragement of foreign articles, and the retrenchment of all superfluities. The article of tea was, by the resolutions of several colonies, strictly prohibited; but it still continued to be introduced both from England and other countries, and the duties were paid, though with an appearance of exterior guard and caution.

In the mean time the governours of most of the colonies, and the people, were in a continual state of warfare. Assemblies were repeatedly called, and suddenly dissolved. Their time was employed, while sitting, in reiterating

grievances, and framing remonstrances. Other matters sprung up, besides the tea duty and the custom-houses, to increase the general discontent. By a late adopted measure, the governors and judges were paid their salaries by the crown, and thereby, as they were removeable at pleasure, rendered entirely dependant abroad, and totally independant at home: this became an inexhaustible source of ill humour and complaint.

In this ferment of affairs, a number of armed men boarded and burnt the king's armed schooner, the Gaspee, while stationed at Providence in Rhode-Island to check the smuggling for which that place was remarkable: and though a large reward, together with a pardon, if claimed by an accomplice, was offered by proclamation for discovering and apprehending any of the persons concerned, no effectual discovery could ever be made. *June* 10, 1772.

An odd incident happened, which served to revive, with double force, the animosity that had so long subsisted between the executive part of government and the people of Massachusetts. This was the accidental discovery, and publication, of a number of confidential letters, which had been written during the disputes between the two countries, by the then governour and deputy governour of that colony, to persons in power and office in England. The letters contained a very unfavourable representation of the state of affairs, the temper and disposition of the people, and the views of their leaders in that province; and tended to shew, not only the necessity of the most coercive measures, but that even a very considerable change of the constitution and system of government, was necessary to secure obedience. By some unknown means these letters came into the hands of the agent for the colony, and were by him transmitted to the assembly then sitting at Boston. The consequent indignation excited on the one side, and the confusion and apprehensions on the other, neither need nor admit of description.

Such a new source of discord was not wanting in Massachusetts. The house of representatives passed a petition and remonstrance to his majesty, in which they charged their governour and deputy governour with being betrayers of their trusts, and of the people they governed; with giving private, partial, and false information; declared them enemies to the colony, and prayed for justice against them, and for their speedy removal from their places. These charges were carried by a majority of 82 to 12. *June* 23, 1773.

As we have observed, the article of tea continued, notwithstanding the strong resolutions of the colonists, to be still imported into America; yet by the advantages which foreigners had in the sale of the low-priced teas, as well as the general odium attending the Britith teas, which, as bearing a parliamentary duty, were considered as instruments of slavery, the English East-India company was thought to suffer much by the dispute with the colonies.

Thus circumstanced, the minister in the last session, as some apparent consolation to that company, for the strong measures which were then pursued against

it by government, brought in a bill, by which they were enabled to export their teas, duty free, to all places whatsoever. In consequence of this measure, the company became their own exporter and factor of teas, and several ships were accordingly freighted to their agents in the different colonies.

The success of this scheme, and any utility to be derived from it, if it did succeed, were at that time much questioned: some active members in that company were averse to the measure, as being rather calculated for the establishment of the revenue law in America, than as a favour or service to the company. It is true they had about seventeen millions of pounds of tea in their warehouses; but although this appeared an immense quantity to those who were not versed in the state of the trade, it was said, in reality, to be only equal to about two years' usual consumption—and it was always intended to have a year's stock in hand. But the measure was a favourite with government: in the colonies it was execrated.—They considered it as a plan designed to circumvent them into a compliance with the revenue law, and thereby open a door to an unlimited taxation: for it was easily seen that if the tea were once landed, and in the custody of the consignees, no associations nor other measures would be sufficient to prevent its sale and consumption; and nobody could pretend to imagine, that taxation established in one instance would be restrained in others. Besides, the East-India company, by the late regulations, were brought entirely under the direction of the British government: the consignees were, of course, such as favoured administration, and, for that reason, the most unpopular people in America. The spirit of opposition spread, like wild fire, over all the colonies, and it was every where determined to prevent the landing of the teas at all events.

The tea consignees of the India company were, in most places, obliged by the people to relinquish their appointments, and to enter into public engagements not to act in that capacity. Committees were appointed by the people in different towns and provinces, who were armed with sufficient powers to forward their views. They were authorised to inspect merchants' books; to propose tests; to punish those whom they considered as contumacious, by the dangerous proscription of declaring them enemies to their country; and of assembling the people whenever they thought it necessary. In a word, their powers were as indefinite as the authority under which they acted.

In various parts of the continent, the pilots were admonished not to conduct any of the tea-ships into harbour. Three ships, however, laden with tea, arrived in the port of Boston. The captains were terrified into a concession, that, if they were permitted by the consignees, the board of customs, and the fort of Castle William, they would return with their cargoes to England. The consignees refused to discharge the captains from the obligations under which they were chartered for the delivery of their cargoes; the custom-house refused them a clearance, and the governor a passport for the fort.

In this state of things, the Bostonians perceived, that the ships,

as they lay near the wharfs, would be able, by degrees, to land their cargoes; and that no after-efforts could prevent the sale of them; by which the hated purpose of establishing a monopoly and raising a revenue would be fulfilled. To prevent this dreaded consequence, a body of armed men, under the disguise of Mohawk Indians, boarded the ships, and, in a few hours, discharged the whole cargoes of tea into the sea, without doing any other damage, or offering any violence to the captains or crews. This was effected without any interruption from the government, civil power, garrison at Castle-William, or the armed ships in the harbour.

Dec. 18, 1773.

Some smaller quantities of tea met afterwards with a similar fate, at Boston and a few other places: but in general the commissioners for the sale of that commodity, having been obliged to relinquish their employment, and no other persons daring to receive the cargoes which were consigned to them, the masters of the tea vessels—from these circumstances, and foreseeing the danger of opposing the determined resolution of the people—readily complied with the terms which were prescribed, of returning directly to England, without entangling themselves by any entry at the custom-houses. Tea was, indeed, landed at New-York under the cannon of a man of war; but the government there were obliged to consent to its being locked up from use. In South-Carolina, some was thrown into the river, as at Boston; but the persons who did it here were not in disguise.—Such was the issue of this unfortunate scheme.

CHAP. II.

The British parliament meet—Message from the throne, accompanied with dispatches from America—Bollan, agent for the council of Massachusett's-Bay, petitions parliament—Boston port-bill—Second petition from Bollan refused—Debates—Americans residing in London petition parliament—Boston port-bill passed.

OFFICIAL dispatches relative to the disturbances in America, reached England while the parliament were sitting, and occasioned a message from the king to both houses, complaining of the proceedings in America, and particularly at Boston, as founded on grounds and pretences immediately subversive of the constitution of his kingdom: his majesty confided in the assistance of parliament, to enable him effectually to put an immediate stop to those disorders; and recommended they would take into their most serious consideration such further regulations and permanent provisions as should appear nesessary to be established for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependance of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain.

March 7, 1774.

This message was attended with a great number of papers, relating to the late transactions in the colonies, containing copies and extracts of letters from the several governours; from the commander of the forces; from the admiral in Boston harbour; from the consignees of the tea at Bos-

ton to one of the leaders there, with votes and resolves of that town, previous to the landing of the tea, and narratives of the transactions which succeeded that event; a petition from the consignees to the council of Massachusetts, praying that their persons and property might be taken under the protection of government, with the refusal of the council to interfere in any manner in the business; a proclamation issued by the governour, to forbid factious meetings of the inhabitants; and the transactions of the Massachusetts council, condemning the measure of destroying the tea, and advising legal prosecutions against the perpetrators, none of whom were known, nor was there any possibility of their discovery.

They also contained details from the different governours, of all transactions relative to the teas, which took place in their respective governments, from the first intelligence of their being shipped in England, to the date of their letters; threats and prophetic warnings, which were continually sent to those to whom the teas were consigned; copies of certain printed papers, with a great number of fugitive inflammatory pieces, hand-bills, alarms, violent resolves of town-meetings, illegal proceedings of committees, and extraordinary minutes of council.

As the same spirit pervaded the whole continent, so the same language, sentiment, and manner, prevailed in all these written or printed pieces, wherever circulated in the colonies.

The presentment of the papers was accompanied with a comment upon them, and particularly those that related to the transactions at Boston, in which the conduct of the governour was described and applauded, and that of the people represented in the most attrocious light. It was said that he had taken every measure which prudence could suggest, or good policy justify, for the security of the East-India company's property, the safety of the consignees, and the preserving of order and quiet in the town. Every civil precaution to prevent the mischiefs that followed had been used in vain. His majesty's council, the militia, and the corps of cadets, had been all separately applied to, for their assistance in the preservation of the public peace, and the support of the laws, but all without effect; they refused or declined doing their duty. The sheriff read a proclamation to the faction at their town-meeting, by which they were commanded to break up their illegal assembly; but the proclamation was treated with the greatest contempt, and the sheriff insulted in the grossest manner.

That he had it undoubtedly in his power, by calling in the assistance of the naval force which was in the harbour, to have prevented the destruction of the tea; but that as the leading men in Boston had always made great complaints of the interposition of the army and navy, and charged all disturbances of every sort to their account, he, with great prudence and temperance, determined from the beginning to decline a measure which would have been so irritating to the minds of the people; and might well have hoped, that by this confidence in their conduct, and trust reposed in the civil power, he should have calmed their turbulence, and preserved the public tranquillity.

Thus, said the ministers, the people of Boston were fairly tried. They were left to their own conduct, and to the exercise of their judgment, and the result has given the lie to all their former professions. They are now without an excuse: and all the powers of government in Massachusetts are found insufficient to prevent the most violent outrages.

Many other arguments were used in a like strain. Upon the whole, it was concluded, that by an impartial review of the papers now before the house, it would manifestly appear, that nothing could be done by either civil, military, or naval officers, to effectuate the re-establishment of tranquillity and order in that province, without additional parliamentary powers to give efficacy to their proceedings; and that, in short, measures ought immediately to be adopted, for supporting the supreme legislative authority, the dignity of parliament, and the great interest of the British empire.

This is in substance what was urged by the ministry upon the subject, when they presented the papers. But as things were to be brought to a crisis with the colonies, and very strong measures were resolved upon, it was apprehended that the merchants would be affected, and make opposition. To prevent this, the public papers were systematically filled with writings on this subject, painting the misconduct of the colonies in the strongest colours, and, in particular, urging the impossibility of the future existence of any trade in America, if this flagrant outrage on commerce should pass unpunished.

These, with many other endeavours to the same end, were not without an effect. The spirit raised against the Americans became as high and as strong as could be desired, both within and without the house. In this temper a motion was made for an address to the throne, "to return thanks for the message, and the gracious communication of the American papers; with an assurance that they would not fail to exert every means in their power, of effectually providing for objects so important to the general welfare, as maintaining the due execution of the laws, and securing the just dependance of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain."

This motion was opposed by the minority, who recurred to former speeches and addresses, from the year 1768 to 1770, as being exactly of the same nature and tendency with the present. It was then sarcastically asked—in what part of the journals the consequent resolutions were to be found, or what historical record preserved an account of the measures which were taken to fulfil their intention? They allowed that America was extremely distempered, but thought the subject required the most delicate and temperate management. They contended that the only way to heal the difference between the parent state and the colonies, was, to remove the radical cause of the quarrel, and make the minds of Americans easy on the score of taxation: that they ought not only to examine into the behaviour of the Americans who had resisted government, but into that system of violence which had provoked, and of weakness which had encouraged, their resistance. It was prophetically observed, in

the course of these and similar arguments, that unless every exertion of wisdom and vigilance were used, the colonies would be lost to Britain for ever.

But the ministers were strongly opposed to all retrospect, and thought it was the duty of parliament to enforce, by every means, obedience in America.

By the voting this address ministry gained a greater advantage than at first appeared; for they found, by the disposition of the parliament, which was strongly against all retrospect, that they would confine themselves to the mere misbehaviour of the Americans. The violence of the Americans was public and unquestioned, and when the enquiry was confined to that ground, it would be easy to carry any proposition against them.

As the storm which was gathering against the colonies would probably be directed against Massachusetts-Bay, mr. Bollan, agent for the council of that province, thought it necessary to present to the house, by way of precaution, a petition desiring that he might be permitted to lay before the house the *acta regia* of queen Elizabeth and her successors, for the security of the planters, and their descendants, in the perpetual enjoyment of their liberties. These documents, he presumed, had never been laid before parliament, nor had the colonies ever had an opportunity to ascertain and defend those rights. The petition was received without difficulty, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The minister, after having moved that the king's message of the 7th March should be read, opened his plan for the restoration of peace, order, justice, and commerce, in Massachusetts-Bay. He stated that the opposition to the authority of parliament had always originated in that colony, and that colony had been always instigated to such conduct, by the irregular and seditious proceedings of the town of Boston: that, therefore, for the purpose of a thorough reformation, it became necessary to begin with that town, which, by a late unparalleled outrage, had led the way to the destruction of the freedom of commerce in all parts of America: that if a severe and exemplary punishment were not inflicted on this heinous act, Great-Britain would be wanting in the protection she owed to her most peaceable and meritorious subjects: that had such an insult been offered to British property in a foreign port, the nation would have been called upon to demand satisfaction for it.

He would, therefore, propose that the town of Boston should be obliged to pay for the tea which had been destroyed in their port: for though the injury was, indeed, offered by persons unknown and in disguise, yet the town magistracy had taken no notice of it, nor had even made any search for the offenders; and, by this neglect of a manifest duty, had become accomplices in the guilt: that the fining of communities for their neglect in punishing offences committed within their limits, was justified by several examples. In king Charles II's time the city of London was fined, when dr. Lamb was killed by unknown persons. The city of Edinburgh was fined, and otherwise punished, for the affair of capt. Porteous.

[To be continued.]

REFLECTIONS *on the Study of* NATURE: *Translated from the Latin of the celebrated* LINNÆUS.

[Concluded from p. 87.]

HE who has given life to animals, has given to them all different means of supporting it; for if all birds were to fly in the same manner, all fishes to swim with the same velocity, and all quadrupeds to run with equal swiftness, there would soon be an end of the weaker ones.

That wisdom which deliberates on all future events, has covered the Porcupine-fish *(Diodon Hystrix)* like the Hedge-hog, on every side with a strong guard of thorns; has bestowed on the Armadillo *(Dasypus)* as on the Tortoise, a hard shell, in which it rolls itself up, and bids defiance to its enemies, and has enveloped the *Loricaria*, like the Canada Pike *(Esox osseus)* with a coat of mail.

The same Almighty Artist has given the Flying-Squirrel *(Sciurus volans)* a power of extending the skin on each side of its body in such a manner, that being enabled to descend by a precipitate flight from one branch to another, it easily avoids its enemies. He has affixed wings to the sides of the little dragon *(Draco volans)* with which, by the help of its feet, it supports itself in the air in the manner of a Bat. Thus also has he lengthened out the fins on the breast of the Flying-Fish, that it might seek for safety in the air, when pursued by its enemies in the water; and he has likewise formed an appendage to the tail of the great Cuttle-Fish *(Sepia loligo)* by means of which it springs out of the sea; at the same time being furnished with a bladder, full of a sort of ink, with which it darkens the water, and eludes the sight of its pursuers.

Other animals are preserved by means of their dismal cries, as the Capuchin Monkey *(Simia Capucina)* whose horrid yellings are intolerable to the ears; and the Sloth *(Bradypus)* whose piercing voice puts all the wild beasts to flight, like horses at the sound of a rattle. The slow-paced Maucauco *(Lemur tardigradus)* is supplied with double ears, that he may betake himself to the trees in time to avoid danger; there he gathers the fruit in safety, always first tasting what he presents to his mate. The Creator has indulged the Opossum with a retreat for her young in her own body, to which they betake themselves in case of an alarm; and lest cruel hunger should force them from this asylum, it is furnished with internal nipples, affording them a welcome nourishment. The Torpedo, of all animals the most slender and slow-paced, and therefore most obnoxious to the attacks of others, has received from its Maker a power denied to other creatures, of giving those who approach it a shock, of such a nature, that none of its enemies can bear it. *

Truly formidable are the arms which the Lord of nature has given to some animals. Though he has left Serpents destitute of feet, wings, and fins, like naked fishes, and has ordered them to crawl on

* A similar property belongs to the Torporific or Electric Eel of South-America---but with which Linnæus was unacquainted at the time of writing these reflections.

the ground exposed to all kinds of injuries, yet he has armed them with dreadful envenomed weapons: but, that they may not do immoderate mischief, he has only given these arms to about a tenth part of the various species; at the same time arraying them in such habits that they are not easily distinguishable from one another, as the rest of animals are; so that men and other creatures, while they cannot well distinguish the noxious ones from those which are innocent, shun them all with equal care. We shudder with horror when we think of these cruel weapons. Whoever is wounded by the Hooded-Snake (*Coluber Naja*) expires in a few minutes; nor can he escape with life who is bitten by the Rattle-Snake (*Crotalus horridus*) in any part near a great vein. But the merciful God has distinguished these pests by pecuniar signs, and has created them most inveterate enemies; for as he has appointed cats to destroy mice, so has he provided the Ichneumon (*Viverra Ichneumon*) against the former serpent, and the Hog to persecute the latter. He has moreover given the *Crotalus* a very slow motion, and has annexed a kind of rattle to its tail; by the motion of which it gives notice of its approach; but, lest this slowness should be too great a disadvantage to the animal itself, he has favoured it with a certain power of fascinating squirrels from high trees, and birds from the air into its throat, in the same manner as flies are precipitated into the jaws of the lazy toad.†

On account of these and various other poisonous serpents and worms of India, which crawl upon the ground, swim in the waters, or twine among the branches of trees, we prefer our barren and craggy woods to the ever-blooming meadows and fruitful groves of Indian climes; and we had rather suffer the inconveniences of our northern snows, than enjoy their enviable luxuries. We fear no threatening scorpions, which disturb the peace and rest of those who inhabit a warmer climate; nor is our sweet sleep interrupted by the *Scolopendræ*, to guard against which fires are obliged to be kept up all night in India. Our waters are not infested, like those of some other countries; nor do they produce fish whose flesh is poisonous, like the Hare Globefish (*Tetrodon lagocephalus*) of the Chinese; nor any whose bite is venemous, except the *Muræna Helena*, a very rare fish; neither have we any that wounds with poisonous prickles, except the Weever (*Trachinus Draco*) which we can easily avoid. Sharks which dismember the inhabitants of the eastern world, and devour them in the water, are almost unknown on our shores; as are Crocodiles, which ascend the sides of vessels and take away men for their prey. The ravages of the last mentioned animal however, the Creator has restrained within very narrow limits; not only by means of the cruelty with which it devours its own young, and of the bird which destroys its eggs; but also the Striped Lizard (*Lacerta monitor*) which informs men of the approach of the Crocodile, as the Great Butcher-bird (*Lanius excubitor*) warns less birds of that of the Hawk. Just in the same manner the human race are pre-

† This opinion of the fascinating power of the toad has been refuted, and the appearance which gave rise to it, fully accounted for, by mr. Pennant, in his British Zoology. Hence some have been led to doubt of a similar power ascribed to certain snakes.

served; from Lions and Tigers, by means of the little Lizard, called *Gecko*; which being alarmed for its own safety, runs hastily to man, as its guardian angel, and acquaints him with his danger: thus also the Storm-Finch warns mariners of an approaching tempest.

But the curious properties of exotic animals are so many, that we have only room to mention a few more of the most remarkable. For example; the Surinam Toad (*Rana Pipa*) nourishes it young on its back, as cattle do the Gad-fly. And this is more truly worthy of our admiration than the Salamander, which was believed by the ancients to live in fire; or the Frog-fish (*Rana paradoxa*) which was till very lately supposed to be transformed from a toad to a fish. The Black Tortoises always leave the recesses of the sea, to seek out the shores of desart and desolate islands, in the sand of which they deposit their eggs; thus they fall a prey to sailors, who refresh their sick with the delicate flesh of these animals; which is much more wholesome, although less delicious, than that of the Guana (*Lacerta Iguana*) the latter being prudently avoided by those who have been too incautious in their sacrifices to Venus. Any one who happens to see, in the Indian woods, the falling leaves of trees apparently become alive, and creep upon the ground,‡ probably beholds them with no less pleasure than he would the phosphorescent Sea-Pens, which cover the bottom of the ocean, and there cast so strong a light, that it is easy to count the fishes and worms of various kinds, sporting among them. The Sucking-fish (*Echeneis Remora*) which of itself could not without great difficulty swim fast enough to supply itself with food, has obtained from its Creator an instrument not much unlike a saw, with which it affixes itself to ships, and the larger kinds of fishes, and in this manner is transported, *gratis*, from one shore of the world to the other. The same Divine Artificer has given the sluggish Fishing-Frog (*Lophius piscatrix*) a kind of rod furnished with a bait, by which it beguiles little fishes into its jaws. §

Thus he who views only the produce of his own country, may be said to inhabit a single world; while those who see and consider the productions of other climes, bring many worlds, as it were, in review before them.

Of these wonderful animals, travellers have told us much; all accounts of voyages mention them. We may gather knowledge from the accounts of others; but it is much more pleasant to see things with our own eyes. In this roy-

‡ The appearance here alluded to, is caused by the different species of *Mantis*, a kind of insects, whose wings so exactly resemble the leaves of many trees both in texture and colour, that inaccurate observers seeing them fall from the branches, and immediately afterwards creep or fly away, conceived the idea of the wonderful and indeed impossible transformation of a leaf into an animal, an idea which is still strenuously supported by many persons who are more used to see, than to reflect on what they behold. Such striking appearances as the above, were surely designed to excite our curiosity, and they cannot fail to awaken that of the most inattentive. Many operations, however, which are constantly before our eyes, although less striking, are no less curious; nor ought we to suffer our attention to be so far engaged by the wonders of foreign countries, as to neglect the productions of our own, which, besides being more easily examined, are probably more likely to be serviceable in the improvement of our domestic and rural economy.

§ See Pennant's British Zoology.

al museum these astonishing creatures are preserved, exhibiting as nearly as possible, the appearance which they made when living on the theatre of the world; a most magnificent spectacle to an admirer of Divine Wisdom!

Man, ever desirous of knowledge, has already explored many things; but more and greater still remain concealed; perhaps reserved for far distant generations, who shall prosecute the examination of their Creator's works in remote countries, and make many discoveries for the pleasure and convenience of life. Posterity shall see its encreasing museums, and the knowledge of Divine Wisdom, flourish together; and at the same time all the practical sciences, antiquities, history, geography, natural philosophy, natural history, botany, mineralogy, dietetics, pathology, medicine, materia medica, economy, and the manual arts shall be enriched: for we cannot avoid thinking, that what we know of the Divine Works are much fewer than those of which we are ignorant.

ANSWERS

To QUERIES *on the present State of Husbandry and Agriculture in the* DELAWARE STATE.

[The *Queries* in our last: See p. 87.]

I. THE Delaware State lies between 38° 30′ and 38° 47′ north lat. is about 40 miles wide on the sea coast, and, extending from cape Henlopen up the bay of Delaware about 100 miles in length, terminates in a twelve-mile circle, eight miles above Wilmington; the mean distance across, about 24 miles. The length of the winter is about three months. The rivers generally freeze up before christmas, and the trees begin to bud and blossom before April. The mercury has been known to descend below 0; but, in ordinary, the extreme degrees of cold and heat are about 5° in winter, and 96° in summer, by Fahrenheit's scale. The general temperature of the air is moderate, though liable to frequent and sudden changes.

II. The nature of the soil is very fertile. The mould or vegetable earth, may every where be made deep. There are few stones, except on the hills of Brandywine, in the upper extremity of the state. In the upper county of New-castle, the soil consists of a strong clay; in the middle county of Kent, of a sandy loam; and in the lower county of Sussex, of a loamy sand. In digging deep into the earth, it is common to pass through various strata of different thicknesses, such as clay, sand, gravel, fuller's earth, mud, shells, &c.

III. There are various methods of cultivation, and no settled standard; but the same ground is never cultivated many years before it is permitted to rest.

IV. Hitherto we have depended chiefly on the freshness and richness of our soil; but manure is now more necessary and more used than formerly. All good farmers fold their horned cattle and sheep. The quantity of manure is varied according to the judgment of the farmer, and the use to which he intends to put the ground. From 50 to 100 cattle

may be folded on half an acre of ground, and it is customary to move their pens every ten days. Cattle are folded during the summer and autumn; stable manure and litter are carted out early in the spring.

V. Marle is not at all in use, nor sea plants; but ashes made by culinary uses, is discovered, by some few experiments, to be a most advantageous manure. A less quantity serves than of any other, and is most conveniently distributed in hills, or dropped in small parcels, for any purpose whatsoever. Two table spoons-full sprinkled on a hill of indian corn, after it has sprouted above the earth, will be sufficient.

VI. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre. The subdivisions are half acres, perches, feet.

VII. For man's use are cultivated wheat, barley, indian corn and buck-wheat; besides potatoes, cabbage, various kinds of pulse and other garden stuff. These all furnish provender for cattle; besides which, oats and various kinds of grass, more especially *timothy* and *clover*, are cultivated for the use of cattle.

VIII. It is most common to sow wheat and rye in fields that have been cleaned of weeds, by the previous culture of Indian corn: many sow among the corn before it is gathered; but the more approved practice is to fallow up the ground, the year following. It is found that wheat will grow very well after barley; and our oats and flax are generally sown in the spring, on ground which we mean to fallow for wheat in the fall. We raise little or no hemp in Delaware, although the soil is very capable of it; and buck-wheat is only cultivated, as a rarity, by a few farmers, and then it is sown in a bye patch, or in some part of the corn field.

IX. There are varieties in wheat barley, oats and flax, but I am not acquainted with any in our rye. The different kinds of wheat are distinguished various ways; sometimes by the chaff, according to the colour, either red or white; sometimes by the ear, as it is either bearded or otherwise: and in selling, by the grain, the millers prefer the white grain to the red, and all smooth wheat to the bearded. Many farmers, however, cultivate the bearded wheat, from an opinion that it is the hardiest, and will stand the winter best, especially in low grounds. Spring and fall barley are distinctions that explain themselves. The only variety in our flax is that of long line, supposed to grow higher than any other.

X. All the seed used for sowing is of the growth of the country. The farmers sometimes exchange, with design to get clean seed or of another kind; but have no occasion to send out of the state, to renew their seed.

XI. In a field cleaned of grass, by the culture of Indian corn the preceding year, the prevailing practice is to plough it once after harvest, and then harrow in the seed: but if the culture for wheat is begun upon a grassy sord, the the field must be flushed in the winter, or early in the spring, and the ground ploughed again in the summer, before the grain is harrowed or ploughed in. The plough is the only instrument used for breaking up our farm lands. The spade is only used in gardens, and the mattock occasionally about stumps, where the plough does not succeed. Our wheat fields are generally tilled from 4 to 6 inches deep, and it is

a growing opinion that the deeper the better.

XII. The small single plough is the only kind in use among us: this, however, admits of some modification, according as the soil is stiffer or lighter. In a grassy field the sord is turned over flat; but in a fallow, previously prepared by the culture of Indian corn, it is easy to make the broken ground stand up on edge, which is esteemed the best fallow. Rake and flake harrows are used for different purposes; the former for pulverising and levelling the fallow fields, and harrowing in the seed; the latter for weeding in between the rows of corn.

XIII. The best season for sowing wheat, barley, and rye, is during the month of September: oats and flax should be sown the latter end of March, and beginning of April: Indian corn is planted from the beginning to the end of May. We have hitherto used no preparation of the seed, previous to sowing.

XIV. Wheat, barley, oats and rye may be covered with the plough or harrow indifferently; ploughing is esteemed best, harrowing the most expeditious and convenient method, and consequently most practised. Flax is always harrowed in, and Indian corn planted with the hoe.

XV. From half a bushel to a bushel of wheat, and from a bushel to a bushel and a half of barley are sown to the acre: from 6 to 10 pounds of clover seed, and about 2 pounds of timothy seed are required to the acre. All these are usually sown broad-cast, and it is usual to mix ashes or fine dust with the small seeds, to facilitate the sowing.

XVI. Our winter crops of wheat, barley, &c. also the oats flax and buck-wheat are so disposed of as to require no farther care after the seeds are put into the ground. But Indian corn requires a laborious and constant tillage, from the time of planting until the crop is nearly made: the instruments employed are ploughs, harrows and hoes.

XVII. Wheat and rye grow from 3 to 6 feet, barley and oats from 2 to 4 feet, and Indian corn from 7 to 14 feet high: tobacco, when permitted to seed, will grow to the hight of 6 feet; but, when topped and cultivated for use, rarely exceeds 3 feet.

XVIII. Barley, rye, wheat, oats and flax, all blossom and ripen in the order here mentioned, during the month of June; and are gathered in from the middle of June to the middle of July. As they are cut or pulled in the field, they are bound up in sheaves and put into small shocks of about 12 sheaves each: after drying in this manner some days, they are carted together and stacked out of doors. Flax and oats require housing more than the rest.

XIX. Our winter crops are most favoured by uniform cold weather, and snow sufficient to cover the ground: the summer crops are most favoured by an uniformity of warm weather, with frequent showers, rather than large gluts of rain. Frequent alternate thawing or freezing in the winter, which our climate is too liable to, spews out the growing crop in such a manner, as in the spring to leave it but thinly upon the ground. I have known a cool spell of weather in August, to stint the crops of corn very much;

but droughts most frequently injure our summer crops. Worms sometimes do injury; but a destructive insect, called the fly, has of late years done us more damage, in our crops, than all other contingencies whatsoever. An ingenious friend of mine has made experiments which prove satisfactorily, that no grain of wheat is ever injured by the fly but such as have the embrio of the insect deposited in it while young and tender, in like manner as the insect is deposited in the garden pea: and upon this principle it is, that our most effectual precautions are taken against these destructive creatures. Some thresh out their grain immediately after harvest, and sell or manufacture it before the insects have time to make any advance in their growth: others thresh out their whole crop, and let the grain and chaff lie in bulk together; by which means the air is effectually excluded, and the insect smothered: and those who have incautiously cleaned their wheat, when infected by the fly, find by experience, it is best to let it lie in bulk, undisturbed; whereby the surface soon becomes mouldered into a mealy clammy incrustation, by which the air is excluded, and all within is preserved unhurt. The idea of kilns has occurred to some, but they have not been practised for this purpose. The hard winter of 1779—80 so effectually destroyed these insects, that I have heard but little complaint of them since.

XX. We have cockle and cheat that may be avoided in good farming; but the most noxious and injurious plant is wild garlic or allium. When this gets possession of ground, no effectual method has hitherto been discovered for rooting it out: it seeds about the same time with the wheat, and it is with great difficulty separated from the clean grain: manufactured with the wheat it gives the flower a disagreeable taste of garlic, and injures the sale of such wheat and other grain as abound with it. This plant is most injurious in poor land; and the best guard to be taken against it is to force the land with manure, by which means the grain rises thick and high above it, and stifling the garlic, prevents it from seeding. It is also found by experience, that sowing oats in the spring, or fallowing the ground without sowing it, has a little tendency to prevent the garlic from seeding.

XXI. Our winter grains are frequently liable to a disease called the rust, occasioned by thick fogs a little before harvest. It is not every fog that rusts the grain; but they are sometimes endowed with so corrosive a quality as, in a few hours time, to strike all our wheat with the rust. In this disease the exterior enticle of the straw is corroded or destroyed in such a manner as to let the juices or nourishment destined for the ear, weep out and dry upon the straw, in form of rust; by which means the grain is impoverished and diminished, and the wheat is injured in its quality, its weight and sale.

Another disease to which our grains are liable, is called the scab. Wheat is more especially apt to be scabbed. In this kind of blast, although the ears look fair and the calices or chaff are very complete, yet the grain will be wanting, sometimes in one

half, but more frequently in spots or different parts of the ear. According to the sexual system of Linnæus, the flowers of vegetables have male and female parts, and the farina or pollen of the male, analagous to the semen of animals, is necessary to the impregnation of the female, for the production of fruit. Hard and continued rains, happening at the time when the wheat is in blossom, wash off and destroy the pollen of the males, in such a manner as to deprive the females of its fructifying influence. The consequence is, that in every flower thus injured, although the calix or chaff may grow complete, there will be no vestige of grain, at the ripening of the ear. As June is not our rainy season, the long continued rains necessary to produce this disorder in our wheat, happen by a rare contingency only; the rust much more frequently. As to the blask blast, by which the ear of wheat and other grains are moulder'd into a black smut, we have solitary examples of it in all our fields, but never to be regarded as of any consequence.

XXII. The common length of the ears of wheat and barley, is from 3 to 5 inches; of rye, from 4 to 6 inches: the thickness of the stalks at the foot, is from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. From 30 to 80 grains may be contained in an ear. The ears of the barley and rye, however, generally contain more grains than those of wheat.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

Curious Observations on the WEATHER, *and the Use of the Barometer, when applied to Improvements in* AGRICULTURE. *From the Repository for Select Papers on Agriculture, &c.*

THE many advantages arising to the industrious farmer from a foreknowledge of the changes of the weather, and the example set us by the ancient writers on husbandry, are sufficient inducements for endeavouring to draw the attention of husbandmen to observations, which must be highly useful to them.

The slightest observation will convince every man, that each year, and the various seasons of of the year, have a peculiar character, as to rain, drought, heat, cold, &c. and as the quality of the seasons has a most sensible effect on the productions of the earth, it is evident, that it must be of the greatest advantage to the farmer to foresee the changes that may be expected; because he can thereby regulate his labours accordingly.

When the character of the season is once ascertained, the returns of rain, or fair weather, may be judged of with some degree of certainty in some years, and but scarcely guessed at in others, by means of the barometer; for in general we may expect, that when the mercury rises high, a few days of fair weather will follow. If the mercury falls again in two or three days, but soon rises high, without much rain, we may expect fair weather for several days; and in this case, the clearest days are after the mercury begins to fall. In the same manner, if the mercury falls very low, with much rain; rises soon, but falls again in a day or two, with rain, a conti-

nuance of bad weather may be feared. If a second fall does not bring much rain, but the mercury rises gradually pretty high, it prognosticates settled good weather of some continuance. When a heavy rain has fallen upon the mercury's sinking, and its continuing steadily low, the weather is sometimes fair, and promises well; but no prudent farmer should trust to such appearances. There is indeed a caution of this kind which the poorest may profit by:—When the mercury rises high in the barometer, the air sucks up all the moisture on the surface of the earth, even though the sky be over-cast, and that is a sure sign of fair weather; but if the earth continue moist, and water stand in shallow places, no trust should be put in the clearest sky, for it is, in this case, deceitful.

The character of the seasons is less steady at the equinoxes, and more regular during the intermediate months. Those who favour the celestial influence on the atmosphere, think, that the changes of the weather are much regulated by the moon's place in the zodiac, or by her situation with regard to the sun; but observation has not yet ascertained any thing on this head.

Whatever the causes of the changes in the weather, or, what is nearly the same, in the motion of the quicksilver in the barometer, may be, whether celestial or terrestrial, their affects are generally felt over a considerable extent of country at the same time. Every one may be assured of this, by comparing accounts, kept at distant places, of the play of the barometer. They will find, that the great falls or rises happen nearly at the same time in almost all the northern countries of Europe; I say nearly, because a difference will be observed usually attending the direction of the wind. If these causes were celestial, the effects would be universally the same, except where varied by the situations with regard to seas, mountains, &c. As this is not the case, the causes must probably be sought for in the earth. This opinion is favoured by the observations of miners, who have been generally sensible of some prognosticating circumstances in mines, before any change of the weather appeared in the air.

Even the limited foreknowledge which is pointed out above, would be of service; for instance, at the season of the year, when it would be of considerable advantage to judge when hay should be cut, with a prospect of fair weather to make it; and at all seasons of the year, in order to get ready every necessary for carrying into execution the works usual in every season.

M. Du Hamel has very judiciously added to his journals of the weather, an account of the state of all the vegetables or animals useful in the farm; or, what is the same, of the effects of the weather on them.

The ancients have observed, that the early or late arrival of birds of passage, indicate the nature of the approaching season; whether it will be early or late, severe or mild. Linnæus has, in the same manner, advised husbandmen to mark the first signs of a beginning vegetation of plants growing wild, and natives of the climate; for that such, by their early or late shooting, inform the atten-

tive farmer of the approach of spring. He advises the husbandman to extend these remarks to different plants, whose vegetation has been observed to coincide with the times of sowing particular seeds. These are objects highly worthy of a place in a journal of the weather; as these facts will, from year to year, remain a register of the state of every article which, in any degree, relates to rural economy. I shall readily send you what observations occur to myself on these subjects, and shall be glad of those of other observators, that every possible light may be cast on these subjects.*

One cannot foresee what useful discoveries may occur, by means of continued observations and communications of this kind. *The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;* even so, useful hints may occur to the countryman, uninformed in philosophical principles.

DESCRIPTION *of a* VIEW *in Canaan, between Salisbury and the Green-Woods,* CONNECTICUT.

[Embellished with an engraved Perspective.]

THAT part of Canaan which affords us the view now exhibited, lies upon the road leading from the Green Woods to Salisbury, a few miles from the former. Between Hartford, the capital of Connecticut, and this place, a country of considerable extent, there is but little for the traveller to admire, except the striking contrast it excites in his mind when he reaches the pleas-

* In the latter end of March, or generally in the beginning of April, the barometer sinks very low, with bad weather; after which, it seldom falls lower than 29 inches 5 tenths, till the latter end of September or October, when the quicksilver falls again low, with stormy winds; for then the winter constitution of the air takes place. From October to April, the great falls of the barometer are from 29 inches 5 tenths, to 28 inches 5 tenths; sometimes lower; whereas during the summer constitution of the air, the quicksilver seldom falls lower than 29 inches 5 tenths. It therefore follows from hence, that a fall of one tenth of an inch, during the summer, is as sure an indication of rain, as a fall of between two and and three-tenths is in the winter.

It must be observed, that these heights of the barometer hold only in places nearly on a level with the sea; for experiments have taught us, that for every eighty feet of nearly perpendicular height the barometer is placed above the level of the sea, the quicksilver sinks one-tenth of an inch: now, by an accurate comparison between the motion of the barometer in inland and higher places, with its motion in a place on a level with the sea, the heights of these inland places may be pretty nearly ascertained; and observations must determine the heights of the quicksilver, which in each place denote fair and foul weather.

In all places nearly on a level with the sea, rain may be expected when the quicksilver falls below thirty inches. This points out one cause of the more frequent rains in lofty situations, than in low champaign countries. Thus, double the quantity of rain falls at Townley-hall in Lancashire, that does at London.

Very heavy thunder-storms happen, without sensibly affecting the barometer; and in this case, the storm seldom reaches far. When a thunder-storm is attended with a fall of the barometer, its effect is much more extensive. And here I must mention an observation which I have often seen verified, viz. that when the quicksilver falls very low, the weather continuing mild and the wind moderate, a violent storm happens at that time in some distant place: this accounts for a false prognostic that the barometer has been unjustly charged with.

A View in Canaan, between The Green Woods and Salisbury, CONNECTICUT.

ing scene before us;—we wish the plate could have contained the whole of it. Luxuriant meadows, of the most lively verdure, meet the eye in every direction; while grazing cattle, bending orchards, and the neat and comfortable dwellings of the farmers, bespeak ease with plenty, and offer an hospitable reception to the traveller. The whole is bounded, like most other views in this state, by a range of mountains, at no great distance, but of a round and easy swell: these are covered with trees which supply the inhabitants with fuel and timber; and here they have a variety of game in season.

The roads, in general, are pretty good here, the inhabitants being careful to smooth the rugged tops of such hills as happen to cross them.

The town of Canaan is small, and formed of very neat buildings, in detached situations; the country immediately surrounding it is extremely fertile and pleasant, having an agreeable mixture of gentle risings and well watered meadows. The meeting-house, or place of worship, stands in a copse by the road side, and a quarter of a mile beyond this we come to a forge and slitting-mill, erected by a mr. Forbes on a new construction: the iron used here is said to be excellent.

The mountains of Canaan shew valuable specimens of minerals: Lead and iron ore have been found in abundance, especially the latter. A lead-mine was worked some time ago, but afterwards abandoned. It seems the iron ore has hitherto proved a more flattering source of emolument; for much of the public attention has, in consequence, been turned to Canaan—by which, population and the number and value of its improvements are encreasing, while the remoteness of its situation becomes less and less felt.

EXTRACTS *from a Pamphlet lately printed by Prichard and Hall, entitled* "OBSERVATIONS *on the* DUTIES *of a* PHYSICIAN, *and the Methods of improving* MEDICINE; *accommodated to the present State of Society and Manners in the United States: Delivered in the University of Pennsylvania on the 7th of February* 1789, *at the conclusion of a Course of Lectures upon Chymistry and the Practice of Physic, by* BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. *&c.*"

"I SHALL conclude our course of lectures, by delivering to you a few directions for the regulation of your future conduct and studies, in the line of your profession.

"I shall, *first*, suggest the most probable means of establishing yourselves in business, and of becoming acceptable to your patients, and respectable in life.

"*Secondly*. I shall mention a few thoughts which have occurred to me on the mode to be pursued, in the further prosecution of your studies, and for the improvement of medicine.

"1. Permit me, in the first place, to recommend to such of you as intend to settle in the country, to establish yourselves as early as possible upon *farms*.

My reasons for this advice are as follow:

"1. It will reconcile the country people to the liberality and dignity of your profession, by shewing them that you assume no superiority over them from your education, and that you intend to share with them in those toils which were imposed upon man in consequence of the loss of his innocence. This will prevent envy, and render you acceptable to your patients as men, as well as physicians.

"2. By living on a farm you may serve your country by promoting improvements in agriculture. Chymistry (which is now an important branch of medical education) and agriculture are closely allied to each other. Hence some of the most useful books upon agriculture have been written by physicians: witness the essays of dr. Home of Edinburgh, and of dr. Hunter of Yorkshire in England.

"3. The business of a farm will furnish you with employment in the healthy seasons of the year, and thereby deliver you from the tædium vitæ, or what is worse, from retreating to low and improper company. Perhaps one cause of the prevalence of dram or grog-drinking, with which country practitioners are sometimes charged, is owing to their having no regular or profitable business to employ them in the intervals of their attendance upon their patients.

"4. The resources of a farm will create such an independence as will enable you to practice with more dignity, and at the same time screen you from the trouble of performing unnecessary services to your patients. It will change the nature of the obligation between you and them. While *money* is the only means of your subsistence, your patients will feel that they are the channels of your daily bread; but while your farm furnishes you with the necessaries of life, your patients will feel more sensibly that the obligation is on their side for health and life.

"5. The exigencies and wants of a farm, in *stock* and *labour* of all kinds, will enable you to obtain from your patients a compensation for your services in those articles. They all possess them, and men part with that of which money is only the sign, much more readily than they do with money itself.

"6. The resources of a farm will prevent your cherishing, for a moment, an impious wish for the prevalence of sickness in your neighbourhood. A healthy season will enable you to add to the produce of your farm, while the rewards of an unhealthy season will enable you to repair the inconvenience of your necessary absence from it. By these means your pursuits will be marked by that *variety* and *integrity*, in which true happiness is said to consist.

"7. Let your farms be small, and let your *principal* attention be directed to grass and horticulture. These afford most amusement, require only moderate labour, and will interfere least with your duties to your profession.

"II. Avoid singularities of every kind in your manners, dress, and general conduct. Sir Isaac Newton, it is said, could not be distinguished in company, by any peculiarity, from a common well-bred gentleman. Singularity in any thing, is a substitute for such great or useful qualities as command respect; and hence we find it chiefly in little minds. The

profane and indelicate combination of extravagant ideas, improperly called wit, and the formal and pompous manner, whether accompanied by a wig, a cane, or a ring, should be avoided, as incompatible with the simplicity of science and the real dignity of physic. There is more than one way of playing the quack. It is not necessary, for this purpose, that a man should advertise his skill, or his cures, or that he should mount a phæton and display his dexterity in operating to an ignorant and gaping multitude. A physician acts the same part in a different way, who assumes the character of a madman or a brute in his manners, or who conceals his fallibility by an affected gravity and taciturnity in his intercourse with his patients. Both characters, like the quack, impose upon the public. It is true, they deceive different ranks of people; but, we must remember that there are two kinds of vulgar, viz. the rich and the poor; and that the rich vulgar are often below the poor—in ignorance and credulity."

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"IV. Permit me to recommend to you a regard to all the interests of your country. The education of a physician gives him a peculiar insight into the principles of many useful arts, and the practice of physic favours his opportunities of doing good, by diffusing knowledge of all kinds. It was in Rome, when medicine was practised only by slaves, that physicians were condemned by their profession "mutam exercere artem:" but in modern times, and in free governments, they should disdain an ignoble silence upon public subjects. The American revolution has rescued physic from its former slavish rank in society. For the honour of our profession it should be recorded, that some of the most intelligent and useful characters, both in the cabinet and in the field during the late war, have been physicians. The illustrious dr. Fothergill opposed faction and tyranny, and took the lead in all public improvements in his native country, without suffering thereby the least diminution of that reputation, or business, in which, for forty years, he flourished almost without a rival in the city of London."

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"VIII. Preserve, upon all occasions, a composed or cheerful countenance in the room of your patients, and inspire as much hope of a recovery as you can, consistent with truth, especially in acute diseases. The extent of the influence of the will over the human body, has not yet been fully ascertained. I reject the futile pretensions of mr. Mesmer to the cure of diseases, by what he has absurdly called animal magnetism: but I am willing to derive the same advantages from his deceptions, which the chymists have derived from the delusions of the alchymists. The facts which he has established, clearly prove the influence of the imagination and will upon diseases. Let us avail ourselves of the handle which those powers of the mind present to us, in the strife between life and death. I have frequently prescribed remedies of doubtful efficacy in the critical stage of acute diseases, but never till I had worked up my patients into a confidence, bordering upon certainty, of their probable good effects. The success of this measure has much oftener answered, than disappointed my expectations; and while my patients

have commended the vomit, the purge, or the blister which was prescribed, I have been disposed to attribute their recovery to the vigorous concurrence of the *will* in the action of the medicine.—Does the will beget insensibility to cold, heat, hunger, and danger? Does it suspend pain, and raise the body above feeling the pangs of Indian tortures? Let us not then be surprised that it should enable the system to resolve a spasm, to open on obstruction, or to discharge an offending humour. I have only time to hint at this subject. Perhaps it would lead us, if we could trace it fully, to some very important discoveries in the cure of diseases.

"IX. Permit me to advise you to attend to that principle in the human mind, which constitutes the association of ideas, in your intercourse with your patients. A chamber, a chair, a curtain, or even a cup, all belong to the means of life or death, accordingly as they are associated with cheerful or distressing ideas, in the mind of a patient. But this principle is of more immediate application, in those chronic diseases which affect the mind. Nothing can be accomplished here, till we produce a new association of ideas. For this purpose, a change of place and company are absolutely necessary: but we must sometimes proceed much further. I have heard of a gentleman in South-Carolina, who cured his fits of low spirits by changing his clothes: the remedy was a rational one: it produced at once a new train of ideas, and thus removed the paroxism of his disease.

"X. Make it a rule never to be angry at any thing a sick man says or does to you. Sickness often adds to the natural irratibility of the temper: we are, therefore, to bear the reproaches of our patients with meekness and silence. It is folly to resent injuries at any time; but it is cowardice to resent an injury from a sick man; since, from his weakness and dependence upon us, he is unable to contend with us upon equal terms. You will find it difficult to attach your patients to you by the obligations of friendship or gratitude. You will sometimes have the mortification of being deserted by those patients who owe most to your skill and humanity. This led dr. Turner to advise physicians never to choose their friends from among their patients: but this advice can never be followed by a heart that has been taught to love true excellency, wherever it finds it. I would rather advise you to give the benevolent feelings of your hearts full scope, and to forget the unkind returns they will often meet with, by giving to human nature——a tear.

"XI. Avoid giving a patient over in an acute disease. It is impossible to tell in such cases where life ends, and where death begins. Hundreds of patients have recovered, who have been pronounced incurable, to the great disgrace of our profession. I know that the practice of predicting danger and death upon every occasion, is sometimes made use of by physycians, in order to enhance the credit of their prescriptions, if their patients recover, and to secure a retreat from blame, if they should die; but this mode of acting is mean and illiberal: it is not necessary that we should decide with confidence at any time, upon the issue of a disease."

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"I come now to the second part

of this address, which is, to point out the best mode to be pursued in the further prosecution of your studies and the improvement of medicine.

"I. Give me leave to recommend to you, to open all the dead bodies you can, without doing violence to the feelings of your patients, or the prejudices of the common people. Preserve a register of the weather, and of its influence upon the vegetable productions of the year. Above all, record the epidemics of every season; their times of appearing, and disappearing; and the connection of the weather with each of them: such records, if published, will be useful to foreigners, and a treasure to posterity. Preserve, likewise, an account of the chronic cases: record the name, age and occupation of your patient; describe his disease accurately, and the changes produced in it by your remedies; mention the doses of every medicine you administer to him. It is impossible to tell how much improvement and facility in practice you will find from following these directions. It has been remarked, that physicians seldom remember more than the two or three last years of their practice. The records which have been mentioned will supply this deficiency of memory, especially in that advanced stage of life when the advice of physicians is supposed to be most valuable.

"II. Permit me to recommend to you, further, the study of the anatomy (if I may be allowed the expression) of the human mind, commonly called metaphysics. The reciprocal influence of the body and mind upon each other, can only be ascertained by an accurate knowledge of the faculties of the mind, and of their various modes of combination and action. It is the duty of physicians to assert their prerogative, and to rescue the mental science from the usurpations of schoolmen and divines: it can only be perfected by the aid and discoveries of medicine. The authors I would recommend to you upon metaphysics, are, Butler, Locke, Hartley, Reid, and Beattie. These ingenious writers have cleared this sublime science of its technical rubbish, and rendered it both intelligible and useful.

"III. Let me remind you, that improvement in medicine is not to be derived only from colleges and universities. Systems of physic are the productions of men of genius and learning; but those facts which constitute real knowledge, are to be met with in every walk of life. Remember how many of our most useful remedies have been discovered by quacks: do not be afraid, therefore, of conversing with them, and of profiting by their ignorance and temerity in the practice of physic. Medicine has its Pharisees, as well as religion: but the spirit of this sect is as unfriendly to the advancement of medicine, as it is to christian charity——By conversing with quacks, we may convey instruction to them, and thereby lessen the mischief they might otherwise do to society. But further.—In the pursuit of medical knowledge, let me advise you to converse with nurses and old women. They will often suggest facts in the history and cure of diseases, which have escaped the most sagacious observers of nature. Even Negroes and Indians have sometimes stumbled upon discoveries in medicine: be not ashamed to inquire into them. There is yet one more means of information in medicine

which should not be neglected, and that is, to converse with persons who have recovered from indispositions without the aid of physicians: examine the strength and exertions of nature in these cases, and mark the plain and home-made remedy to which they ascribe their recovery. I have found this to be a fruitful source of instruction, and have been led to conclude, that if every man in a city, or a district, could be called upon to relate to persons appointed to receive and publish his narrative, an exact account of the effects of those remedies which accident or whim has suggested to him, it would furnish a very useful book in medicine. To preserve the facts thus obtained, let me advise you to record them in a book to be kept for that purpose; it may be called a *Quack recipe-book*. There is one more advantage that will probably attend the inquiries that have been mentioned; you may discover diseases, or symptoms of diseases, or even laws of the animal economy, which have no place in our systems of nosology, or in our theories of physic.

"IV. Let me recommend to your particular attention, the indigenous medicines of our country. Cultivate or prepare as many of them as possible, and endeavour to enlarge the materia medica, by exploring the untrodden fields and forests of the United States. The ipecacuana, the Seneka and Virginia snake roots, the Carolina pink-root, the spicewood, the sassafrass, the butter-nut, the thoroughwort, the poke, and the stramonium, are but a small part of the medicinal productions of America: I have no doubt but there are many hundred other plants which now exhale invaluable medicinal virtues in the desart air. Examine, likewise, the mineral waters, which are so various in their impregnation, and so common in all parts of our country. Let not the properties of the insects of America escape your investigation: we have already discovered among some of them, a fly equal in its blistering qualities to the famous fly of Spain.—Who knows but it may be reserved for America to furnish the world, from her productions, with cures for some of those diseases which now elude the power of medicine? Who knows but that, at the foot of the Allegany mountain, there blooms a flower that is an infallible cure for the epilepsy? Perhaps on the Monongahela, or the Potowmac, there may grow a root that may supply, by its tonic powers, the invigorating effects of the savage or military life in the cure of consumptions. Human misery of every kind is evidently on the decline: happiness, like truth, is an unit. While the world, from the progress of intellectual, moral and political truth,, is becoming a more safe and agreeable abode for man, the votaries of medicine should not be idle. All the doors and windows of the temple of nature have been thrown open by the convulsions of the late American revolution; this is the time, therefore, to press upon her altars. We have already drawn from them discoveries in morals, philosophy, and government; all of which have human happiness for their object. Let us preserve the unity of truth and happiness, by drawing from the same source, in the present critical moment, a knowledge of antidotes to those diseases which are supposed to be incurable.

"I have now, gentlemen, only

to thank you for the attention with which you have honoured the course of lectures which has been delivered to you; and to assure you, that I shall be happy in rendering you all the services that lie in my power, in any way you are pleased to command me. Accept of my best wishes for your happiness, and may the blessings of hundreds and thousands that were ready to perish, be your portion in life, your comfort in death, and your reward in the world to come.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

The enclosed extract from doctor W. Hunter's second introductory lecture, has not, I believe, been in print; and therefore, as well as on account of the intrinsic value of the piece, I am induced to request the favour of a place for it in the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A READER.

On the REQUISITES *for making a* MAN.

FOR what purpose is there such a variety of parts in the human body? Why such a complication of nice and tender machinery? Why was there not rather a more simple, less delicate, and less expensive frame? That beginners in the study of anatomy may acquire a satisfactory and general idea of their subject, we shall furnish them with clear answers to all such questions. Let us, then, in our imagination, make a MAN: in other words, let us suppose that the mind, or immaterial part, is to be placed in a corporeal fabric, to hold correspondence with other material beings by the intervention of the body; and then consider, a priori, what will be wanted for her accommodation. In this enquiry we shall plainly see the necessity or advantage, and, therefore, the final cause of most of the parts which we actually find in the human body. And if we consider, that in order to answer some of the *requisites*, human wit and invention would be very insufficient, we need not be surprized if we meet with some parts of the body whose use we cannot yet make out, and with some operations or functions which we cannot explain. We can see, and comprehend, that the whole bears the strongest characters of excelling wisdom and ingenuity: but the imperfect senses and capacity of man cannot pretend to reach every part of a machine, which nothing less than the intelligence and power of the Supreme Being could contrive and execute. To proceed, then:—

In the first place: the mind, the thinking, immaterial agent, must be provided with a place of immediate residence, which shall have all the requisites for the union of spirit and body: accordingly, she is provided with the

brain, where she dwells as governess and superintendant of the whole fabric.

In the second place; as she is to hold a correspondence with all the material beings which surround her, she must be supplied with organs fitted to receive the different kinds of impressions that they will make. In fact, therefore, we see that she is provided with the organs of sense, as we call them: the eye is adapted to light; the ear to sound; the nose to smell; the mouth to taste; and the skin to touch.

In the third place; she must be provided with organs of communication between herself, in the brain, and those organs of sense, to give her information of all the impressions that are made upon them; and she must have organs between herself, in the brain, and every other part of the body, fitted to convey her commands and influence over the whole. For these purposes the nerves are actually given. They are chords which arise from the brain, the immediate residence of the mind, and disperse themselves in branches through all parts of the body. They convey all the different kinds of sensations to the mind, in the brain; and likewise carry out from thence all her commands or influence to the other parts of the body. They are intended to be occasional monitors against all such impressions as might endanger the well-being of the whole, or of any particular part; which vindicates the Creator of all things in having actually subjected us to those many disagreeable and painful sensations, which we are exposed to from a thousand accidents in life.

Further; the mind, in this corporeal system, must be endued with the power of moving from place to place, that she may have intercourse with a variety of objects; that she may fly from such as are disagreeable, dangerous, or hurtful, and pursue such as are pleasant or useful to her: and accordingly, she is furnished with limbs, and with muscles and tendons, the instruments of motion, which are found in every part of the fabric where motion is necessary.

But—to support, to give firmness and shape to the fabric; to keep the softer parts in their proper places; to give fixed points for, and proper directions to its motions; as well as to protect some of the more important and tender organs from external injuries;—there must be some firm prop work interwoven through the whole: and in fact, for such purposes the bones are broken.

The prop work must not be made into one rigid fabric, for that would prevent motion; therefore, there are a number of bones. These pieces must all be firmly bound together, to prevent their dislocation; and, in fact, this end is perfectly well answered by the ligaments.

The extremities of these bony pieces, where they move, and rub upon one another, must have smooth and slippery surfaces, for easy motion: this is most happily provided for, by the cartilages and mucus of the joints.

The interstices of all these parts must be filled up with some soft and ductile matter, which shall keep them in their places, unite them, and, at the same time, allow them to move a little upon one another: this end is accordingly answered by the cellular membrane, or adipose substance.

There must be an outward covering over the whole apparatus,

both to give it a firm compactness, and to defend it from a thousand injuries; which, in fact, are the very purposes of the skin, and other integuments. And, as she is made for society and intercourse with beings of her own kind, she must be endued with powers of expressing and communicating her thoughts, by some sensible marks or signs, which shall be both easy to herself, and admit of great variety: accordingly, she is provided with the organs and faculty of speech; by which she can throw out signs with amazing facility, and vary them without end.

Thus we have built up an animal body, which would seem to be pretty complete; but we have not yet made any provision for its duration: and, as it is the nature of matter to be altered and worked upon by matter; so, in a very little time, such a living creature must be destroyed, if there is no provision for repairing the injuries which she must commit upon herself, and the injuries to which she must be exposed from without. Therefore a treasure of blood is actually provided in the heart and vascular system, full of nutritious and healing particles, fluid enough to penetrate into the minutest part of the animal: impelled by the heart, and conveyed by the arteries, it washes every part, builds up what was broken down, and sweeps away the old and useless materials. Hence we see the necessity or advantage of the heart and arterial system.

What more there is of this blood, than enough to repair the present damages of the machine, must not be lost, but should be returned again to the heart: and for this purpose the venal system is actually provided. These requisites in the animal, explain, a priori, the circulation of the blood.

The old materials which were become useless, and are swept off by the current of blood, must be separated and thrown out of the system: therefore, glands, the organs of secretion, are given for straining whatever is redundant, vapid, or noxious, from the mass of blood; and when strained, they are thrown out by emunctories, called excretories.

Now, as the fabric must be constantly wearing, the separation must be carried on without intermission, and the strainers must be always employed: therefore, there is actually a perpetual circulation of the blood, and the secretions are always going on.

But even all this provision would not be sufficient; for that store of blood would soon be consumed, and the fabric would break down, if there were not a provision made for fresh supplies. These we observe, are, in fact, profusely scattered around her, in the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and she is provided with hands, the finest instruments that could have been contrived, for gathering them, and for preparing them in a variety of different ways for the mouth. These supplies, which we call food, must be considerably changed; they must be converted into blood: therefore, she is provided with teeth for cutting and bruising the food, and with a stomach for melting it down; in short, with all the organs subservient to digestion. The finer parts of the aliments only can be useful in the constitution: these must be taken up, and conveyed into the blood, and the dregs must be thrown off. With this view the intestinal canal is actually given. It separates the

nutritious part, which we call chyle, to be conveyed into the blood, by the system of absorbent vessels; and the fæces pass downwards, to be conducted out of the body.

Now, we have gotten our animal not only furnished with what is wanted for its immediate existence; but, also, with the powers of spinning out that existence to an indefinite length of time: but its duration, we may presume, must necessarily be limited: for as it is nourished, grows, and is raised up to its full strength and utmost perfection; so it must, in time, in common with all material beings, begin to decay, and then hurry on to final ruin. Hence, we see the necessity for a scheme of renovation: accordingly, wise Providence, to self-perpetuate, as well as preserve his work, besides giving a strong appetite for life and preservation, has made animals male and female, and given them such organs and passions, as will secure the propagation of the species to the end of the world.

Thus we see, that by the very imperfect survey which human reason is able to take of this subject, the animal, man, must necessarily be complex in his corporeal system, and its operations.

He must have one great and general system; the vascular—branching through the whole—for circulation; another, the nervous—with its appendages, the organs of sense—for every kind of feeling; and a third, for the union and connection of all those parts.

Besides these primary and general systems, he requires others, which may be more local or confined; one—for strength, support, and protection—the bony compages; another—for the requisite motions of the parts among themselves, as well as for moving from place to place—the muscular parts of the body; another—to prepare nourishment for the daily recruit of the body—the digestive organs; and one—for propagating the species—the organs of generation.

And, in taking this general survey of what appear, a priori, to be necessary for adapting an animal to the situations of humanity, we observe, with great satisfaction, that man is accordingly, in fact, made of such systems, and for such purposes. He has them all; and he has nothing more, except the organs of respiration. Breathing, we cannot account for a priori; we only know that it is, in fact, essential and necessary to life. Notwithstanding this—when we see all the other parts of the body, and their functions, so well accounted for, and so wisely adapted to their several purposes—we cannot doubt that respiration is so likewise. And if ever we should be happy enough to find out clearly the object of this function, we shall, doubtless, as clearly see, that the organs are wisely contrived for an important office, as we now see the purpose and importance of the heart and vascular system; which, 'till the circulation of the blood was discovered, was wholly concealed from us.

The use and necessity of all the different systems in a man's body are not more apparent, than the wisdom and contrivance which have been exerted in putting them all into the most compact and convenient form; and in disposing them so that they shall mutually receive and give helps to one another; and that all, or many of the parts, shall not only answer their principal end or purpose, but ope-

rate successfully and usefully in many secondary ways.

If we understand and consider the whole animal machine in this light, and compare it with any machine, in which human art has exerted its utmost—suppose the best constructed ship that ever was built—we shall be convinced beyond the possibility of doubt, that there is intelligence and power far surpassing what humanity can boast of.

In making such a comparison, there is a peculiarity and superiority in the natural machine, which cannot escape observation; it is this:—in machines of human contrivance or art, there is no internal power, no principle in the machine itself, by which it can alter and accommodate itself to any injury which it may suffer; or make up any injury which is reparable: but in the natural machine, the animal body, this is most wonderfully provided for, by internal powers in the machine itself; many of which are not more certain and obvious in their effects, than they are above all human comprehension, as to the manner and means of their operation. Thus, a wound heals up of itself; a broken bone is made firm again by a callus; a dead part is separated and thrown off; noxious juices are driven out by some of the emunctories; a redundancy is removed by some spontaneous bleeding; a bleeding naturally stops of itself; and a great loss of blood, and from any cause, is, in some measure, compensated by a contracting power in the vascular system, which accommodates the capacity of the vessels to the quantity contained: the stomach gives information when the supplies have been expended; represents, with great exactness, the quantity and the quality of what is wanted in the present state of the machine; and, in proportion as she meets with neglect, rises in her demand, urges her petition with a louder voice, and with more forcible arguments: for its protection, an animal body resists heat and cold in a very wonderful manner, and preserves an equal temperature in a burning and a freezing atmosphere.

There is a further excellence or superiority in the natural machine; if possible, still more astonishing, more beyond all human comprehension, than what we have been speaking of. Besides those internal powers of self-preservation in each individual; where two of them co-operate, or act in concert, they are endued with powers of making other animals, or machines, like themselves; which again are possessed of the same powers of producing others, and so of multiplying the species without end.

These are powers which mock all human invention or imitation:—they are characteristics of the DIVINE ARCHITECT.

An Account of a singular Custom kept up for many Years, and still prevailing in Picardy *in* FRANCE.

THERE is still a part of the world where simple genuine virtue receives public honours. It is in a village of Picardy, a place far distant from the politeness and luxury of great cities.

There, an affecting ceremony, which draws tears from the spectators; a solemnity, awful from its venerable antiquity and salutary influence, has been preserved, notwithstanding the revolutions of twelve centuries: there the simple lustre of the flowers with which innocence is annually crowned, is at once the reward, the encouragement, and the emblem. Here, indeed, ambition preys upon the young heart, but it is a gentle ambition;—the prize is a hat, decorated with roses. The preparations for a public decision, the pomp of the festival, the concourse of people which it assembles, their attention fixed upon modesty, which does itself honour by its blushes, the simplicity of the reward, and emblem of those virtues by which it is obtained, the affectionate friendship of the rivals, who, in heightening the triumph of their queen, conceal in the bottom of their worthy hearts the timid hope of reigning in their turn: all these circumstances united, give a pleasing and affecting pomp to this singular ceremony, which causes every heart to palpitate, every eye to sparkle with tears of true delight, and makes wisdom the object of passion. To be irreproachable, is not sufficient; there is a kind of nobleness, of which proofs are required; a nobleness, not of rank and dignity, but of worth and innocence. These proofs must include several generations, both on the father and mother's side; so that a whole family is crowned upon the head of one; the triumph of one is the glory of the whole; and the old man with grey hairs, who sheds tears of sensibility on the victory gained by the daughter of his son, placed by his side, receives, in effect, the reward of sixty years spent in a life of virtue.

By this means, emulation becomes general, for the honour of the whole; every one dreads, by an indelicate action, to dethrone either his sister or his daughter. The crown of roses, promised to the most prudent, is expected with emotion, distributed with justice, and establishes goodness, rectitude, and morality in every family; it attaches the best people to the most peaceful residence.

Example, powerful example, acts even at a distance; there the bud of worthy actions is unfolded, and the traveller, on approaching this territory, perceives, before he enters it, that he is not far from Salency. In the course of so many successive ages, all around them has changed; they alone will transmit to their children the pure inheritance they received from their fathers: an institution truly great from its simplicity; powerful, under an appearance of weakness; such is the almost unknown influence of honours; such is the strength of that easy spring, by which all men may be governed:—sow honour, and you will reap virtue.

If we reflect upon the time the Salencians have celebrated this festival, it is the most ancient ceremony existing. If we attend to its object, it is, perhaps, the only one which is dedicated to the service of virtue. If virtue is the most useful and estimable advantage to society in general, this establishment, by which it is encouraged, is a public and national benefit, and belongs to France.

According to a tradition, handed down from age to age, saint Medard, born at Salency, proprietor, rather than lord, of the territory

of Salency (for there were no feifs at that time) was the institutor of that charming festival, which has made virtue flourish for so many ages. He had himself the pleasing consolation of enjoying the fruit of his wisdom, and his family was honoured with the prize which he had instituted;—for his sister obtained the crown of roses.

This affecting and valuable festival has been transmitted from the fifth century to the present day. To this rose is attached a purity of morals, which, from time immemorial, has never suffered the slightest blemish; to this rose are attached the happiness, peace, and glory of the Salencians.

This rose is the portion, frequently the only portion, which virtue brings with it: this rose forms the amiable and pleasing tie of a happy marriage. Even fortune is anxious to obtain it, and comes with respect to receive it from the hand of honourable indigence. A possession of twelve hundred years, with such splendid advantages, is the fairest title that exists in the world.

A CHARACTER.

———THE secretary stood alone. Modern degeneracy had not reached him. Original and unaccommodating, the features of his character had the hardihood of antiquity. His august mind over-awed majesty, and one of his sovreigns * thought royalty so impaired in his presence that he conspired to remove him, in order to be relieved from his superiority. No state chicanery, no narrow system, no vicious politics, no idle contest for ministerial victories sunk him to the vulgar level of the great; but over-bearing, persuasive, and impracticable, his object was England, his ambition was fame. Without dividing, he destroyed party; without corrupting he made a venal age unanimous. France sunk beneath him. With one hand he smote the house of Bourbon, and wielded in the other the democracy of England. The sight of his mind was infinite; and his schemes were to affect, not England, not the present age only, but Europe and posterity. Wonderful were the means by which these schemes were accomplished; always seasonable, always adequate, the suggestions of an understanding animated by ardour, and enlightened by prophecy,

The ordinary feelings which make life amiable and indolent were unknown to him. No domestic difficulties, no domestic weakness reached him; but aloof from the sordid occurrences of life, and unsullied by its intercourse, he came occasionally into our system, to counsel and to decide.

A character so exalted, so strenuous, so various, so authoritative, astonished a corrupt age, and the treasury trembled at the name of Pitt through all her classes of venality. Corruption imagined, indeed, that she had found defects in this statesman, and talked much of the inconsistency of his glory, and much of the ruin of his victories; but the history of his country, and the calamities of the ene-

* George II.

my, answered and refuted her.

Nor were his political abilities his only talents: his eloquence was an æra in the senate, peculiar and spontaneous, familiarly expressing gigantic sentiments and instinctive wisdom; not like the torrent of Demosthenes, or the splendid conflagration of Tully; it resembled sometimes the thunder, and sometimes the music of the spheres. Like Murray he did not conduct the understanding through the painful subtlety of argumentation; nor was he, like Townsend, for ever on the rack of exertion; but rather lightened upon the subject, and reached the point by the flashings of the mind, which, like those of his eye, were felt, but could not be followed.

Upon the whole there was in this man something that could create, subvert, or reform; an understanding, a spirit, and an eloquence, to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that could establish or overwhelm empire, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through the universe.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

The following essay was composed sometime since, when the author had more leisure for literary pursuits that has since fallen to his share. It was intended, when first written, as only a part of a much larger work. Having little expectation of ever pursuing his plan, he now offers it, as his mite of assistance and encouragement, to your magazine.—He sincerely wishes you success in the prosecution of your work, and that it may exhibit specimens of all the kinds of genius which he has endeavoured to describe.

PHILOCTETES.

An Essay on GENIUS.

IN the present essay, it is proposed to consider some of the varieties and modifications of that intellectual power which is denominated *genius*. The writer wishes he were able to explain this subject, accurately and fully, both in a philosophical and a rhetorical view: but for this he has neither talents nor time. What he proposes is a much more limited and superficial work. He proposes to name only some of the varieties of genius, and to explain some of its properties: of these he means to speak but slightly, so far as they are connected with philosophy. His object is rather practical criticism than speculative enquiry into the principles of the human intellect. Where causes are evident, and the unfolding of them may serve to illustrate his design, they will not be passed wholly unnoticed: but where they are remote and unconnected with practice, they will not be sought after or explained. He is, indeed, of opinion, that in the philosophy of the mind, little more should ever be attempted, because little more

can ever be accomplished, than to discover and establish facts; and then to resolve their causes, almost immediately, into the law of our nature.

Genius may be defined——the capacity of producing, in any art, that which is excellent. The term, in popular discourse, is often confounded with learning, or taste; and sometimes it is made to comprehend both. This, however, is a great perversion or extension of its strict and proper signification—Learning acquaints us with the productions of others; taste qualifies us to admire and relish them; genius enables us to produce excellence from ourselves.

The exertions and progress of genius will always be relative to the state of society and improvement, where its exertions are made and its progress commences. The state of society will sometimes put a high value on discoveries in a particular art, while it will render improvements in others entirely worthless: it will sometimes tend greatly to stimulate the exertions of a particular species of genius, while it will lay as great a restraint and discouragement on every other: it will sometimes enable the man of genius to avail himself of great improvements, already made to his hand; and empower him, by this circumstance, to lay out the whole strength of his mind in making additions to them. Had Newton been destined to receive his existence in the lowest state of savage life, he might possibly, says a certain author, have learnt to count ten.—The application of these observations will presently be seen.

In treating of the varieties of genius, that species which claims the honour of being *original* may justly demand our first attention. An original genius possesses, as its distinction, the merit of striking out for itself a tract which has been untrodden before, and of surprising, at once, with the charms of novelty and excellence. The sun when he first darted his beams upon the earth, illuminated a region of the universe, which, without him, had existed in vain: —this is an emblem of the original genius. The materials on which it operates, and which it enlightens, must have being before in nature; but they would have it with no advantage to man, did not the rays of genius discover their use and their charms.

The ancients have generally had the praise of the greatest *originality*. To deny them high merit, would now be only to acknowledge our own ignorance, or want of discernment, without doing them an injury. But, allowing their pretensions to be great, we need not hesitate to examine how far those pretensions may, with justice, be extended, and to what limits they ought to be confined. Recal, for this purpose, the observations which we have made on the influence that the state of society and improvement has upon the intellectual powers, and recollect that there was once a time when all the arts were sleeping in embryo. At this period genius had a whole creation before it, unappropriated and unpolluted. Whatever was now produced was, of necessity, original. Merely for their being originals, then, as doctor Young has not injudiciously remarked, they deserve but little praise. Let us honour merit wherever we find it; and let us pay a just tribute of superior admiration and esteem to that excellence which

became such without assistance and cultivation: but no encomiums certainly are deserved, for doing that first which nobody could do before. Consider, likewise, what was the state of the human mind, at the period of which we speak. Reason had yet scarcely exerted or unfolded her powers, and society had imposed but few of her restraints and habits. Men were governed almost wholly by their feelings and passions, and indulged them with little restriction. Consider, moreover, the aspect which the very face of the world presented to these men. It was, as yet, undisguised by art, and unbroken by time. This rude aspect of nature and uncultured form of society, wrapt and sublimed the imaginations of the ancient bards—when seizing the pencil of nature, and drawing their pictures from the original, they are wild, and grand, and awful, like the subjects which inspired their authors. But let these writers possess only their just praise. The circumstances in which they were placed, were highly favourable to works of imagination. In these works, and in these only, they excelled: in these they deserve admiration and imitation. Let them be models of boldness, strength, and sublimity; let the orator copy them, and the poet take fire at their blaze: but let not human nature be supposed to have grown weak and degenerate; because in its improvement, the cultivation of the reasoning and judging powers, weakens, in a degree, the vigour of imagination and passion; or disposes us to value it at less than it was estimated, in a ruder state. Society in this, as in many respects, resembles an individual. In youth the imagination is vigorous; we delight to indulge it; we are most pleased with its productions, and burn with emulation to become authors of them. Few men, perhaps of a liberal, turn, have passed their youth without paying court to the muses, and thirsting for the applause of a poet. But as we advance into life, other objects appear more important. We are better pleased with the works of reason and science. The airy regions of fancy are deserted for the solid ground of philosophical research. Any power of the mind grows feeble, when it is left without exercise. Thus the imagination loses first its value, and then its vigour. But will it be said of him, in whom this is verified, that his intellectual powers are, in general, less active and valuable in mature age, than in youth? Will his taste be esteemed corrupt, and his genius to have lost its force? Will this happen, if works of just philosophy, real utility, or solid reasoning, are admired and produced, instead of those which are addressed immediately and solely to the fancy?—By no means. This, then, is the general representation of the difference between genius in ancient and modern times. We might pursue the analogy just stated, to a much greater length and exactness—but we have already wandered from our purpose. We return by observing, that in saying the original works of the ancients, in fancy and imagination, are worthy of admiration and imitation, we have supposed what, in strictness and truth, can never happen; and which, *probably*, ought not to happen, if it were possible. The first rude essays of the ancient bards perished, no doubt, with the breath that sung them. They sunk in the tide of time; and Homer probably took warning and instruction from their fate, ga-

thered perhaps what he could from their works, and by their assistance, has reached the shore of immortality. To suppose that his was the first invention of regular metrical composition, or even the entire structure of epic poetry, is not analogous to any thing else, which has ever been seen of the human mind. Such a progress, from entire ignorance to the highest pitch of excellence, both in matter and form, is unparralleled and incredible. We allow him a great deal, when we allow that he carried the low inventions and improvements which he found in poetry to astonishing lengths, perhaps to their ultimate point of perfection. This is high and probably it is just praise.

But there are originals of modern, as well as of ancient growth; and in many respects the music of the former is not inferior, and in some evidently superior to that of the latter. Modern productions are more various, than those of antiquity; and, for the reasons already explained, such as are original will be found in the department of philosophy, rather than in those of poetry.

In poetry, however, there are some modern writers who possess a great degree of originality; and there is one circumstance which entitles this quality in them to peculiar praise. It should be remembered that in the intellectual, as well as the material world, the regions that were most promising, and nearest at hand, were traversed first. To explore a new region, to discover an America in the intellectual system, and especially in the empire of fancy, requires uncommon vigour, comprehension and penetration of mind. Yet it has sometimes happened, by a strange perversion of criticism, that these works have been condemned for those very circumstances which ought, in justice, to ensure their highest praise, and for which, in reality, the ancients are so much and so justly admired. They have been condemned for their originality——a hard dilemma, surely, to be censured for the want of a quality, which cannot be possessed without censure. Homer and Sophocles wrote, and Aristotle and Horace drew out the plans of their works (for this is the whole business of criticism) as excellent models for future writers. Excellent models they undoubtedly were, and will ever continue to be; but they do not exhaust nature; and whoever makes more of them than to show what nature and the general spirit of good writing is, may indeed stand high in the class of imitators, but can never claim the honour of being an original. A Shakespeare and a Milton, possess a different character: they chose to travel in a path of their own; the path to which nature and their genius directed them; the path in which we follow them with pleasure, and from which they could hardly have varied, without making that pleasure less: yet they have been condemned. Of the one it has been discovered that he violates critical unities, and draws the characters of men too much as they really are; the hero of the other is discovered to be unfortunate. These, surely, are the remarks of *mechanical* criticism, which has burdened and discouraged genius in every age; but it is the prerogative and the spirit of an original, to disregard them, and, surveying nature as his only mistress, to unveil a new region of her charms, and bid the world admire them. [To be continued.]

A KEY *to the* TRANS-HAND, *and a Translation of the Specimen given in our last Number.*

THE key is thus found :—in writing or speaking trans-hand, transpose the following letters, the upper for the under, and vice versa——

M O U L T
N E A R S.

The other letters of the alphabet are to be applied in the usual manner.

Translation of the Specimen.

Ecclesiastes vi. 11. 12.

Wisdom is good with an inheritance : and by it there is profit to them that see the sun. For wisdom is a defence, and money is a defence : but the excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom giveth life to them that have it.

Observations on SNOW.

[Illustrated by a beautiful Engraving.]

SNOW is a meteor formed by the freezing of the vapours of the atmosphere, and being crystalized, as it were, differs from hail and hoar-frost. A flake of snow is composed of a number of distinct parts which, in their descent towards the earth, happen to meet and adhere together ; and thus, like a drop of rain, or a hail-stone, the flakes are larger or smaller, according to the accession of parts coming into contact. A warm current of air crossing the passage of snow, softens the descending particles, and renders them susceptible of adhesion ; hence the flakes are encreased in size : an atmosphere thoroughly cold has a contrary tendency ; and hence the snow falls in small and distinct congelations. The particles of snow are formed of fine shining spicula, which, diverging from a common center, run into an endless variety of beautiful figures. We have said that a flake is composed of several distinct parts : those parts, when viewed through a glass, will appear to be severally complete in themselves, but generally of different configurations. If we look at a number of flakes together, we shall then perceive an astonishing variety of these configurations ; many of them so admirably beautiful, so exquisitely contrived, as to mock all attempts to explain or delineate them. A warmth in the atmosphere, the action of the sun's rays, or the blowing of the wind, will often blunt the points or break off the finer parts of snow, so as to give an appearance of irregularity or imperfection : but such appearances always proceed from one or other of these adventitious causes, and not from any defect in the natural configuration of the parts.—Nature is ever steady to her purpose.

The best time for observing snow, is immediately after it has fallen, when the air is dry, cold and calm. It was in this state of the weather, at an early period of the late winter, when the specimens annexed (for which we are indebted to the ingenuity of mr. Thomas Bedwell) were de-

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2

Specimens of Snow.

lineated, by means of a pretty good glass : the snow was at that time of a fine and remarkably bright kind. Fig. 2 and 3 represent, in their natural sizes, as they appeared to the naked eye, two of those particles of which snow-flakes are formed : the ten larger figures express similar parts, as they appeared when viewed through a magnifier : but the configurations of others were varied almost to infinity ; and yet it was plain that all those varieties belonged to as many classes, in which no difference was perceivable in their respective configurations. Many of those particles were of exquisite beauty, far surpassing these on the plate ; but they were so delicately fashioned, so complicated, and the spicula so inimitably interwoven, as to baffle every attempt to trace them with the pencil.

In the course of the same winter similar observations were occasionally made in Philadelphia, on different falls of snow. Appearances were always the same, except in one instance, where the snow fell large and fleecy : these flakes showed few or none of the characters which distinguished the small ones in other observations ; they appeared to be rather a confused blend of parts, exhibiting neither beauty nor variety of configuration—but this, we conceive, may be accounted for from reasons already assigned.

It may be amusing to those who have not turned their investigations towards the nature of snow, to be told, that every particle of it is formed of firm ice; and yet it floats, like the lightest substances, on the air : this is owing to the excess of its surface, in comparison to the matter contained under it ; as gold itself, the heaviest of metals, may be extended in surface, till it will ride upon the least breath of air.

THE RETAILER, No. VIII.

'And catch the manners *living*, as they rise.'——POPE.

ALTHOUGH I have been a *writer* long enough to entitle me to the character of an *author*, yet I have not heard much praise or blame bestowed upon me, either by my friends or my enemies ;—and I have not kept myself out of their way : on the contrary, it is my constant practice, on the coming out of the magazine, to go the rounds of my private acquaintance, and make one at all public places—where I never fail to draw out my magazine in hopes of catching a little honest praise—but no !——

Having now a couple of letters in my hands from two correspondents, I am determined to let them either share my fate or meet (if they can) with deserved applause.

A female acquaintance of mine advises me to *touch up* some of my friends, and to *season* my works a little—don't be offended, ladies, if any of you should read this, for she is a relation of mine, and I have a sort of right to make free with my own.—I hereby inform all my friends, in consequence of this advice, that when they hear the RETAILER read to them by a *dingy* gentleman, in a *thread-bare* olive

coat (which is worn only for the sake of distinction) and do not shew evident signs that they taste the truly *Attic* salt therein contained, they shall be *peppered*, on the next occasion, with the appellation of *tasteless* beings : by which means they will afford an excellent *spicy seasoning* to such readers as my female acquaintance above mentioned. Now for the letters.

'Mr. Retailer,

'That fondness of many of my fellow-citizens for introducing national distinctions among us, has long been a subject of wonder to me : their conversation, at certain seasons especially, turns entirely on the meetings and exploits (past, present, or to come) of the sons of saint Patrick, saint Andrew, or saint George. I could wish to observe to those who have been born in countries under the supposed patronage of any of the aforesaid right worshipful personages, but have left them to take their final residence in America, that it would better become them to acknowledge their new father, saint Tammany, who is a father to them by the same rule that "a friend in need is a friend indeed;" and who is so far from the strictness of their former patrons, that he has never attempted to enforce any other rule than that "every man shall do as he pleases, or be made to do it."

'But if there is any excuse for the natives of Europe, what are we to think of those, who, as well as their fathers and grandfathers before them, were born in this country, and yet have searched their pedigrees to find out which of the European saints they belong to! There is Christopher Bogherty, a pretty equal mixture of German and Irish; but perceiving that the Germans seldom frolic for their saint, and, indeed, hardly know his name, he, in the dialect of his mother's family, swears, that he will join the sons of saint Patrick, for he has been drunk with them "more *as* two times *areaty*." And my neighbour, Jonathan Gregor, descended on both sides from the first settlers of Pennsylvania, is determined to join the sons of saint Andrew; for, "odds swamp it! as sure as snakes it must be *tarnation* clever fun:" though the mixture in honest Jonathan's blood is such, as would puzzle a good jockey, with all his knowledge of quarters, eighths, sixteenths, and thirty-seconds, to ascertain what proportion of it is Scottish.

'But enough—The countries of Europe were all peopled by emigrants; and as we are now a nation, let us not be ashamed of our name, or the station we have taken. "Where liberty is, there should be our country;" but if unwilling to acknowledge the country that gives us bread, we ought not, in pursuit of our origin, to stop in Europe, but proceed to Asia, whence we are all descended from a pair, who might have yet continued in the enjoyment of a paradise, had they known how to prize it—when there.

'Your friend,

'BUCKSKIN.'

'To the RETAILER.

'Sir,

'It is very certain that a *character* for merit will go farther than the actual *possession* of it, even in the literary world; or, to speak in a metaphor with mr. Pope, the "saint in crape, is *twice* a saint in lawn." It was for this reason, doubtless, you

preserved your name so impenetrably secret that all my endeavours have hitherto proved ineffectual to find it out—I profess myself a man of candour, and for want of a knowledge of *you*, I have not been able to make up my mind about your writings : I know not, sir, whom I address—whether it is the facetious and humorous mr. H—, or some paltry emigrant from Grub-street.—— When we see a humourous piece, the production of a *fool*, we suppose he did not feel halt he wrote; when it is the production of a *wit*, we attribute to it a great many *undiscoverable* beauties.

'My introduction, I find, is too long and not quite *apropos*; for I intended to complain to you of the undue *partiality* which most people have for particular writers, to the exclusion of almost every other : but there is no way of exposing this foible so fully as by introducing a character in which it may be found in perfection.

'I am a first cousin and heir apparent to a gentleman who, by some peculiarities in the marriages of our family, happens to be almost twenty years older than myself. His disposition is remarkably turned to argument, and, in all my visits to him, we have had the luck to dispute upon some literary subject. Last fall the old gentleman was taken with a fit of the gout, which has very regularly visited him for several years : he was so severely handled as to be mostly confined to his library, which is contiguous to his bed-chamber. As usual I spent every evening with him during the several parts of the attack, and once got very deep with him into an argument intended only to prove a simple proposition, *that something sensible has been written since the days of Pope, Addison, and Johnson*; for these writers having been in fashion in his youthful and cheerful days, he thinks they must for ever elude comparison. We parted, however, at ten o'clock, with the common satisfaction of disputants—that of each retaining his own unshaken original opinion. Next evening, when I renewed my visit, his legs were laid upon a cushion, and his spectacles on a book which lay opened on the table—"What have you got there, cousin?" said I, pointing to his book—"The divine Spectator," said he, with an air of exultation that shewed he remembered our conversation the last evening. Pretending not to understand him, I asked if it was a religious tract, as by the title I would suppose it was ?—but hoped he was not so afraid of dying with this fit of the gout, as to read *religious* books in consequence of it —"Poh! you goose—'tis Addison's Spectator, and I think it deserves the title I gave it."

'I ought to have mentioned sooner, that I designed to make the old gentleman contradict himself, by the following trick : I bought a Number of the Columbian Magazine, in which there was a tale in the eastern style—and whose author I could name, with a tolerable degree of certainty—it was *The Tale of Iman*. This I cut out, and having fitted it to the size of a duodecimo volume, by cutting off the blank edges, I put it in my pocket for the purpose I shall presently mention : my cousin said to me, "come, lad, read me a paper or two; I have been reading so long that my eyes ach." I took up the volume—but pretended I had read over the Spectators so often that

I was tired of them. He gave a sarcastical smile, and bade me go suit my fancy at his book-case :—I there slipped my paper into a volume of the Rambler—took my seat by the old man—and, turning first to the index, and next to the place pretended to be referred to, I read *The Complaints of Iman, or the false Appearances of Happiness and Misery*.—"I declare," said I, "I have read the Rambler throughout—but do not recollect this tale"—"But, faith! I do," said he—"come, let us have it." I began, "Iman, the son of Omar"—"Stop," says he—"I would remark one thing as we go along; every body knows Johnson made this story himself, but still it is as natural as though it were written in Arabia—I tell you again, cousin, what I often told you, that a *good* writer must be a *great* reader; and the want of *reading*, or, in other words, the want of *sense*, is the great fault of your writers of this day—where will you find one in an hundred who ever heard of this *rich citizen*, Omar?"

'It would be tedious to relate the innumerable beauties he *discovered* in every thought—every paragraph felt the liberality of his praise—"There's sentiment for you!—how inimitable is that expression!—how beautiful the turn of that period!—how sublime!" In short, it would be tedious to relate all the praises he lavishly bestowed. He admired the happy representation of melancholy in *Iman*; of the vanity of power in *Ali Bedir*; of the insufficiency of wealth in the *merchant*; of the excellencies of industry in honest *Asab*; and the charms of simplicity in the poor, but virtuous *Lorcade*:—but the allegorical metaphor of Misery and Happiness, in the character of *angels*, did not pass without the highest encomiums. When I had finished, "Now cousin," said he, "do but observe the morality, nay, the *utile dulci* of this little tale—What a grand thought! that all mankind are *equally happy!*"—"Yes," said I, "but the thought is as old as the north star"—wishing to draw some more praises from him. "The thought may be *old*," said he, "but it is dressed up in a new fashion, and that *very elegantly*." After extorting additional praises, I asked him if it might not be one of Johnson's friends who wrote this tale?—He said that perhaps he could tell by looking at the mark at the bottom:—he took the book with my paper in it—he looked attentively upon it, and rubbed his eyes—he looked on it again—pulled off his spectacles—wiped the glasses with his handkerchief—put them on again with seeming embarrassment—and then reads aloud, in a significant tone, "FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE"—"Why! what! how!—What have you been reading? What was your notion for this?"—Now was my time to triumph: "Truly," said I "you are a very judicious admirer of your Johnsons and Addisons!—You have been praising a piece that has not been published three months, merely because you thought it the production of the Rambler; and you have been pointing out beauties that even escaped the observation of the author." "You are a waggish young dog—the very spawn of your father—To be serious, *whoever* was the author of that tale, it is, indeed, a good thing." I wanted to push my triumph a little further, and crown my argument; but he in-

terrupted me in the words of his favourite *Shakespeare*, "No more of that, if you love me."

'My cousin now reads some of the later publications, and will not be offended, that his *cap* should be seen, as long as the world is ignorant who *wears* it.—If you can hitch this story in one of your Retailers, it may possibly afford some entertainment to your readers.

'I am your's, &c.

P. 'C. L.'

The History of SUSAN ******: *Translated from the French.*

[Concluded from p. 120]

WHAT could have happened to Susan? Can Susan be unfaithful? What frightful suspicions!——What horror! I would sometimes say to myself. My heart is not changed; why then should I suspect her's. My suspicions vanished, but they appeared as crimes committed against the most faithful of women: my repentance only augmented my tenderness; tenderness encreased my anxiety.

I passed three months in these frightful agitations; at last I received a letter from Susan. I could scarce believe my eyes: I read it four times, yet hardly knew a word it contained. I perceived she had received all my letters, except the first, which was the only one in which I thought of sending my address: owing to this accident, she knew not where to address me, neither had she dared to send either clothes or money.——There are at London, as in Paris, penny-posts, or offices in various parts of the city, to receive letters for the convenience of those who are at a distance from the general post-office. On the day of my arrival I wrote to many of my friends, and other persons, desiring them to intercede for me with my father; giving with every letter the customary penny into the hands of my servant, who was to deliver them for conveyance to the general post-office. Thinking this money would better answer her own purpose, she put it into her own pocket, and the letters into the fire. Persuaded that not only Susan but all my friends, were served with my epistles and address (though the latter had by some unaccountable mistake been omitted) I remained distressed at Susan's silence in particular—and during a painful anxiety, wrote next to a person on whom I relied for information, and gave him my address: this lessened the mischief which the girl's avarice had occasioned. During this period of derangement Susan had been happily brought to bed, but the infant was dead. She desired to rejoin me, but I perceived, from the extreme dearness of living in England, that our scanty finances could not support us both in that country: I therefore put off her journey, under various pretexts. No longer to be trifled with, she informed me that she was then preparing for her journey, and would be with me in a few days. I could only prevent her, by setting off immediately for Paris—I had no time to lose—A few days brought me into the arms of Su-

san. Six months we lived for each other, ignorant of the rest of the world.——An unhappy affair again plunged us into misery. Having given my servant some money to make merry during the carnival, he one evening returned much intoxicated. Correcting him for his appearance, his language became insupportable and, in the height of passion, I unguardedly struck him. I felt my imprudence; and, from that moment, suspected what afterwards happened. These fears, were in some measure dissipated, by the submissive, and, as I thought, sincere excuses which he made the next morning. These excuses, and this appearance of submission were only assumed to lull me into greater security. The villain took an opportunity to see the exempt, who he knew was employed to secure my person, and for a reward of ten louis d'ors discovered my retreat. Thus I was once more betrayed by a wretch whom I had loaded with favours, and whose family had been long supported by my bounty.——But it is in vain we flatter ourselves, that depraved characters may be attached to our persons by kindness and liberality: vile interest is the spring of their actions, and the sovereign of their base souls.

I was seized the next morning very early. A noise which I heard in a small cabinet near my bed awoke me.—I endeavoured to rise; at this instant my curtains were thrown open. I exclaimed "what do you want?"—"Yourself" was the answer, an officer at the same time endeavouring to seize me: I avoided his arm, threw myself on him, and forced his head through a glass door that communicated with the cabinet: I ran to a table on which lay my pistols; four men at this instant entered my chamber, but as they approached I warned them to keep off: they laughed at my menaces, and tried to secure me: I drew, the pistol missed; the second did the same. My rascally servant had had the precaution to draw the charge; I had not time to use my sword; I was overpowered by force, and, tied as a vile criminal, conducted to the fort l'Evêque: there I was thrown into a dungeon and treated with much cruelty by the exempt, who now determined to be revenged for the trouble he had experienced to get me into his power. I passed some time in a sort of annihilation, the dismal consequence of despair. I was recovered from this horrid state of mind, by the entrance of the jailor: he was followed by a venerable old man, whose benevolent countenance seemed strongly marked by a ray from the divinity.—Addressing himself immediately to me, "I know," says he, "our "punishments are not always the "consequence of our crimes; but "happy are they whose miseries "are an inducement to search "their own hearts; it is an ad-"vantage which the deity per-"mits to those only whom he "loves. A great mind is the no-"blest work of God, and it is "only in rising superior to our "sufferings, that we prove it "and merit his attention and "succour: I doubt not but it will "be soon given you on this oc-"casion." He now offered me mo-"ney; I informed him I had no need of it, but that his discourse was a great consolation to me. He promised I should hear from him again, and left me.——Many days I remained alone, occupied by sad

reflections, and unable to receive any intelligence from my dear Susan. One afternoon a turnkey entered my dungeon, and, with unaccustomed politeness, desired me to follow him, for that some one waited to see me. On entering the jailor's hall, what joy!—it was Susan. For an instant all my miseries vanished. We were shown into a tolerably decent apartment. Those wretches, who some days before had dragged me to a dungeon and threatened to load me with irons and chains, now treated me with the utmost respect. The change in their conduct surprzied me; but Susan explained it.—When we were alone she told me, that having called at the prison, and finding I was thrown into a dungeon, and she refused admitance, she waited on the lieutenant de police, and informed him of the cruel treatment I suffered. The magistrate received her with kindness and, grieved at her recital, gave immediate orders for my discharge—threatning to put the exempt in my place. "Attend! Susan," said I, "it is noble to pardon; hearts "like ours were not formed for "hatred. I shall not examine "whether my present sentiments "are the offspring of pride or of "generosity: whatever may be "their motive, the result of them "is virtue. The occasion of re-"turning good for evil is more "rare than is generally believed; "and the neglect of exercising this "godlike virtue, is generally pu-"nished by never having it again "in our power. Let us, then, pro-"fit by the opportunity: return "to the magistrate; I know him: "this action will give him plea-"sure; he may be useful to us: it "will convince him of thy good-"ness of heart." The idea was too familiar with Susan's disposition to meet with any opposition from her. She immediately waited on the magistrate—her return announced to the exempt that he was free. He came to thank us, with a countenance that appeared truly sincere. We are seldom virtuous without reward. This generous action spread over my mind a calm serenity, that rendered me superior to all misfortunes. An instance of virtue, a sentiment of humanity, causes more satisfaction than all the pleasures of life.

Susan requested to know if I did not think it possible to move my father. I soon convinced her that we had no hopes from that quarter. I was too well acquainted with the inflexibility of his temper, to suffer her, for a moment, to deceive herself with any flattering hopes. Susan seeing no other prospect, was induced to give forty louis' to a person who pretended to have great influence with the minister, and who promised to procure a revocation of the lettre de cachet, notwithstanding all my father's interest to the contrary. The person intrusted with this negociation deceived her; she heard no more of him. The affair was conducted without my knowledge, and reduced us to the greatest distress. Our money and valuable effects sensibly diminished, while future prospects presented all the horrors of want and misery!——Susan's labours in embroidery procured indeed our daily bread; her tenderness and attachment alleviated the miseries of want and captivity. Her virtue at last relieved us from both.——A Financier who had known her in a different situation, and was then struck with her charms, now dared to avow his attachment: her uncon-

querable constancy, however, baffled all his arts; her prudence rendered ineffectual all endeavours to see her, after his first declaration. His love was changed into esteem, the natural effect of this generous passion in a virtuous mind.——— Mons. C—, the gentleman here alluded to, took a resolution worthy of the extensive reputation he enjoys. He visited my prison: Susan was with me when he entered—A deep blush and look of indignation excited my surprise.——"Be composed, madam," said mons. C—"the first "feelings with which you inspi- "red me, are not now the object "of my visit. A sentiment more "just, more worthy of you, con- "ducts me here.—Your first tri- "umph was that of beauty; but "your virtue now claims my ho- "mage——And you, sir," addressing himself to me, "in whose "favour the attachment of this "lady, has interested me, will I "hope deign to receive the offer of "my services." I knew not what answer to make to his obliging address—I was ignorant of the occasion of it. Susan was still more confused than myself. Mons. C.—perceived our confusion, and enquired if she had not spoken to me of him: I assured him she had not. "This discretion," says he to her, "would augment my esteem for you, if it allowed any augmentation." How flattering to see the object we love, esteemed by others! A passion like mine is pardonable, when such an object is the excuse for it.—I knew mons. C——His reputation appeared to me sufficient security for him. I was willing to accept the offer of his friendship, but Susan absolutely objected to it: she apprehended some latent design. Love she well knew assumed all forms to obtain its object. M. C——was sorry we declined the offers of his purse and showed and anxious desire to render us his service. I would not altogether disappoint him, and thought of something for the exercise of his friendship in another way equally convenient to himself and more agreeably to me. His brother was intendant of the province where my father lived: I requested, through mr. C——, that his brother's influence might be employed to prevail upon my father to procure a revocation of the order by which I was confined. He promised to gratify my request. I expected, however, but little advantage from it: Fortune seemed favourably disposed to disappoint me. Mons. l'Intendant had it in his power to render my father a considerable piece of service, which induced the latter to listen to what was said in my favour, and at last to agree to my enlargement —— About eight days after M. C—'s letter had been dispatched, I was informed some one desired to see me in the hall of the prison—I refused to descend till I was informed who waited for me, suspecting it was an order to remove me to some place more dreary and secure, perhaps the bastile. They informed me it was my father—Sorry am I to say the name made my blood chill. I now thought my sufferings would be redoubled. I descended with trembling steps, and fell down at his knees: he raised and embraced me with tolerable kindness, and even slightly apologized for having caused me so much pain. He informed me that he was willing to agree to my release, on condition that I signed a full acquittance of all my mother's property. This condi-

tion, hard as it was, I was obliged to comply with. I requested he would advance me a few louis; but he was inexorable. He obtained my discharge, however, and left Paris without seeing me again. How shall I paint the rest! Once more thrown upon the wide world—without money, or the means of getting any—we suffered, for a time, all the hardships of poverty.——Industry at length gained us our daily bread: it left us no time for indulging melancholy reflections; no leisure for brooding over the humble sphere into which we had fallen, or contrasting it with the retrospect of better days----we felt almost reconciled to our fate, and began to cherish ideas of future tranquility. But, alas! a cruel stroke cut short all hopes, and made me miserable indeed. The delicacy of Susan's frame was unable to support a life of fatigue: her mind, too, worn out with former vexations, had materially injured a delicate frame----and both had already suffered too much to recover. Thus was I deprived of all I valued----of her for whom alone I wished to live. I am now left to wander forlorn in this vale of misery, till death, in compassion, shall bring me to the shade of my beloved Susan.

ANECDOTE.

The Importance of AGRICULTURE.

MAHOMET Bey, king of Tunis, was dethroned by his subjects; but having the reputation of the philosopher's stone, he was restored by the dey of Algiers, upon promising to communicate the secret to him. Mahomet sent a plough with great pomp and ceremony, intimating that AGRICULTURE is the strength of a kingdom, and that the only philosopher's stone is a good crop, which may be easily converted into gold.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An IMPROVED PROCESS *for making* PRUSSIAN BLUE; *by mr. I. P. of* Philadelphia.

Mr. Editor.

I WAS very much pleased to find you call the attention of your readers to the preparation of *Prussian-blue*,* a pigment which, for durability, beauty and cheapness, has far exceeded every invention of this kind—I call it *cheap*, because when of a good quality, a small quantity will impart a beautiful blue colour, to a large quantity of a white paint. I hope it will not appear too presumptuous, however, to venture a few strictures upon those recipes you have published, which will appear the more excusable when we reflect, in the first place, that they may induce some persons to manufacture Prussian-blue, with *loss* to themselves—and, in the second, when we may hope that the

* See the Magazine for last month.

length of time that has elapsed since their first publication, may have brought to light some new improvements. We are directed to take *nitre*, i. e. *salt petre and tartar*; to unite them with dried *ox blood*; then to calcine them, &c &c. It will be sufficient to mention in this place that common *pot-ash*, an article of manufacture in this country, may be substituted with the greatest propriety for the two first articles: for we could indubitably prove to any person conversant in *chymistry*, that nothing of them remains but a *pot-ash*, after this process. To illustrate this fact, let any of your readers burn a small quantity of nitre with any *combustible* body (and certainly ox blood is such)—for instance let them throw a given quantity of powdered salt-petre upon burning coals in a fire shovel—dissolve the whole in boiling water: they will not, neither will the best chymist, be able to distinguish it, by *any of its properties*, from half that quantity of pot-ash dissolved in the same quantity of water. This is no new fact in chymistry, and it is equally well known, that *tartar* undergoes the same change. Why then use an article at 2s. per pound, when a substitute at 6d. would answer all our purposes?

I am sorry to say that part of the process is falsely represented There is no mention made of *spirit of salt*, or any other acid, being used to heighten the blue colour, which is *indispensible* in this process.

We are also told in the first recipe "there will be 7 oz. of feculæ;" by which I understand there will be that quantity of Prussian blue:——it *may* be so, but I rather suspect it would not be in as dry a state as that which we meet with in commerce; and I *positively deny* it to be possible, by such a process. to make it "surpass all the blues of Prussia." as our author asserts; for the paint, tho pleasing to the eye, is the dearest to the purchaser, even at the *lowest* price, as every *painter* can tell, when he sees it.

Supposing tartar and nitre were necessary at all; yet these are by far too large a proportion of them for that quantity of *blood*; and the allum is three times too much for the two first mentioned articles, and six times, at least, too much for the blood. Let us even suppose *all to be true*, as is laid down in the process, the following calculation, I fancy will put us out of conceit of it.

2lb of red tartar - at 1s -	2s	
1½ nitre (retail Price) is, at 2s6d	3	9
6lb allum at 6d	3	
1½ copperas (green vitriol) 4d		6
	9	3

Here then we see that the *mere ingredients* amount to 9s3d for 7 oz. of Prussian blue, of a quality that could be imported for 12s per pound.

It has been found, that *any animal* substance, may be used for this purpose; but, for a variety of reasons, I would prefer *bones*: they can be procured more conveniently; they require no previous boiling to render them solid, as blood does; and they contain more useful matter in a smaller bulk, which a manufacturer will find to be of no small importance.

One of the chief advantages of a chymical manufactory is, that *nothing is lost*—To procure spirits of hartshorn for medicinal purposes, *bones* are distilled: the bones after this process, provided they are *black*, are as fit, or perhaps even better, for the preparation of Prussian blue than *ox-blood*, or even bones, themselves, in their fresh state:—they are more pulverable, and consequently more easy to be combined with any other substance. They are, in this state, to be procured at a very low price, perhaps for the trouble of hauling them away, as several hundred cart-loads have been thrown away, within a year, near the city of Philadelphia.

I believe that any of your readers, who shall be inclined to make this article, will find the following the *cheapest* and most easy process, and which I can recommend from many actual experiments.

Take six pounds of powdered *black bones*; mix them well with one pound of pot-ash; press them closely into an iron pot, which ought to be covered with an iron cover, well plaistered with clay or earth: let the whole be exposed to a *bright red heat*, during the space of three or four hours. After suffering it to cool, it should be taken out, all its soluble parts dissolved in hot water, and made clear by straining through flannel—If we would wish the blue to be of the very best quality (in which case the quantity will be proportionably less) we pour into this liquor *spirit of salt*, or *oil of vitriol*, until we observe no more boiling, or hissing noise, on the fresh addition of it: we then pour the whole into a solution of only half a pound of green vitriol in two gallons of water. If we wish to have a *lighter blue*, we add a less quantity of the spirit of salt, or oil of vitriol, to the liquor from the bones, in which case we add a quarter of a pound of allum to the solution of the green vitriol; we then mix a little of the two liquors in a phial:—if the colour is too light, we add more of the spirit; if it is to our mind we mix the whole together as before. In the instant of mixture, the two liquors, which were before *colourless*,

and transparent, become of an opake blue, darker or lighter, according as the first or second direction has been followed; in a few hours, the blue "fecula" subsides, and leaves a transparent liquor on the top, which may be thrown away: the sediment must be stirred up with clean hot water and then suffered again to subside: this must be repeated seven or eight times: it must then be filtred through paper and dried on a large cake of chalk. The other part of the process is so *mechanical*, that I am certain it will occur to any experimentalist who shall ever undertake it.

I shall now only hint at some advantages which may be obtained from a manufactory of Prussian blue, in *large quantities*. Bones may be ground with no trouble, and very little expense to the workman, by those who grind the plaister of Paris: large iron pots might be used, and a number of them filling and being filled whilst one or more was calcining in the furnace, a fresh one might be put into it as soon as the other was done, without suffering the fire to go out.

If you think that such observations can be agreeable to any class of your readers, I may possibly be able to furnish you with some hints on such pigments, as might be manufactured to advantage in America.

An *humble* Friend to American Manufactures.

*** *The future communications of this gentleman will be received and inserted with pleasure.*

USEFUL HINTS *and* RECIPES.

Method of drying, combining, and preserving all sorts of PLANTS *and* ROOTS, *for the purpose of affording, in plenty, cheap, wholesome and palatable Food for the use of Man. Imparted by* John George Eisen, *Pastor of* Torma, *in* Livonia, *and Fellow of the* Free Economical Society *at* St. Petersburg.

ALL the methods of drying plants hitherto in use, are attended with the inconveniencies of either scorching them, or allowing them to begin to perish, or exposing them to filth. The fundamental idea of my method of drying, is to avoid all these faults, and simply to evaporate the watery parts out of the plants, leaving them in all other respects nearly as possible in their natural state: for thus upon being put into water, they can easily recover, to a great degree, their original qualities, the moisture readily re-entering the undisturbed fibres. This is effected by applying to them a proper degree of heat, and continuing it till they are quite dry.

Most plants, but particularly those which are white, must be put to dry immediately as they are gathered, without being suffered to wither in the least. Several vegetables should be scalded before they are dried, and these also should be laid on the stove the instant the hot water is poured off from them.

The drying stove may be built with horizontal layers of bricks about three feet high; upon it is fitted a frame in which coarse lines are stretched across; these support the plants to be dried, which are laid upon a linen cloth. Over the stove is hung a ladder, upon which any plant taken from the stove before it was quite dry, that it might not be scorched, is laid in sieves or frames, to complete the drying. And indeed many vegetables may be dried throughout as well upon this ladder as upon the stove itself.

Several plants can be dried in hot sunshine, without losing any of their virtues, notwithstanding the vulgar prejudice: or they may be dried in a hot room, a malt-kiln, or the like. The half stoves in Russia are very proper for the purpose.

To carry on this drying in a large way, long stoves should be built with chambers above, into which the frames might be shoved from without to avoid the heat. Such as they use on the Rhine for drying fruit would answer very well.

After the plants have been perfectly dried, in order to preserve them better, and for the convenience of carriage, they are to be packed up as close as possible in cartridge paper. Some may be put into the papers in the same dry state as when they were taken from the stove: others should be damped a little by a few drops of water, in order to make them tough for packing; and these packets, after they are well made up, should be laid upon the stove, till they are again perfectly dry. The packets which are intended for long voyages may be farther secured in canisters or pitched casks.

These dried plants may be divided into three classes: those which are to be eaten as garden stuff with meat; those which are

to be used as sallads ; and those which are to be employed for seasoning.

A great many sorts of garden-stuff, especially all the cabbage kind, may, with great advantage, be soured before they are dried, and in that state be employed for preparing the favourite Russian porridge, called Tchtscher, and many other very wholesome antiscorbutic dishes, particularly at sea or in camps.

Any thing in which they are to be dressed should boil before they are put in : these sorts should be moistened with vinegar before they are made up in the packets.

The soured plants may be baked with different kinds of meal into biscuits, adding dried onions, cummin-seed, juniper berries, and some pepper. Such biscuits are a great improvement to broth, and even very convenient for making of it, as they contain all the ingredients of the broth in one mass together, except the flesh and salt.

These biscuits dissolved in water make a very refreshing and wholesome drink.

Many fruits, and also pease, beans, and the like, may be boiled to a pulp, and then that pulp dried like a fresh plant.

All vegetables, intended for seasoning, are excellent, dried in this way. The morels, particularly, are vastly better than those dried in the air only. Onions, and all plants of the onion kind, prepared by this method, make very fine seasoning for most dishes. The roots should be sliced across, for longitudinal pieces dry very difficultly ; when dry they are commonly powdered.

Many sorts of the dried garden-stuff require, when they are to be dressed, a previous scalding, and they must not stay to cool after this, otherwise they become tough ; but the water must be poured off while it is yet hot, and the plants immediately put into boiling water to be finally dressed. Some kinds, however, should not be treated in this manner : Brocoli, in particular, loses all its taste by being thus scalded before it is boiled. But whether scalded or not, the water in which they are to be dressed should always boil before they are put in.

Of the sallads, some are to be put in tepid water till they have plumped up, and others in scalding water. After they have grown cold again they are to be dressed with oil and vinegar, &c. Powdered radish is to be soaked in cold water.

The scheme of drying all sorts of esculent plants is attended with the following advantages.

It increases the articles of food, both by introducing new plants, and by causing the old ones to be more used, because they may be always at hand.

It furnishes a very wholesome diet, particularly of the sallad kind, exactly calculated to prevent the bad effects of too much animal food, and to obviate the dangers of bad air, bad weather, and pestilential diseases.

It enables the seaman and the soldier to be constantly supplied with so essential an article to their health, by bringing it into a small compass, and to a very moderate weight, so that it may always be carried with them, with very little additional trouble.

That nothing may be wasted, the refuse of garden stuff should be dried in the oven after the bread hath been taken out. That this makes very good fodder for cattle is well known ; but every one does not know this circumstance, that if it is scalded and mixed up with a little meal, it proves good food for the poultry. What is gathered late in the autumn may be pressed into a proper vessel, and prevented from fermenting by fresh water kept upon it ; by which means much corn may be saved.

The advantages that would arise to seamen, in time of war, from having the above methods brought to common practice, are too obvious to need mentioning. It is therefore hoped, that if these hints furnish any gentleman with a mode of experiment, that they will, for the benefit of so valuable a body of men as the sailors, communicate their improvements. The time proposed by mr. Eisen for his vegetables to keep, was from two to three years, and there is no doubt of the possibility of their doing so ; but the same number of months would be sufficient, as the length of voyages, and common cruizes, seldom exceed that time, and it is to be supposed that when frequent practice has rendered the method of preparing the different plants easy and familiar, that every country will furnish the voyager a sufficient fresh supply for his further proceeding.

The pulp of fruits being likewise proper for the same mode of preservation, will be found of great benefit in passing through the tropical climates, where several nutritive fruits are produced ; and as in those climates the blood is very apt to be broken down for want of a proper mixture of food, it is to be hoped that this mode of preserving fruits and vegetables, may supply to the seaman and soldier such an increase of wholesome diet, as may enable them to pass through the most noxious climates, without suffering those calamitous disorders in the service of their country, to which they have been too frequently exposed.

Manner of preparing the GINSENG ROOT *in China: communicated by doctor Heberden to the college of physicians in London.*

THE following account was communicated to John Burrow, esq. by a mandarin, who had resided, by the emperor's order, in that part of Tartary where the ginseng is gathered and cured. He allowed ours to be the same with theirs, and that they differed only in the curing, which, in the opinion of the Chinese, makes a very great difference in the virtue of this root: they suppose it to be a sovereign analeptic, and useful in almost all disorders. Their manner of infusing it is to slice it into a vessel of cold water, which vessel is covered, and put into boiling water, where it soon becomes fit for use.

To CURE *the Ginseng Root.*

Gather the root sound and good (not in the season when the plant is in flower) and gently wash it from the earth, being careful not to break the skin: then take an iron torch (that is, a very flat kind of stew-pan used in China over a charcoal fire) boil therein water; put in the root, and let it lie three or four minutes, but not so long as to injure or break off the skin, when, on cutting the root, the inside will appear of a light straw colour: then take a clean linen cloth, and, having wiped the ginseng clean and dry, place the torch over the gentlest fire, and lay in it a row of ginseng. Here let it dry gradually, turning it leisurely till it is something elastic, but not too dry; afterwards take a damp clean cloth, in which roll up the longest pieces in parallel lines, and wrap them up very tight, binding them very hard round with thread. After being dried a day or two, by a very slow fire, unpack the same and repeat the package of the inside and moist part, until it is all like the outside, and the whole dry enough to sound like a piece of wood when dropped upon a table. The heaviest pieces of a straw, or light brown colour, are much the best.

To PRESERVE *the same.*

Take a box well lined with lead, and put it into a larger one with quick-lime (to prevent vermin) and close the whole against air and weather.

Improvement in the culture and INCREASE *of certain* VINES: *Founded on experience, and recommended by a gentleman of South-Carolina.*

TAKE the vines of any sort of field pease (English excepted, as not having been tried) the vines of water-melons, pumpions, cashaws, squashes (or simmolins) musk-melons, &c. Cut off two feet of the extreme end, when the stems are about six feet in length from the root; plant, like potatoe vines, the parts so cut off in beds or hills, in a rainy season: these will produce much more abundantly, and at an earlier season, than those from which they were cut—while the latter will yield no less than if they had remained uncut. The produce of the transplanted vines will be less in number, but of a much larger kind, with fewer seeds in the fruit. The vines should be laid on a bed made on purpose, and covered with earth so as to leave eight or ten inches above ground: trenches would be equal to beds, and it matters not how close the pea-vines are laid together.

Medical virtues of the DIGITALIS PURPUREA, OR FOX-GLOVE.

DR. William Withering, at Birmingham in England, published a treatise on the digitalis, in 1785, by which it appears that more than 150 cases of *dropsies* (many of the worst and complicated kind) were cured or relieved by it.

It is perhaps the most powerful *diuretic* in nature, and possesses a remarkable quality of abating the action of the heart, and retarding the circulation of the blood.

The doctor never used more than one scruple, fol. suc. one half lb. of infusion, and in substance rarely more than three grains in 24 hours.

Digitalis has cured two cases of insanity, and three of hemoptæ; the latter of a kind attended with a quick bounding pulse.

It is a biennial plant, grows spontaneously in the fields of England, but will probably require care in America to preserve its roots from frost. It bears a beautiful purple bell flower.

To render the LEATHER *of* BOOTS, SHOES, *&c. impervious to* WATER.

A PINT of boiled linseed oil; one half lb. mutton suet; six oz. clean bees-wax; four ounces resin: melt and incorporate these together, and, when milk-warm, rub the liquid well upon the leather before the fire, first taking care it be perfectly dry.

An excellent BLACKING-BALL.

AN half lb. sugar candy; half lb. bees-wax; quarter lb. soft soap: put these ingredients into a cup, and place it over a fire till the whole are melted; then add four oz. lamp-black, and mix the whole well together.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

Your giving the enclosed Elegy a place in your Magazine for the present month, will particularly oblige

A Friend and Correspondent.

An ELEGY *on the lamented Death of miss M. C.*

HUSH'D be the voice of joy, nor let the lyre
Awake to pleasing strains, nor mirth inspire :
Come, melancholy, pale-ey'd goddess, come !
Oh ! guide my steps to yonder darksome tomb !
For there my friend, the fair Maria's laid,
Wrapp'd in the silence of the peaceful dead.
Be silver'd Phœbe witness to my cry,
While plaintive echo answers sigh for sigh.—
And art thou gone, Maria, lovely maid ?
Too soon, alas ! the debt of nature's paid ;
Too soon the budding charms of youth decay,
Scarce had they blossom'd, ere they fade away :
Such virtue would adorn each sphere of life,
And grace the friend, the parent, child and wife.
Delightful task to praise ! but, oh ! how few
Dare give to merit, what to merit's due ?
Such be my task, Maria—Dearest shade !
Accept this tribute to thy mem'ry paid.
But must we e'er lament these virtues fled,
And mourn, for ever mourn Maria dead ?
Calm'd be the force of woe, 'tis HIS decree
Whose thoughts are just, his ways from error free.
'Midst sharpest trials patient Job could say,
' Blessed be God who gives and takes away :'
Let sweet contentment fix her golden reign,
The tear that flows incessant flows in vain ;
Sweet are the slumbers of the virtuous breast,
Sweet is thy sleep, and all thy cares at rest ;
Th' unfetter'd soul has burst the bars of night,
And wing'd her passage to the realms of light.

JULIET.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

I perceive in your Parnassiad of last month an Evening Thought and its Similitudes ; perhaps the following Simile of a lively writer, drawn from a subject which the other has but slightly touched, may prove entertaining to your readers.

I am, mr. Editor,

A FRIEND TO THE LADIES.

A NEW SIMILE *for the* LADIES.

To make a writer miss his end,
You've nothing else to do but mend.

I OFTEN try'd in vain to find
A simile for womankind—
A simile, I mean, to fit 'em,
In ev'ry circumstance to hit 'em :
Through ev'ry beast and bird I went,
I ransack'd ev'ry element,
And, after peeping through all nature
To find so whimsical a creature,
A cloud came full into my view,
And strait this parallel I drew :
Clouds turn with ev'ry wind about,
They keep us in suspence and doubt ;
Yet, oft perverse, like womankind,
Are seen to scud against the wind :—
And are not women just the same ?
For who can tell at what they aim ?
Clouds keep the stoutest mortals under,
When, bell'wing, they discharge their thunder—
So when th' alarum bell is rung
Of Xanti's everlasting tongue,
The husband dreads its loudness more
Than light'ning's flash, or thunder's roar.
Clouds weep, as they do, without pain ;—
And what are tears, but women's rain ?
The clouds about the welkin roam ;—
And ladies never stay at home.
The clouds build castles in the air—
A thing peculiar to the fair ;
For all the schemes of their fore-casting,
Are not more solid, nor more lasting.
A cloud is light by turns, and dark—
Such is a lady with her spark :

Now, with a sudden pouting gloom,
She seems to darken all the room ;
Again, she's pleas'd, his fears beguil'd,
And all is clear when she has smil'd :
In this they're wond'rously alike,
(I hope the simile will strike)—
Tho' in the darkest dumps you view 'em,
Stay but a moment, you'll see through 'em.
The clouds are apt to make reflection,
And frequently produce infection :—
So Cœlia, with small provocation,
Blasts ev'ry neighbour's reputation.
The clouds delight in gaudy show,
For they, like ladies, have their bow ;—
The gravest matron will confess,
That she herself is fond of dress.
Observe the clouds in pomp array'd,
What various colours are display'd ;
The pink, the rose, the vi'let's dye,
In that great drawing-room, the sky !
How do these differ from our graces
In garden silks, brocades, and laces ?—
Are they not such another sight,
When met upon a birth-day night ?
The clouds delight to change their fashion—
Dear ladies ! be not in a passion,
Nor let this whim to you seem strange,
Who, ev'ry hour, delight in change.
In them and you alike are seen
The sullen symptoms of the spleen ;—
The moment that your vapours rise,
We see them dropping from your eyes.
In ev'ning fair you may behold
The clouds are fring'd with borrow'd gold ;—
And this is many a lady's case
Who flaunts about in borrow'd lace.
Grave matrons are like clouds of snow,
Their words fall thick, and soft, and slow :
While brisk coquettes, like rattling hail,
Our ears on ev'ry side assail.
Clouds, while they intercept the sight,
Deprive us of celestial light ;—
So when my Chloe I pursue,
No heav'n besides I have in view.
Thus, on comparison, you see,
In ev'ry instance they agree :
So like, so very much the same,
That *one* may go by *t'other's* name :—
Let me proclaim it, then, aloud,
That ev'ry WOMAN is a CLOUD.

An OLD BATCHELOR'S *Reflections on* MATRIMONY.

DOWN to the vale of life I tend,
Where hoary age creeps slowly on,
And with the burd'ning thought I bend,
That youth and all its joys are gone !

Successive years have roll'd away
In fancy'd views of future bliss ;
But—'twere the phantoms of a day—
And all *that* future dies in *this*.

Now, with a retrospective eye,
I look far back, to early life,
When Hymen promis'd to supply
My highest wishes in—a wife :

I waited, hop'd, and trusted still
That time would bring th' expected day ;
But never, happ'ly, to my will,
Did fortune throw it in my way.

Too nice, too wise, too proud was I,
To wed as taught by nature's rule ;
The world was still to choose for me—
And I—the condescending fool.

Hence are my days a barren round
Of trifling hopes and idle fears :
For life, true life, is only found
In social joys and social cares.

Let moping monks, and rambling rakes,
The joys of wedded love deride :
Their manners rise from gross mistakes,
Unbridled lust, or gloomy pride.

Thy sacred sweets, connubial love !
Flow from affections more refin'd ;
Affections sacred to the dove,
Heroic, constant, warm and kind.

Hail, holy flame ! hail, sacred tye !
That binds two gentle souls in one—
On equal wings their troubles fly,
In equal streams their pleasures run.

Their duties still their pleasures bring ;
Hence joys in swift succession come :—
A queen is she, and he's a king,
And their dominion is their home.

Happy the youth who finds a bride
In sprightly days of health and ease,
Whose temper, to his own ally'd,
No knowledge seeks but how to please :

A thousand sweets their days attend,
A thousand comforts rise around ;
Here husband, parent, wife, and friend,
In ev'ry dearest sense is found.

Yet think not, man, 'midst scenes so gay,
That clouds and storms will never rise ;
A cloud may dim the brightest day,
And storms disturb the calmest skies :

But still their bliss shall stand its ground,
Nor shall their comforts hence remove ;
Bitters are oft salubrious found,
And lover's quarrels heighten love.

The lights, and shades, and goods, and ills,
Thus finely blended in their fate,
To sweet submission bow their wills,
And make them happy in their state.

A SERENADING SONG :——By Mr. R. M'K * * *.

Tune——'*How imperfect is expression.*'

Plaintive.

ROUSE, Florella! angel sleeping!
Wake, my mournful plaints attend!
Hear the music soft intreating;
Music acts the gen'rous friend:

Mark! the solemn notes, while pleading,
Speak the tumults of my mind;
Hear them softly interceding,
Softly telling—you're unkind!

Long I've been o'erwhelm'd with sorrow,
Mourning my unequal'd fate,
Like the mournful weeping willow,
Just resemblance of my state.

Cease, then, cease my matchless anguish!
Let soft pity wake thy mind!
Cease, to let me ceaseless languish,
Think, Florella, and be kind!

Let one thought, thy mind o'erspreading,
Gently urge "He has no view——
Nought but love to urge his pleading,"
Think, Florella, think me true!

Then let joys each thought inspiring,
Wake my soul;—sweet visions soar!
Bless real merit's just desiring,
None, sure none, can love thee more.

ATTRACTION *and* REPULSION: A Fable.

REPULSION to Attraction cry'd,
"Why do you draw me thus aside?"
Attraction answer'd, in a crack—
"If I pull this way, you pull back;
Both are endu'd with equal might,
To keep the equilibro right:
Should you, Repulsion, push too hard,
The universe would soon be marr'd;
And I, to quit my destin'd law,
Should soon the world to ruin draw:
Then ne'er to join in friendship chafe,
'Tis opposition keeps us safe."
Thus, in a nation, parties view,
Some *this*, and others *that* pursue;
The quarrel has a good effect,
For if *these* cheat us, *those* detect:
But should they leagues of friendship strike,
Why then—they'd be all rogues alike.

The HERMIT'S ADDRESS *to* YOUTH:

Written in the Gardens of the Vauxhall at Bath, in England.

I.

SAY, gentle youth! that tread'st, untouch'd with care,
Where nature hathe guerdon'd Bathe's gay scene,
Fedde with the songe that daunceth in the aire
'Midst fairest wealth of Flora's magazine;——
Hathe eye or eare yet found thine steppes to blesse,
That gem of life, y-clep'd TRUE HAPPINESSE?

II.

With beautie rests she not,—nor woes to lighte
Her hallowde taper at proud honour's flame;
Nor Circe's cup dothe crowne, nor comes in flighte
Upon th' Icarian wing of babbling fame:
Nor shrine of golde dothe this faire sainte embower;
She glides from heav'n—but not in Danae's shower.

III.

Go blossome, wanton in such joyous aire,
But, ah! eftsoone thy buxome blast is o'er!
When the sleek pate shall grow farre 'bove its haire,
And creeping age shall reape this piteous lore—
To broode o'er follie, and with me confesse
"Earth's flatt'ring dainties prove but sweet distresse."

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, December 1788.

THE Brittons, who were lately so distinguished for their unanimity, are now ready to quarrel among themselves. The nobility will not consent to the burgesses making a part of the *Tiers Etats* in the assembly of their province: in consequence of which the compte de Nantz has sent twelve *burgeois* to Versailles, to petition the king to be admitted in the assembly of their states, and to have a deliberative vote in order to support their rights. The nobility oppose them, and pretend, that since time immemorial they have not been admitted. The *Tiers Etats* look upon that as injustice, and will not suffer it any longer. Each party is so enraged against the other, that every day they are very near coming to blows. The city of Nantz has petitioned government to send troops for their protection.

About 100 years ago, a young man, aged 18, was condemned to the galleys for an hundred years and a day. The man has suffered in full the sentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons, where, claiming an estate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Bertholon, who had thought the purchase very fair and safe, agreed, by the advice of a lawyer, to settle the contentious matter by giving the real proprietor 4500l. sterling. This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman of 50, and is soon to be married.

ENGLAND.

Worcester, Dec. 6, 1788. A curious discovery has been made in prince Arthur's chapel, in the cathedral here, by mr. V. Green. Under a heavy coat of plaister, to hide them from the Oliverian rage, there is a series of Arthur's progenitors, the partizans in the contentions of York and Lancaster, the symbols of whose union are well exemplified in the exrernal decorations of the building. Mr. Green conjectures he has distinguished Hen. VII. and Edw. IV. with their queens. The dean and chapter are to give orders for the mortar to be removed which fills the niches: and when an exact fac-simile drawing is made, it will be open to all antiquarians. This object, curious in its way, will be a valuable addition to mr. Green's work.

London, Dec. 12. A very important discovery has lately been made in agriculture, in which the landed interest of this kingdom is much concerned. It is a discovery of a new grass from the center of the Cherokee country, in North-America, which has actually been found to attain a higher degree of perfection here than in its native soil. This species of grass propagates itself by root and joint, as well as by seed. It forms a thick swarth, is always in a verdant state, and, either in the way of pasture or meadow, promises to exceed every kind of grass hitherto known. Cattle of all kinds are remarkably fond of it, and from its sweetness it fattens much faster than the grasses of our pastures. It has the property of growing in extreme heat as well as extreme cold. Two quarts of seed sow an acre. It should be sown in the month of March or April, and may be transplanted into several acres at any time of the year, at the distance of nine inches one plant from another; after which it must be cleaned, when it will be found to require no more attendance than other pastures. It agrees with most soils, but prefers loam. In the language of botanists, this grass unites the two *genera* of *Cornucopiæ* and *Alopecurus*, it having an univalvular corolla, and being without the *involucrum* of the one, and the beard, or *arista* of the other; but agreeing in other respects equally with both.

COMMON PLEAS.

The following point of law was lately decided, of the utmost importance to auctioneers: One Millington had bought goods by auction, the property of mr. Crown. Having the next day driven away his purchase, he tendered, as part payment, a receipt for money due to him by mr. Crown, which was refused by the auctioneer, who also in an action recovered the whole of the debt. This action was to set aside that verdict, upon the plea that the auctionier had no interest in the property sold, and therefore, not being a principal, he could not object to the mode of payment. Lord Loughborough totally differed from this doctrine, and therefore confirmed the former verdict.

David Hartley, esq. has lately made another experiment for securing buildings against fire, or rather saving them from total destruction: his former exhibitions were intended to shew the necessity of a new construction for buildings to be erected *in future*, by double lathing them, &c. The present experiment was to prove the practicability of confining, in houses *already built*, the ravages of fire to a single apartment; and this he proves may be done by underlaying the floors, &c. with sheets of very thin copper. On this occasion the expedient answered the design in the most effectual manner. It not only repelled the flame in the first instance, but in every experiment opposed its progress, by preventing the passage of the air through the interstices of the flooring. The stairs were repeatedly set on fire at the different landing places, large quantities of combustibles were placed in a closet and on the floors, and the flames issued with uncommon violence through the windows; yet the fire spread at no time beyond the spot where it was first kindled, and several persons remained in the upper floor without receiving any injury, except that of singeing their eye-brows, by peeping too incautiously out of the window. It is computed that the expence of this mode would not exceed that of insuring a house at the fire-office for three years.

Electricity.

A lad in perfect health fell from a two-pair of stairs window into an area, and was thought to be killed. No mark of violence, however, appeared on the body, and, therefore, he was carried to a surgeon in the neighbourhood. After various means were tried, the lad was declared to be dead, and sent home: but a gentleman, who wished to try the effects of electricity, communicating to the body four small shocks, evident signs of life appeared; and by repeating the shocks the lad was perfectly recovered, and able, in two hours time, to walk about the house.——Q. whether electrical experiments on persons drowned, and supposed to be dead, might not be attended with salutary effects? No harm could arise from the experiment.

The prince of Wales is appointed *sole regent*, and mr. Pitt has, in consequence, resigned to make room for mr Fox. [*Letters received at New-York and Baltimore.*]

SCOTLAND.

Notice to Mariners!

Edinburgh, Nov. 4. Two light-houses, with lamps and reflectors, are now erected on the Northern coast; one of them on Kinnaird-Castle, at Kinnaird's-Head, near Frasersburgh, on the east coast of Scotland, lat. 57. 42. long. 1. 20. W. of London, Cairnbulg from the light-house bearing S.E. and Troup-point W. N. W. The lanthorn is 120 feet above the sea, at high water; will be seen from S. E. from W. N. W. and the intermediate points of the compass on the North of these two points, and has been lighted since the first of December last.—The other on the Mull of Cantyre, immediately above the rocks, known by the name of the Merchants, lat. 55 22. long. 5. 42. W. of London. The sound of Isla from the light-house bearing by the compass N. by E. and distant 27 miles; the south end of Isla N. N. W. distant 25 miles; the north end of Rathlin-Island N. W. by W. half W. the Maiden Rocks S. by W. half W. distant 14 miles; and Copland-Light S. by W. half W. distant 31 miles. The lanthorn is 215 feet above the sea, at high water, and will be seen from N. N. E. one fourth W. and intermediate points of the compass N. of these two points — The lanthorn will be lighted every night after the first of November.

Henry Cunningham, gardener to James Haig, esq of Bemerfyde, took up a potatoe-plant in the garden there, at the root of which were 440 potatoes; 45 of them, we are informed, were as large as two-penny loaves, 18 as large as penny loaves, and almost all the other good sizeable potatoes.

ITALY.

Venice, Oct. 21. Yesterday, at half after ten at night, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Tolmezzo, a village in this republic: 40 houses were destroyed, and this morning 32 bodies were found under the ruins.

POLAND.

The following is the state of the Polish army:

National cavalry	6180
Light infantry	8240
Cossacks	8240
Artillery	2000
Guards	2796
Infantry	40,650
	67,796
To be added conformably to the resolution of the diet	33,601
General staff	18
Total	101,415 men

The expence of maintaining which will amount to thirty-five millions of Polish gilders. [*Vienna Gazette.*]

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 25. The court of Denmark has answered the king of Prussia's declaration, which was sanctioned by the cabinet of St. James's; the following is the purport of the answer:

"His Danish majesty never wished to attack Sweden, nor to declare himself an enemy to the king of Sweden: he gave notice of this at the moment he took up arms, but at the same time that he had reasons to dread a rupture with his neighbours, his connections with Russia and the respect which every sovereign owes to his engagements, would not permit him to refuse the assistance which by treaties had been stipulated. According to these principles of action, his majesty not only agreed to the armistice concluded between his generals and the Swedish commanders, but it is his wish that it may be prolonged to the first of May; and he has agreed to the dispositions made by the prince of Hesse for marching his troops to quarters in Norway during the term of the armistice. It will not be on his majesty's part that any obstacles to peace will be found. His majesty rests entirely on the promises of the courts of London and Berlin, and leaves them to devise the means for quenching the flame that threatens to blaze through the north of Europe."

In consequence of this declaration from his Danish majesty, all preparations for war have been suspended. The regiments under marching orders, or who were on their march, have received orders to return to their quarters. The Danish troops have evacuated Sweden and there is every reason to believe that there will be peace, at least between Sweden and Denmark.

UNITED STATES.

WAR-OFFICE, *Feb.* 15, 1789.

PUBLIC information is given to all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in pursuance of the several resolves of congress, or to their assigns or legal representatives, that warrants for their respective proportions will be issued at this office after the first day of April next.

In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it may be necessary to state, that the following descriptions of officers and soldiers, only, are entitled to lands from the United States.

First. Commissioned officers who served until the end of the war.

Second. Commissioned officers deranged by virtue of the several resolves of congress.

Third. The legal representatives of all commissioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical staff designated by the resolve of Congress of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commissioned officers and privates who inlisted for and continued in the service to the end of the late war.

Sixth. The legal representatives of all non-commissioned officers and privates, inlisted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties justly entitled to the warrants being defrauded, the following regulations will be observed:

First. In the case of personal applications from non-commissioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical persons whose rights they claim, by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In case of assignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidences of their respective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be issued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any assignee, or legal representative, but in consequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be satisfied in any of the following districts within the Western Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congress for that purpose, to wit,

First. One million of acres, bounded on the east by the seventh range of townships; south by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north as far as the ranges of townships; and westward so far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio; thence up the Missisippi to the river Au Vase; thence up the same until it meets a west line from the mouth of the Little Wabash; thence eastward with the same line to the Great Wabash; thence down the same to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is supposed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the

secretary at war out of the four first range of townships surveyed, amounting to about ninety-seven thousand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchases made by several companies, not exceeding one seventh part of said purchases.

H. KNOX.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Federal Senators chosen, viz. John Langdon and Paine Wingate, esquires.

The electors for this state of a president and vice-president of the United States have voted unanimously for general Washington and John Adams, esquire.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Feb. 10. On Tuesday last the general court was prorogued to meet again on the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in May.

Federal Senators chosen, viz. Caleb Strong and Tristram Dalton, esquires.

CONNECTICUT.

Litchfield, Feb. 16. The following oath is directed by a late act of the legislature to be taken by its members, and by every executive and judicial officer within this state, viz. "You swear, by the name of the everlasting God [or affirm] that you will support the constitution agreed upon by the convention of the United States, and ratified by the convention of this state. So help you God."

The legislature have also passed a law, reciting, that "whereas the state of Rhode-Island, at their sessions in March 1787, passed an act excluding the citizens of this state from the benefit of the laws of the state of Rhode-island, relative to the tender of paper money;" and therefore enacting, "that no citizen or inhabitant of the state of Rhode-Island, shall be admitted to sue or prosecute any citizen or inhabitant of this state before any court of justice in this state, for the recovery of any debt or demand whatsoever, during the time that the said state of Rhode-Island shall continue their law excluding the citizens of this state from the benefit of their said law."

Federal Senators chosen, viz. W. S. Johnson and Oliver Elsworth, esquires.

NEW-YORK.

From a statement of the debt of this state, on the first of January, 1789, it appears, that claims of this state upon the United States amount to £.1,151.458-17-4; and that the state is indebted £.1,163.599-8-0 —leaving a balance against the state of £ 12,140-12-1; but from the number of evidences of the debts which have been burnt and otherwise destroyed during the late war, particularly of the bills of credit commonly called the new emission, it is probable that the amount of continental certificates in the treasury is amply sufficient to redeem the whole of the state debt now in circulation, if there were no other funds for its redemption.

By accounts rendered by the treasurer to the legislature, it appears, that the receipts into the treasury from Dec. 31, 1787, to Dec. 31, 1788, with the balance then in the treasury, amounted to £.318.386-15-2: that the expenditures in that time amounted to £.295.101-2-4: balance in the treasury, 23,285-12-10.

The receipts into the treasury, from the collector of the port of New-York, were £ 70,098-8-4. Among the articles of expenditures, is £ 275-10 to the commissioners for running the Massachusetts line; for bounties on hemp, £.161-12; and for executing general Montgomery's monument, £.232-9.

A treaty has lately been held by the governor and commissioners of this state with the Oneida tribe of Indians, by which the latter have ceded a considerable extent of country, in consideration of 2500 dollars specie, 2000 dollars in goods, and 1000 dollars in provisions, to be paid on execution of the deeds; and also the sum of 600 dollars yearly for ever.

Albany, March 3. The legislature adjourned to meet here again on the first tuesday in January. No *federal senators* have been appointed.

Vermont.

Bennington, Feb. 23. It is expected that Vermont will shortly be received into the confederation, as a bill is now before the legislature of New-York to authorise congress to accede to the independence of the people inhabiting this territory.

NEW-JERSEY.

Federal Senators chosen, viz. William Patterson, and Jonathan Elmer, esquires.

Federal Representatives, viz. James Schureman, Lambert Cadwallader, Elias Boudinot and T. Sinnickson, esquires.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Federal Senators chosen, viz. William Maclay and Robert Morris, esquires.

Philadelphia, March 24. The legislature now sitting have resolved, "That the members of the senate and house of representatives of the United States from this state, be authorized to make a respectful offer to congress of the use of any or all of the buildings in Philadelphia, the property of the state, and of the building lately erected on the state-house square, belonging to the city and county of Philadelphia; in

case congress should at any time incline to make choice of that city for the temporary residence of the federal government."

The following is a statement of the number of books belonging to the *Philadelphia Library Company*, and which is annually increasing, for the accommodation of the public, viz. Works in folio 512, in quarto 562, in octavo 1,770, in duodecimo 1004: total works 3,848 contained in 7,350 volumes. Besides the foregoing there are, or ought to be, in the *Loganian Library* (which is also appropriated to public use) about 5000 volumes in various languages, chiefly in Hebrew, Greek and Latin; the remainder are in German, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian.

Among the acts of the present session of the assembly is a law for incorporating the city of Philadelphia; another restoring the college to its ancient rights; another permitting theatrical entertainments; and another to prevent the granting of special courts on the application of plaintiffs. The assembly have resolved, "That, in their opinion, alterations and amendments of the constitution of this state are immediately necessary."

March 14. The board of managers of the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures, having last year offered a premium of a plate of gold, value 50 dollars, to the person who should discover and produce to the society the greatest variety of specimens, with certificates of the greatest quantity of painters' colours, drawn from the fossils and earths of the United States, have lately adjudged it to mr. Sylvanus Bishop of the city of New-Haven in Connecticut.

DELAWARE.

Federal Senators chosen, viz. George Read and Richard Bassett, esquires.

MARYLAND.

Federal Senators chosen, viz. John Henry and Charles Carroll, esquires.

VIRGINIA.

Federal Senators chosen, viz Richard H. Lee and William Grayson, esquires.

Kentucky.

A convention of this district assembled at Danville on the 3d of November last, and sat till the 10th, when they adjourned to meet again on the first monday in August. The proposed separation of Kentucky from Virginia, and its independence as a fourteenth state, and the free navigation of the Missisippi, formed the leading objects of this convention. In order to obtain which two addresses were prepared and directed to be dispatched—one to the legislature of Virginia, and the other to congress; and they have since been presented accordingly.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Sevier, the titular governor of the state of Franklin, as it is called, defeated on the 10th January, a large body of Creek and Cherokee Indians. The action happened near Flint-Creek. The Indians left 145 dead on the field. Sevier lost only five killed, and sixteen wounded; among the latter is general M'Carter.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Charleston, Feb. 4. The seven electors of a president and vice-president for the United States, met and voted as follows: for general Washington, 7 votes—John Rutledge, esq. 5—John Hancock, esq 2.

Feb. 10. By a return lately made to the legislature, the militia of this state amount to 20 900 men, including officers.

Federal Senators chosen, viz. Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard, esquires.

Federal Representatives, viz. Gen. Sumpter, judge Burke, doct. Tucker, Daniel Huger and Wm. Smith, esquires.

GEORGIA.

Federal Representatives chosen, viz. Gen. James Jackson; Abraham Baldwin, esq. gen. George Matthews.

Augusta, Feb. 4. The electors of a president and vice-president of the United States, gave a unanimous vote for general Washington.

The same day the general assembly ended their session, having previously appointed, by resolve, the first monday in April next for the voters throughout the state to meet, for the purpose of chusing for each county three persons to meet on the first monday in May; who are to consider the alterations made in the state constitution by the convention of November last, and adopt and ratify the same if they think proper.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

Marietta, Jan. 24. The governor has issued a proclamation of this date, announcing a treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Fort-Harmar the 9th instant, between the United States and the Six Nations, the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippawa, Ottowas, Peotowatamie and Sac nations of Indians.

*** *The* MARRIAGES *and* DEATHS *are unavoidably postponed till next month.*

ERRATUM.

P. 156, l. 22, *for* 38° 47′ *read* 39° 47′.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

For *April*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at vi. A.M.		ii. P.M.		X. P.M.		PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
	D.	1/60	D.	1/60	D.	1/60		
1	59		71	30	67	30	W by N	Clear.
2	54	45	64	45	60	30	NW—E	Idem.
3	61	10	69		66		S	Idem.
4	65		67	45	67	30	N by W	Cloudy.
5	65	30	69	30	66	30	N by E—E	Clear, cloudy.
6	67		72		66	30	S—SW	Cloudy, clear, thunder lightning & rain.
7	58		67	30	63	30	NW	Clear.
8	56	30	68	30	64	45	NW	Idem.
9	63		75		67		S	Clear, cloudy, thunder, lightning & rain.
10	55	45	57	30	56	10	W	Cloudy, clear, thunder, lightning & rain.
11	54		60	10	53		W by N—NW	Cloudy.
12	50		58	40	59		W	Clear, cloudy, clear.
13	53		65		63	45	NW	Clear.
14	62	30	71		67		W by S—W	Idem.
15	65		73	30	65	30	SW	Idem. rain.
16	66	30	72	30	68	30	SSW	Cloudy, rain. clear. cloudy, thunder,
17	59	45	69	30	65	30	E by S	Clear. (lightning and rain, clear, &c.
18	63		73		68	30	SW by S.	Rain, clear.
19	66		73		69	30	S	Cloudy, clear.
20	68		75		72		SW—S	Clear, cloudy.
21	69		85		78	30	N by W	Clear.
22	72		86	10	69		NE	Idem,
23	69	45	79		72		SW—H. winds.	Cloudy, clear.
24	69	30	76	30	71	30	S by W—SW	Clear,
25	66	30	76	45	72	10	SW	Idem.
26	68		75		72		S	Cloudy, clear, cloudy.
27	67	45	73		63	30	W by N	Cloudy, clear.
28	59		70	30	65	30	WNW	Clear,
29	65	10	77		71		W by N	Idem.
30	67	30	79		70	30	W	Idem.

BSERVATIONS**

IA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *April*, 1789.

HYGROMETER. of De Luc. Mean degree. Deg.		SCHUYLKILL. Height of Schuylkill. English feet. Ft.	In.	¼	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest	WEATHER. Temperature of every day.	Days of the month
67						1				Cold, rainy, over-cast, windy.	1
47	2									Fair, windy, serene.	2
52										Fair, cloudy.	3
39	1									Fair, serene, windy,	4
42	3									Fair frost, windy.	5
63	3					1	1			Over-cast, rain storm.	6
41	1									Cold, overcast and serene.	7
45										Cold, clear, fair, windy.	8
75						1				Over-cast, rainy, variable.	9
1 48						1			1	Rain, tempest.	10
1 59	3									Fair, cloudy.	11
1 65										Fair, cloudy.	12
1 58										Very fair, clear.	13
1 43										Over-cast, hot.	14
1 40	3									Over-cast, hot, windy.	15
1 44										Foggy, overcast, fair.	16
1 44	1									Fair, windy, cloudy.	17
1 60	2									Very fair, clear, cold.	18
1 59	3									Fair, overcast.	19
2 63	2									Fair, moist.	20
2 73						1				Rainy.	21
2 74	1									Very fair, serene, windy.	22
2 50	1									Fair, overcast, rain, storm.	23
2 73	3					1	1			Overcast, moist, cloudy.	24
2 45	3									Very fair, clear.	25
2 38										Fair, windy, cold, overcrst,	26
2 55						1				Rainy, fair, windy	27
2 52	2									Cold, overcast, unfavourable weather.	28
2 61										Fair, cloudy.	29
345	2									Cold, fair, cloudy.	30
h greatest degree of moisture 90										TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH. *Very cold, rainy and unfavourable for every thing.*	RESULT.
l least deg. moisture 28	2									PREVAILING SICKNESS. *No prevailing sickness in this neighbourhood; but great mortality among the children at Philadelphia occasioned by the measles.*	
ariation 61	2										
an degree 54	1					7	2		1	*The produce of the earth much retarded; no peaches---and many kind of fruit trees blasted.*	

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Recipe, 256

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PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 Miles NNW. from PHILADELPHIA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *April*, 1789.

Day of the month.	THERMOMETER of FAHRENHEIT. Mean degree. Deg. 1/10 *0	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR. Degrés Moyens. Deg. 1/10 *0	BAROMET. Phosphoric Mean and Corr. height. + English foot. In. 1/12 1/10	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. In. 1/12 1/10	UDOMETER. EVAPORATION of every day: French foot. In 1/12 1/10	ANEMOMETER. PREVAILING WIND of every day.	HYGROMETER. of De Luc. Mean degree. Deg. 1/4	SCHUYLKILL. Height of Schuylkill. English foot. Ft. In. 1/4	DAYS of rain.	DAYS of thunder.	DAYS of snow.	DAYS of tempest	WEATHER. TEMPERATURE OF EVERY DAY.	Day of the month.
1	46 2	6 5	29 5 12	3 13		W	67			1			Cold, rainy, over-cast, windy.	1
2	49	6 2	29 10 7			W	47 2						Fair, windy, serene.	2
3	51 8	8 8	29 8 12			W Variable.	52						Fair, cloudy.	3
4	57 9	11 5	29 8 4			N W	39 1						Fair, serene, windy,	4
5	45 1	5 8	29 11 3			W	42 3						Fair frost, windy.	5
6	44 5	5 5	29 6 3	1 4 7		S E	63 3			1	1		Over-cast, rain storm.	6
7	42 1	4 5	29 6 13			W N W	41 1						Cold, overcast and serene.	7
8	41 2	4 1	29 10 13			W N W	45						Cold, clear, fair, windy.	8
9	54 5	10	29 6 6	2 3		W Variable	75			1			Over-cast, rainy, variable.	9
10	38 3	2 6	29 5 1	7 6		E S E Vari.	48			1		1	Rain, tempest.	10
11	43 3	5	29 9 8			W	59 3						Fair, cloudy.	11
12	41	4	29 2 10			W	65						Fair, cloudy.	12
13	39 9	3 5	29 10 4			W N W	58						Very fair, clear.	13
14	66 7	15 4	29 4 12			S. W.	43						Over-cast, hot.	14
15	66 2	15 2	29 4 11			W. Vari.	40 3						Over-cast, hot, windy.	15
16	46	6 2	29 11			N	44						Foggy, overcast, fair.	16
17	44 9	5 7	29 11 1			N Vari.	44 1						Fair, windy, cloudy.	17
18	48 8	7 5	30 6			N. S W vari.	60 2						Very fair, clear, cold.	18
19	57 2	11 2	29 9 4			S W	59 3						Fair, overcast.	19
20	64 7	14 5	29 8 10			S W	63 2						Fair, moist.	20
21	45 5	6	29 6 4	3		N N E. W N W	73			1			Rainy.	21
22	49	7 6	29 9 6			N W. S W	74 1						Very fair, serene, windy.	22
23	55 2	10 3	29 8 13	6 10		S W	50 1						Fair, overcast, rain, storm.	23
24	49 5	7 5	29 1 4			Variable	73 3			1	1		Overcast, moist, cloudy.	24
25	51 3	8 6	29 6 10			N W	45 3						Very fair, clear.	25
26	44	5 3	29 7 8			N W	88						Fair, windy, cold, overcrst,	26
27	47 3	6 8	29 4 8	1 7		N N E. W N W	55			1			Rainy, fair, windy [ther.	27
28	48 8	7 5	29 5 2			W	52 2						Cold, overcast, unfavourable wea-	28
29	47 7	7	29 7 6			W	61						Fair, cloudy.	29
30	52 2	9	29 8 1			W	45 2						Cold, fair, cloudy.	30
RESULT.	5th greatest deg of cold. 31 1 — 20th greatest deg. of heat. 77 — Variation. 45 9 — Temperature. 49	Le 5 deg. du plus. grandfroid 4 — Le 20 plus G. D. de chaud. 20 — Variation. 20 4 — Temperature. 7 6	the 18. greatest elevation *cor.* 30 1 8 — the 24 least elevation *correct.* 29 1 4 — Variation. 1 0 4 — Mean elevation. 29 7 7	Total of the fall of WATER. 3 4 14	Total of the evaporated WATER.	PREVAILING WIND OF THE MONTH. W — *Variable.*	9th greatest degree of moisture 90 — 4th least deg. moisture 28 2 — variation 61 2 — mean degree 54 1		7	2		1	TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH. *Very cold, rainy and unfavourable for every thing.* — PREVAILING SICKNESS. *No prevailing sickness in this neighbourhood; but great mortality among the children at Philadelphia occasioned by the measles.* — *The produce of the earth much retarded; no peaches---and many kind of fruit trees blasted.*	RESULT.

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PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 1st day of May, 1789, entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for April, 1789" agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly.

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
April, 30 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton, 45*l*
Brandy, common, 4*s* 3*d* 4*s*
Bread, per cwt. 13*s* 6*d* 35*s*

Beer.
- *American*, in bottles, per dozen, 8*s* 4*d*
- *Ditto*, per bbl. 30*s*

Boards.
- *Oak*, per m. feet, 67*s* 6*d* 85*s*
- *Merchantable pine*, 60*s* 70*s*
- *Sap*, 40*s* 42*s* 6*d*
- *Cedar*, 55*s* 65*s*

Chocolate, per lb. 1*s* 3*d*

Flour.
- *Superfine*, per bbl. 37*s* 6*d*
- *Common*, 32*s* 6*d*
- *Bur middl.* best, 28*s*
- *Middlings*, 24*s* 6*d*
- *Ship Stuff*, per cwt. 8*s* 10*s*

Flax per lb. 6*d* 7*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel, 3*s* 9*d* 4*s*
Ginseng, 3*s* 3*s* 4*d*
Gin, Holland, per gallon, 4*s* 6*d*
Ditto, per case, 30*s*

Grain.
- *Wheat*, per bushel, 7*s* 3*d*
- *Rye*, 4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
- *Oats*, 1*s* 6*d*
- *Indian Corn*, 2*s* 3*d* 2*s* 4*d*
- *Barley*, 4*s* 6*d*
- best shelled, 20*s*
- *Buckwheat*, 2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*

Hams, per lb. 6*d*
Hogs-lard, 6*d* 7½*d*
Honey, 4*d* 5*d*
Hemp, 5*d* 6*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m. 5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb. 6½*d* 7*d*
Indigo, French, per lb. 7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
Carolina, 4*s* 6*s* 6*d*

Iron.
- *Castings*, per ton, 22*l* 30*l*
- *Bar*, 25*l* 26*l*
- *Pig*, 7*l* 15*s* 8*l*
- *Sheet*, 60*l* 65*l*
- *Nail rods*, 33*l*

Meal, Indian, per bbl. 16*s* 17*s*
Molasses, per gallon, 21 2½*d*
Nails, 10, 12, *and* 20*d*. 8½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per dozen, 30*s*
Porter, American, 9*s*

Pork.
- *Burlington*, 60*s* 62*s* 6*d*
- *Lower county*, 55*s* 57*s* 6*d*
- *Carolina*, 55*s* 57*s* 6*d*

Pease 6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt. 21*s* 6*d*

Rum.
- *Jamaica*, per gall. 4*s* 6*d*
- *Antigua*, 4*s*
- *Windward*, 3*s* 9*d*
- *Barbadoes*, 3*s* 4*d*
- *Country*, 2*s* 4*d*
- *Taffia*, 2*s* 4*d*

Steel.
- *German*, per cwt. 60*s* 70*s*
- *English, blistered*, 82*s* 6*d*
- *American*, 40*s* 50*s*
- *Crowley's*, per fag. 4*l* 10*s*

Snake root, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common, 4*d* 6*d*
Castile, 10*d* 12*d*
Starch, 4*d* 6*d*

Sugar.
- *Lump*, per lb. 13½*d*
- *Loaf, single refined*, 14½*d*
- *Ditto, double ditto*, 20*d*
- *Havannah, white*, 9½*d*
- *Ditto, brown*, 6*d* 8*d*

Muscovado, per cwt. 55*s* 70*s*

Salt.
- *Allum*, per bushel, 2*s* 3 2*s* 6
- *Liverpool*, 15*d* 19*d*
- *Cadiz*, 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
- *Lisbon*, 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*

Tar.
- *N. Jersey*, 24 gall. 7*s* 9*s*
- *Carolina* 33 gall. 12*s* 6*d*
- *Turpentine*, 12*s* 15*s*

Tobacco, 100lb.
- *J.R. new, best*, 35*s* 42*s* 6*d*
- *Inferior*, 28*s* 35*s*
- *Old*, 45*s* 50*s*
- *Rappahannock*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Coloured Mar.* 40*s* 60*s*
- *Dark*, 28*s* 32*s* 6*d*
- *Long leaf*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Eastern Shore*, 18*s* 30*s*
- *Carolina, new*, 28*s* 30*s*
- *Old*, 35*s*

Tea.
- *Hyson*, per lb. 14*s* 6*d* 15*s*
- *Souchong*, 6*s* 6*d* 10*s*
- *Congo*, 3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*
- *Bohea*, 1*s* 9*d* 1*s* 10½*d*

Wine.
- *Mad.* per pipe, 40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
- *Lisbon*, 40*l*
- *Teneriffe*, 22*l* 10*s* 24*l*
- *Fayal*, per gal. 3*s* 1*d* 3*s* 3*d*
- *Port*, per pipe, 39*l* 40*l*
- *Ditto*, per gal. 5*s* 10*d* 8*s* 4*d*
- *Ditto*, per doz. bot. 30*s*
- *Claret*, 30*s* 45*s*
- *Sherry*, per gal. 6*s* 9*d* 12*s*
- *Malaga*, 4*s* 3*d*

Wax, bees, per lb. 2*s*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, April 30, 1789.

New-loan certificates, accord. to int. due,	6*s* 6*s* 8*d*	*Continental certificates, indented to* 1787,	4*s* 8*d*
Depreciation funded,		*Indents or Facilities*,	3*s* 3*s* 4*d*
Ditto, unfunded,	5*s* 6*s* 6*d*	*Paper money*,	120 *for* 100
Land-office certificates, on pr. and int.	4*s* 6*d*	*Jersey money*,	£.150 *for* 100
State money of 1781,	£.150 *for* 100		

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days*,	70	*Amsterdam*,	60 *days*, per guilder,	3*s*
Ditto,	60 *days*,	72½		30 *days*,	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days*,	74	*France*,	60 *days*, per 5 livres	7*s* 3*d*
				30 *days*,	7*s* 4*d*

To CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, forwarded by a friend in Massachusetts, shall have a place as soon as the drawing comes to hand, and can be engraved.

The nine stanzas by *Corydon*—an *Ode to Spring*, by *Philemon*—with some smaller pieces in verse, are too incorrect for publication: the writers will therefore excuse our omitting them. The few pages we allot to poetry, and the numerous favours we receive in that way, afford us a choice of selection, which deference to the judgment of our readers will oblige us to make.

The Smile, or Frown sufficient, is reserved for a future number.

As the *Address* alluded to by the gentleman who writes from Byberry, has already and recently appeared in the news-papers of Philadelphia, &c. we cannot, with propriety, comply with his request.

The lady in Montgomery county, who lately honoured the editor with a *letter*, enclosing various poetic pieces, may rely upon our attention. The *Litchfield Willow* has not been handed down to the present editor: but if the authoress will favour him with a fair copy, it shall certainly appear, if approved.

To oblige a correspondent, we shall insert his *Rebus* next month; though the rebus is a species of composition we mean not to invite.

We acknowledge the receipt of several poetic pieces, viz. *Lines addressed to a Fire-Screen—An addition to "Water parted from the Sea"—How happy the Lounger*, &c. and the question in verse, propounded by *A. B. C.*

As to the correspondent who writes from New-York, and recommends to our notice, among other *bright* thoughts, a certain sign-post in Fourth-street, we can only observe, that it would probably be trespassing on his own *exalted* genius to copy and publish it. We would not interfere so far with the undoubted pretensions of this wiseacre.

☞ The *Paysaic Falls* will be *described* in the next number; to which, on binding up the magazines, the engraving now given may be attached.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1789.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR IN AMERICA.

CHAP. II.

[Continued from p. 152.]

A PART of the revenue of the town of Glasgow had been sequestered until satisfaction was made for the pulling down mr. Campbell's house. The examples were strong and in point, for such punishments. The case of Boston was far worse : it was not a single act of violence ; it was a series of seditious practices of every kind, and carried on for several years.

He was, therefore, of opinion, that the town of Boston should be punished, not merely by obliging her to pay for the injury which, by not endeavouring to prevent or punish, she has, in fact, encouraged : security ought to be taken, that trade in future may be safely carried on, property protected, laws obeyed, and duties regularly paid. Hence it would be proper to take away from Boston the privilege of a port, until the king should be satisfied in these particulars, and publicly declare in council, on a proper certificate of the good behaviour of the town, that he was so satisfied. Until this should happen, the custom-house officers, who were now not safe in Boston —or safe no longer than while they neglected their duty—ought to be removed to Salem, where

they might exercise their functions.

By this proposition, Boston would suffer less than her delinquencies justified: she was only to be virtually removed 17 miles from the sea; and the duration of her punishment was entirely in her own power: for when she should discharge the debt which her violence had incurred to the East-India company, and give full assurances of obedience, in future, to the laws of trade and revenue, there was no doubt but that his majesty, to whom he proposed to leave that power, would again open the port, and exercise that mercy which was agreeable to his royal disposition. This was a crisis, he said, which demanded vigour: now was the time to be firm, to put Americans at defiance, and produce in them a conviction that government will be obeyed. The measure in view, said he, will not require a military power to enforce it; four or five frigates will be sufficient: but if otherwise, he would not scruple to use a military force which might act with effect and without bloodshed. The other colonies could not be offended at a punishment so justly inflicted on a disobedient sister: they would leave her to herself. But if, contrary to his opinion, they do combine in opposition to the parent state, the consequences of rebellion must fall upon themselves.

Upon this mistaken ground, *March* 14, leave was given to 1774. bring in a bill "for "the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection "of the customs, from the town of "Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America; "and to discontinue the landing "and discharging, lading and shipping of goods, wares and merchandize at the said town of "Boston, or within the harbour "thereof."

This bill, so well known afterwards by the name of the Boston port-bill, was pushed on with such vigour, and dispatch, that it did not remain long with the commons. Those who opposed it predicted the most fatal consequences: they lamented the spirit which led to such violent measures, as proceeding from the mischiefs produced by injudicious councils; one seeming to render the other necessary: they declared they would enter but little into debate, which they saw would be so fruitless; and only spoke to clear themselves from having any share in such fatal proceedings.

Opposition seemed to collect itself in the progress of the bill. Mr. Bollan, the agent of the council of Massachusetts-Bay, presented a second petition, to be heard for the said council, and in behalf of himself and others, inhabitants in the town of Boston: but the house would not receive it. Warm debates ensued, in which the majority insisted, that the agent for the council was not the agent for the corporation; and no agent could be received from a body corporate, unless he were appointed by all the necessary constituent parts of that body: besides, the council was fluctuating, and the body by which he was appointed could not be then actually existing.

Such objections strongly marked the temper of the house, and argued great inconsistency in the conduct of the commons, who, but a few days before, had received a petition from this very man in this very character. And

it is very remarkable, that the lords were at that time actually hearing at their bar the same gentleman, on his petition, as a person duly qualified.

On the third reading of this bill, another petition, very ably drawn, was presented by the lord mayor of London, in the name of several natives of North-America, then resident in that metropolis. They stated, that the proceedings were repugnant to every principle of law and justice, and under such a precedent, no man in America could enjoy a moment's security; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accusation against the people of America, supported by persons notoriously at enmity with them—the accused unacquainted with the charge, and, from the nature of their situation, utterly incapable of answering and defending themselves—every fence against false accusation will be pulled down. They asserted, that law is executed with as much impartiality in America, as in any part of the British dominions; and appealed to facts in proof of it. That in the present case the interposition of parliamentary power was full of danger, and without precedent. The persons committing the injury were unknown. If discovered, the law ought first to be tried: if unknown, what rule of justice can punish the town for a civil injury committed by persons not known to belong to them? That the instances of the cities of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, were wholly dissimilar. All those towns were regularly heard in their own defence. Their magistrates were of their own choosing (which is not the case of Boston) and, therefore, they were more equitably responsible. But in Boston, the king's governor has the power, and had been advised by the council to exert it: if it had been neglected, he alone is answerable. They ended by strongly insisting on the injustice of the act, and its tendency to alienate the affections of America from Great-Britain; and that the attachment of the former cannot long survive the justice of the latter.

This petition was received; but as no hearing was desired, no particular proceeding was had upon it. Long and vehement debates now ensued, on the subject of the bill; which at length, on the 25th of March, passed the house, without a division; and being carried up to the lords, they likewise passed it without dividing, after very warm debates: it received the royal assent on the 31st of March.

CHAP. III.

Motion made in the British house of commons for a repeal of the tea duty, and rejected—Bill for the better regulating the government of Massachusetts-Bay—Debates thereon—Petitions against it: rejected by the house—The bill passed: carried to the lords: passes there—Bill before the commons for the impartial administration of justice in Massachusetts-Bay—Debates thereon—It passes both houses of parliament—Bill for the government of Quebec brought into the house of lords, and passed: sent to the commons; is debated and passed, but with great amendments—Speech from the Throne.

SOME of those members of the British parliament, who had voted for the bill to shut up the port of Boston, were nevertheless of opinion, that something of a conciliatory and redressing nature

should attend this measure of severity, and which might give the greater efficacy to it: that parliament, while they resented the outrages of the American populace, ought not to be too willing to irritate the sober part of the colonies: that if the colonists had satisfaction in the matter of taxes, the better sort among them would become instrumental in keeping the inferior and more turbulent in order; and that this sacrifice to peace would be attended with no considerable expense, the taxes being of very little value to Great-Britain, yet a heavy burthen on the minds of the Americans, who considered impositions which they had no share in granting, rather as badges of slavery than contributions to government. A motion was accordingly made in the house of commons, preparatory to a repeal of the tea duty imposed in 1767, now become the source of the present troubles. Many arguments were used to enforce the necessity of a repeal, as the only probable means of restoring tranquillity in America, and obedience to Britain: but they were opposed by the majority, who, at this time, affected too high a tone to hearken to conciliatory measures. There could be no doubt, they said, if parliament persisted in the measures begun, of succeeding; or, to adopt the expression used, "of becoming *victorious*;" and this victory could only be obtained by a firm, consistent, just, and manly conduct.

Hence a negative was put on this motion—which had been often proposed in former sessions of parliament. At this time the number in its favour was smaller than usual. The disposition to carry things to extremities with America, was become very general.

The Boston port-bill formed only one part of the coercive plan proposed by the British ministry, as the effectual mode to ensure obedience: others of a deeper and more extensive nature were behind, and appeared in due time. Soon after the rejection of this motion, a bill was brought in "for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay." The purpose of this bill was to alter the constitution of that province, as it stood upon the charter of king William; to take the whole executive power out of the hands of the democratic part; and to vest the nomination of counsellors, judges, and magistrates of all kinds (including sheriffs) in the crown, and, in some cases, in the king's governour—all to be removable at the pleasure of the crown.

In support of this bill, the minister who brought it in alledged, that the disorders in Massachusetts not only distracted that province within itself, but set an ill example to all the colonies. An executive power was wanting in the country. The force of the civil power consists in the *posse comitatus*; but the posse are the very people who commit the riots. That there was a total defect in the constitutional power throughout. If the democratic part shew a contempt of the laws, how is the governour to enforce them? Magistrates he cannot appoint; he cannot give an order without seven of the council assenting: and let the military be never so numerous and active, they cannot move in support of the civil magistracy, when

no civil magistrate will call upon them for support. It therefore become absolutely necessary to alter the whole frame of the Massachusetts government, so far as related to the executive and judicial powers. The juries were also imperfectly chosen: some immediate remedy must be adopted: therefore, he proposed the present bill.

The opposition to this bill was much more active and united than that on the Boston port-act. The minority alledged, that this carried the principle of injustice much further: that to take away the civil constitution of a whole people, secured by a charter, the validity of which was not so much as questioned at law, upon mere loose allegations of delinquencies and defects, was a proceeding of a most arbitrary and dangerous nature. They said this was worse than the proceedings against the American and English corporations, in the reigns of king Charles and king James II. which were, however, thought the worst acts of those arbitrary reigns. There the change was regularly made; the colonies and corporations were called to answer; time was given; and the rules of justice, at least in appearance, were observed. But here, they said, there was nothing of the kind; nothing even of the colour of justice; not one evidence has been examined at the bar, a thing done on the most trivial regulation affecting any franchise of the subject: that the pretences for taking away this charter, in order to give strength to government, will never answer.

Ministry were asked,—whether those colonies, already regulated nearly in the same manner proposed by the bill, were more submissive to British taxation, than this of Massachusetts-Bay? If not—what did this bill promise so very material to the authority of parliament, as to risk all the credit of parliamentary justice, by so strong and irregular a proceeding?

Facts were adduced to prove the justice and integrity of juries, particularly in the province of Massachusetts: and it was denied that the juries there were improperly chosen; on the contrary they were appointed under a better mode than that used in England—by a sort of ballot, in which no partiality could take place. The new regulation allowed the governour to appoint the sheriff without any qualification, and to hold his office at the governour's pleasure. This is a power, said they, given to the governour, greater than that given by the constitution to the crown itself: and this, they insisted, was a great abuse, instead of a reformation; and tended to commit the lives and properties of the people to the arbitrary disposal of their governours.

But the disorder lay much deeper than forms of government. The people of America were universally dissatisfied; and their uneasiness and resistance were no less visible in the royal governments than in any other. The remedy could only lie in quieting the minds of the Americans: but the cool and judicious foresaw that this act would produce a contrary effect, and, possibly, root up the remnant of British authority left on the western continent.

The agent of the Massachusetts council, mr. *April* 28.

Bollan, came forward again in favour of his country. He offered a petition, praying for time to receive an answer from the province to the account he had sent of the proceedings of parliament against them: but a majority in the house of nearly three to one refused to receive it.

The same natives of America who had petitioned against the Boston port-bill, also renewed their endeavours by a petition against this. It was pointed with uncommon energy and spirit. They petitioned for time until advices should arrive from Massachusetts, stating, in a forceable manner a variety of objections against the bill, and ending with a most pathetic prayer to the house, "to consider that the restraints which such acts of severity impose, are ever attended with the most dangerous hatred. In a distress of mind which cannot be described, the petitioners conjure the house not to convert that zeal and affection, which has hitherto united every American hand and heart in the interests of England, into passions the most painful and pernicious. Most earnestly they beseech the house, not to attempt reducing them to a state of slavery, which the English principles of liberty they inherit from their mother country will render worse than death. That they will not, by passing these bills, reduce their countrymen to the most abject state of misery and humiliation, or drive them to the last resources of despair."

This petition from the Americans resident in London, very strongly indicated the effect which this bill would have in the place assigned for its operation. Leave was given to lay the petition on the table, and no other notice was taken of it. The bill passed the commons *May* 2. by a prodigious majority, after a debate which lasted, with uncommon spirit, for many hours. Equally warm debates attended it in the house of lords; but it passed there, too, *May* 11. by a large majority, nearly 5 to one.

A disposition so prevalent in both houses to violent measures, was highly favourable to the plan for reducing America to obedience. The good reception of the proposal for changing the charter government of Massachusetts-Bay, encouraged the British ministry to propose soon afterwards another bill, without which, it was said, the scheme was defective;—"an act for the "impartial administration of jus-"tice, in the cases of persons "questioned for any acts done by "them in the execution of the "laws, or for the suppression of "riots and tumults in the pro-"vince of Massachusetts-Bay in "New-England."

By this bill it was provided, that in case any person should be indicted in the province for murder, or any other capital offence, and it appear to the governour that the fact was committed in the exercise or aid of magistracy, in suppressing tumults and riots, and that a fair trial could not be had there; the governour was empowered to send the person so indicted, &c, to any other colony, or even to Great-Britain, to be tried: the charges on both sides to be borne out of the customs; and the act to continue for 4 years.

In support of this bill it was urged, that it was in vain to appoint a magistracy that would act, if none could be found hardy

enough to put their orders in execution : for that as these orders would most probably be resisted by force, this force would render a counter-force necessary to execute the laws : that, in this case, it was likely blood would be shed ; but who would risk this event, though in the execution of his clearest duty, if the rioters themselves, or their abettors, were to sit as judges ? The minister alledged that such an act was not without precedent at home. Where smuggling was found to be notoriously countenanced in one county, the trial for offences of that kind has been directed in another. The rebels of Scotland, in the year 1746, were tried in England. All particular privileges give way to the public safety : when that is endangered, even the habeas corpus act, the great palladium of public liberty, has been suspended. That the act he proposed did not establish a military government, but a civil one, by which the former was greatly improved : that it gave to the province a council, magistrates, and justices, when, in effect, there were none before. ' You do not,' said he, ' screen guilt ; you only protect innocence : we must shew the Americans that we will no longer sit quietly under their insults, and that even when roused, our measures are not cruel and vindictive, but necessary and efficacious.' This, he observed, was the last act he had to propose, in order to perfect the plan : that the rest depended on the vigilance of the king's servants, in the execution of their duty ; which, he assured the house should not be wanting : that the usual relief of four regiments for America had been all ordered for Boston : that general Gage, on whose abilities he placed great reliance, was sent as governor and commander in chief : that while proper precautions were taken for the support of magistracy, the same spirit was shewn for the punishment of offenders ; and that prosecutions had been ordered against those who were the ringleaders in sedition. Every thing, he said, should be done firmly, yet legally and prudently, as he had the advantage of being aided by the ablest lawyers : that he made no doubt, that by the steady execution of the measures now taken, obedience and the blessings of peace would be restored. The event, he predicted, would be advantageous and happy to his country.

The minority in the commons opposed this bill with the same vehemence with which they combated the former. And, first, they denied the foundation of the whole bill, " that it would tend to an impartial trial :" for if a party-spirit against the authority of Great-Britain would condemn an active officer in America as a murderer, the same party spirit, for preserving the authority of Great-Britain, might acquit in England a murderer as a spirited performer of his duty.

When the minds of men, said they, are inflamed with public contests, there is no absolute security against the effect of party spirit in judicial proceedings. They contended, that there was no sort of reason for impeaching the tribunals of America ; but that the real intention was to set up a military government, and to provide a virtual indemnity for the murders and other capital outrages which might be committed by such an authority. They asked, how the relations of a murdered person could possibly prosecute,

if they must go 3000 miles from their families and occupations to do it? The charges of the witnesses were to be borne out of the government, but the governour was to judge how much ought to be allowed; and it was not likely, that any man would voluntarily offer himself as a witness, when by that means, upon a mere payment of charges, he was to be removed so far from his native country. Every man of common sense would flee from such an office. But if the charges of the witnesses were to be borne by government—who was to bear the charges of the prosecution, and the expence of such voyages, and of the delays in England, which might probably last for years? The act made no provision for this: it, therefore, held out an encouragement for all kinds of lawless violence. It was denied that the cases of trials for smuggling, and of treason in the Scotch rebellion, applied at all to the present; because the inconvenience of prosecution or defence was comparatively insignificant, on account of the little distance to which the trials were removed. In fine, the necessity of this act was denied, even if no justice were ever to be expected in New-England; because the prerogative of the crown might step in, and the governour might always reprieve a person who should happen to be convicted notoriously against law and reason. It was apprehended that the course of justice, being stopped by this act, would give rise to assassinations and dark revenge among individuals, and most probably to open rebellion in the whole body.

The debate on this bill was even more warm than on the former; and an old member, who was rarely in opposition, ended his speech with these remarkable words, which shew the complexion of the times: "I will now "take my leave of the whole "plan—you will commence your "ruin from this day. I am sorry "to say, that not only the house "has fallen into this error, but "the people approve of the mea-"sure. The people, I am sorry "to say it, are misled. But a "short time will prove the evil "tendency of this bill. If ever "there was a nation running head-"long to its ruin, it is this."

On the 6th of May the bill passed the lower house of parliament, and being carried up to the peers, occasioned warm debates, upon the same principles upon which it was discussed in the house of commons. The lords of the minority entered on this, as on the former bill, a very strong protest.

The session was now drawing near to the usual time of recess; and the greatest number of members, fatigued with a long attendance on the American bills, had retired into the country. In this situation, a bill was brought into the house of lords, "for making "more effectual provision for the "government of the province of "Quebec, in North-America."

The lords passed it with very little if any observation; but it met with a different reception from the commons, who scrutinized it with unusual severity. This alarmed the ministerial side, partly because it was not expected; but principally, because they feared it would excite more of the popular discontent than any of the former bills.

[To be continued.]

ANSWERS

To QUERIES *on the present State of Husbandry and Agriculture in the* DELAWARE STATE.

[Concluded from p. 160.]

XXIII. ARTIFICIAL meadows abound in the two upper counties. They are cropped chiefly with timothy-grass and red clover. The clover is cut the first time early in June, and twice or three times afterwards. Spear-grass of every kind is cut but once, and soon after harvest.

XXIV. Our crops of hay are all stacked out of doors, except clover, which requires housing. These stacks are commonly made round or square, and carried up in a bulbous form to a point at top. Sometimes, however, long ricks are made by those who have large crops: grain is preserved in the same manner: oats, however, is more apt to spoil in stacks, and therefore more commonly housed than other grains.

XXV. Wheat, our principal crop, is generally trodden out with horses, immediately after harvest. We tread out barley also, but not, generally, so soon as wheat. Our smaller crops, such as rye, oats, buck-wheat, &c. are generally threshed out, when not used for cattle in the straw. The flail is the only instrument used for threshing. This is made of two smooth tough pieces of wood, the shortest called the swingel, the longest the handle of the flail, which are connected together by a swivel made of iron, wood, or the hides of animals; the two latter are esteemed the best, as it is not convenient, in striking with the flail, to have the weight preponderate at the swivel. The occasions of our farmers induce most of them to tread out their wheat and barley presently after harvest; the millers also encourage the sale at this time; and sometimes the fly renders this measure indispensable. Wealthy men, however, often keep their grain in stack, or in the granary, for the best market.

XXVI. An acre of ground will produce of timothy from one to two tons of dry forage; of red clover, from two to three tons; of Indian corn, from fifteen to to fifty bushels; of wheat, from six to twenty bushels; of barley and rye, from ten to thirty-five bushels; of oats and buck-wheat, from fifteen to thirty bushels; of Irish potatoes, from 100 to 300 bushels.

XXVII. Two or three horses are used to a plough, and four or six oxen. Oxen are from twelve to fourteen hands high generally: we have but few cattle of the large breed. Our horses are from thirteen to sixteen hands high. A hand or hand's breadth is estimated at four inches. A single plough will turn from an acre to two acres of fallow in a day.—— But [XXVIII.] we have no such thing as a field two miles distant from the farm house.

XXIX. We only till our gardens with the spade, and hoe our corn only after the plough and harrow. A man can cut an acre of wheat with a sickle in a day, cradle four times as much oats or barley, and mow an acre of green grass with a naked scythe.

XXX. The farm-rents used to be paid in money altogether. Since the revolution, the depreciation and fluctuation of our money has given occasion to our rents being often paid in produce, and the letting of lands sometimes, though rarely, on shares. The stock of cattle generally belongs to the tenant ; and when rented of the landlord, it is for a pecuniary consideration, the increase being never divided.

XXXI. For measuring Indian corn in the ear, we have a measure called a barrel, containing five bushels. By this it is customary to estimate the whole amount of the crop of corn, and to divide the shares between the landlord and his tenant or cropper. For measuring shelled corn and grain of every kind, our measure is the bushel, the subdivisions of which are the half bushel and peck. The weight of a bushel of wheat is sixty pounds, varying a few pounds, over or under, according to the goodness of the wheat.

XXXII. The wheat of the peninsula between Delaware and Chesapeake possesses a soft fine quality, favourable to the manufacture of superfine flour. It is said the hard flinty wheat from the high lands of Pennsylvania and New-York, can hardly be manufactured into superfine, without a mixture of our wheat : this circumstance sometimes enhances its price.

XXXIII. Grain and seeds are always ground or boiled for the use of men, and sometimes for the use of cattle also : straw is sometimes cut fine for cattle : hay and other fodder require no preparation after they are gathered in.

XXXIV. Three bushels of wheat yield a hundred weight of fine flour, besides ship-stuff, shorts, and bran. In Delaware, the manufacture of flour is supposed to be in the utmost perfection ; and is much more than the produce of the state. Besides an abundance of mill-seats improved all over the state, there are in one view on the Brandywine ten mills, with not less than twenty pair of stones, capable of grinding 2000 bushels per diem. These mills are generally constructed in such a manner, that one set of gears serves two pair of stones—not for both pair to run at once, but when one pair is up, dressing or cooling, the other runs ; and thus in active or busy times, the mill grinds perpetually day and night. It it surprizing to tell how little manual labour is required in these mills, the whole business being performed by means of machines, except the oversight of one man to each mill. Wheat and other grains are taken from the shallops, or waggons, and put into the garners; from thence the grain is run through screens, and poured into the grinding hopper : after passing the stones, the flour is carried immediately from the trough aloft to the cooling floor ; there it is spread abroad to cool, and then collected together in the bolting-hopper, whence the flour passes through the bolting-cloth and is separated from the bran, shorts, &c. All this is performed by machines that move by the force of the same water which turns the mill. Oliver Evans, an ingenious countryman, has lately invented sundry of these machines, among which is one for separating effectually the wild garlic from the wheat. As a reward for his ingenuity, he has obtained, by an act of the legislature, an exclusive right and privilege of making and vending the same. It is a gene-

ral prevailing opinion in Delaware, that we have the largest and most perfect manufacture of flour, within a like space of ground, known in the world; and that this observation applies equally to the state at large, as to the particular district on the Brandywine.

XXXV. Our flax is of a luxuriant growth and superior quality.

XXXVI. We have no established mode of farming, or order in the arrangement of our crops. The most approved method is to lay out the farm into six fields; to sow one field in wheat, one in barley, and plant one in Indian corn, every year; or, two in wheat and one in corn. The smaller crops, such as oats, rye, buck-wheat, &c. are generally made in bye-patches, or some part of the wheat field.

XXXVII. Delaware produces, many times over, more grain than its own consumption. A great deal of our flour, Indian meal, and corn, is exported from the port of Wilmington to the West-Indies, and even to Europe; but much more from Philadelphia. Sometimes, though rarely, small trading vessels go from Delaware to New-York, New-England, and the southern states.

XXXVIII. Flax is spun in almost every private family; but there are no manufactures upon the large scale, in which this or any other plants are used. Excepting flax, I recollect no other plants used in the arts, which are cultivated in this state.

XXXIX. This state abounds with wood the most lofty and fine. We have no such things as barren hills or plains. The most common trees are oak, hiccory, poplar, walnut, maple, ash, &c. In the lower and more sandy parts of Sussex county, there are immense cedar swamps, of great value. In this district also pines on the high ground grow very lofty, and are admirably fitted, both in size and quality, to saw into plank and scantling.

XL. Some few farmers have the large English breed of cattle; but the most prevailing are of the smaller kind. These are bred in the greatest number on the marshes and forests of the two lower counties from whence they are driven in large droves to the county of New-Castle, where the most cultivated meadows abound, and they are grazed and stall-fed for the markets of Wilmington and Philadelphia. Fattening cattle, during the warm weather, run at large in grazing grounds, changing them occasionally, from field to field: in the winter, such as are stall-fed are put each into a separate stall, and fed with the most luxuriant hay. There is a prevailing opinion, that beef is firmer, and in all respects better, when fattened upon grass than upon grain.

XLI. Very few mules have been bred in Delaware. We breed horses for the road and other services, but are not so ambitious of race-horses as the people of Virginia and North-Carolina: our laws discourage racing. I am far from thinking that either horses or mules decrease or degenerate in size or otherwise, by breeding them in this country.

XLII. We have different kinds of sheep; some imported, but chiefly of the small breed, about two and an half feet high, and weighing, when dressed by the butcher, about twenty pounds per quarter. The quality of their wool is esteemed good, and sells

at 2s. per pound: the weight of a fleece is from three to nine pounds. Sheep are the most easily and cheaply provided for of any cattle: the shortest pastures serve them in summer, and the refuse fodder in winter. Some cut salt grass from the marshes, and stack it upon piles, laid horizontally about four feet from the ground: in winter the sheep go under this shelter and eat the hay from between the poles: this is found to be more salutary for sheep, than housing them in a more confined manner. There is a great variety in mutton as an article of food; that raised in Delaware is of the best quality.

XLIII. Excepting lambs and calves, neither sheep nor horned cattle are customarily sold under four years old: they are not sooner mature, or fit to be killed. Horses and mules are sold at any age: they are generally broken at three years old, and at four are esteemed fit for any use. The common price of sheep is from a dollar to 15s.—horses from 15l. to 40l.—and other cattle from 3l. to 10l.

XLIV. The inhabitants of Delaware use a great proportion of animal food: few men breakfast without a portion of meat; and it is an universal practice to dine in the middle of the day, upon a full meal of meat, with bread and vegetables: the meanest slaves have this indulgence. Supper is usually our lightest meal. There is also an excessive use of tea and coffee in this state: every housekeeper that can afford it, breakfasts upon one or the other; and the genteel people generally indulge in the parade of tea in the afternoon. Butter is much used, especially at breakfast; cheese but little. Salted pork and bacon are the meats most used in winter and spring; fresh killed mutton and other cattle, with poultry, fish, &c. in the summer and fall of the year. Salted meats of every kind are boiled; fresh meats are oftener roasted than boiled: soups are not much in use. We abound in vegetables of various kinds, adapted as sauces to the various preparations of our meats. The more wealthy inhabitants make their bread of wheat flour; the poorer sort generally of Indian meal. The inhabitants of this state are generally tall, muscular active, and remarkably enterpri zing. The Delaware regiment was notoriously one of the finest and most efficient in the continen tal army. Although it may be said that many of the privates were foreigners, the officers (with very few exceptions, and those not the stoutest men) were natives born; and I am persuaded there was not a corps of officers belonging to any regiment in our army, that surpassed those of the Delaware regiment for bodily strength and activity.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

I beg a place in your valuable work for the following remarks of the learned and philosophical dr. Watson, on a famous passage in *Brydone's Travels*, which insinuates that the Mosaic account of the

creation does not agree with certain appearances in the strata of the earth, in the neighbourhood of Mount Ætna. The remarks are a part of an address subjoined to a Candid Apology for Christianity, in answer to the uncandid attack of the celebrated Gibbon, in his History of the Decline of the Roman Empire.

Your constant reader,

L. X. Q.

"BEFORE I put an end to this address, I cannot help taking notice of an argument, by which some philosophers have of late endeavoured to overturn the whole system of revelation: and it is the more necessary to give an answer to their objection, as it is become a common subject of philosophical conversation, especially amongst those who have visited the continent. The objection tends to invalidate, as is supposed, the authority of Moses, by shewing that the earth is much older than it can be proved to be from his account of the creation and the scripture chronology. We contend, that six thousand years have not yet elapsed since the creation; and these philosophers contend, that they have indubitable proof of the earth's being at the least fourten thousand years old: and they complain, that "Moses hangs as a dead weight upon them, and blunts all their zeal for enquiry."

The canonico Recupero, who, it seems, is engaged in writing the history of Mount Ætna, has discovered a stratum of lava, which flowed from that mountain, according to his opinion, in the time of the second Punic war, or, about two thousand years ago. This stratum is not yet covered with soil, sufficient for the production of either corn or vines; it requires then, says the canon, two thousand years at least, to convert a stratum of lava into a fertile field." In sinking a pit, near Jaci, in the neighbourhood of Ætna, they have discovered evident marks of seven different lavas, one under the other; the surfaces of which are parallel, and most of them covered with a thick bed of rich earth. Now, the eruption which formed the lowest of these lavas (if we may be allowed to reason, says the canon, from analogy) flowed from the mountain at least fourteen thousand years ago.——We might briefly answer to this objection, by denying that there is any thing in the history of Moses repugnant to this opinion concerning the great antiquity of the earth: for though the rise and progress of arts and sciences, and the small multiplication of the human species, render it almost to a demonstration probable, that man has not existed longer upon the surface of this earth than according to the Mosaic account; yet, that the earth was then created out of nothing, when man was placed upon it, is not, according to the sentiments of some philosophers, to be proved from the original text of sacred scripture: we might, I say, reply with these philosophers to this formidable objection of the canon, by granting it in its fullest extent: we are under no necessity, however, of adopting their opinion, in order to shew the weakness of the canon's reasoning. For, in the first place, he has not satisfactorily established his main fact, that the lava in question is the

identical lava which Diodorus Siculus mentions to have flowed from Ætna, in the second Carthagenian war; and in the second place, it may be observed, that the time necessary for converting the lavas into fertile fields, must be very different according to the different consistencies of the lavas, and their different situations, with respect to elevation or depression; to their being exposed to winds, rains, and to other circumstances, just as the time in which the heaps of iron slag (which resembles lava) are covered with verdure, is different at different furnaces, according to the nature of the slag and situation of the furnace: and something of this kind is deducible from the account of the canon himself, since the crevices of this famous stratum are really full of rich good soil, and have pretty large trees growing in them.

But, if all this should be thought not sufficient to remove the objection, I will produce the canon an *analogy*, in opposition to his analogy, and which is grounded on more certain facts. Ætna and Vesuvius resemble each other in the causes which produce their eruptions, in the nature of their lavas, and in the time necessary to mellow them into soil fit for vegetation; or, if there be any slight difference in this respect, it is probably not greater than what subsists between the different lavas of the same mountain. This being admitted, which no philosopher will deny, the canon's analogy will prove just nothing at all, if we can produce an instance of *seven* different lavas which have flowed from Vesuvius within the space, not of fourteen thousand, but of somewhat less than *seventeen hundred years*; for then, according to our analogy, a stratum of lava may be covered with vegetable soil in about two hundred and fifty years, instead of requiring two thousand for the purpose. The eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii, is rendered still more famous by the death of Pliny, recorded by his nephew in his letter to Tacitus. This event happened in the year 79; it is not yet, then, quite seventeen hundred years since Herculaneum was swallowed up*: but we are informed by unquestionable authority, that "the matter which covers the ancient town of Herculaneum, is not the produce of one eruption only; for there are evident marks, that the matter of six eruptions has taken its course over that which lies immediately above the town and was the cause of its destruction. These strata are either of lava or burnt matter, "*with veins of good soil between them*†."

I will not add another word upon this subject, except that the bishop of the diocese was not much out in his advice to canonico Recupero—to take care not to make his mountains older than Moses: though it would have been full as well to have shut his mouth with *a reason*, as to have stopped it with a dread of an ecclesiastical censure.

You perceive with what ease a little attention will remove a great difficulty; but had we been able to say nothing in explanation of this phænomenon, we should not have acted a very rational

* This was written in 1777.

† Sir William Hamilton's remarks on the soil of Naples and its neighbourhood. Phil. Trans. vol. 61. p. 7.

part in making our *ignorance the foundation of our infidelity*, or suffering a minute philosopher to rob us of our religion."

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The LIFE *of* WILLIAM PENN, *the celebrated Founder of* PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM PENN, the founder of Pennsylvania, was the grand son of capt. Giles Penn, an English consul in the Mediterranean; and the son of sir William Penn, an admiral of the English navy, in the protectorate of Cromwell and in the reign of Charles II. in which offices he rendered very important services to the nation, particularly by the conquest of Jamaica from the Spaniards, and in a naval victory over the Dutch. William was born October 14, 1644, in the parish of St. Catherine, near the tower of London, educated at Chigwell in Essex, and at a private school in London; and in the fifteenth year of his age entered as a student and gentleman-commoner of Christ-Church college in Oxford.

His genius was bright, his disposition sober and studious, and, being possessed of a lively imagination and a warm heart, the first turn of his mind toward religious subjects was attended with circumstances bordering on enthusiasm. Having received his first impressions from the preaching of Thomas Loe, an itinerant quaker, he conceived a favourable opinion of the flights and refinements of that rising sect, which led him, while at the university, in conjunction with some other students, to withdraw from the established worship and hold a private meeting, where they preached and prayed in their own way. The discipline of the university being very strict in such matters, he was fined for the *sin* of non-conformity: this served to fix him more firmly in his principles and habits, and exposed his singularity more openly to the world. His conduct being then deemed obstinate, he was, in the sixteenth year of his age, expelled from the university, as an incorrigible offender against the laws of uniformity.

On his return home, he found his father highly incensed against him. As neither remonstrances, nor threatnings, nor *blows*, could divest him of his religious attachments, he was, for a while, turned out of the house; but by the influence of his mother he was so far restored to favour as to be sent to France, in company with some persons of quality, with a view to unbend his mind and refine his manners. Here he learned the language of the country, and acquired such a polite and courtly behaviour, that his father, after two years absence, received him with joy, hoping that the object of his wishes was attained.

About this time (1665) the king's coffers being low, and claims for unrewarded services being importunate, grants were frequently made of lands in Ireland; and the merits of sir William Penn being not the least con-

spicuous, he received a valuable estate in the county of Cork, and committed the management of it to his son, then in the twenty-second year of his age. Here he met with his old friend Loe, and immediately attached himself to the society of quakers, though at that time they were subject to severe persecution. This might have operated as a discouragement to a young gentleman of such quality and expectations, especially as he exposed himself thereby to the renewed displeasure of a parent who loved him, had not the integrity and fervour of his mind induced him to sacrifice all worldly considerations to the dictates of his conscience.

It was not long before he was apprehended at a religious "*conventicle*," and, with eighteen others, committed to prison by the mayor of Cork; but upon his writing a handsome address to the earl of Orrery, lord president of Munster—in which he very sensibly pleaded for liberty of conscience, and professed his desire of a peaceable, and his abhorrence of a tumultuous and disrespectful separation from the established worship—he was discharged. This second stroke of persecution engaged him more closely to the quakers: he associated openly with them, and bore, with calmness and patience, the cruel abuse which was liberally bestowed on that singular party.

His father being informed of his conduct, remanded him home; and though now William's age forbad his trying the force of that species of discipline to which, as a naval commander, he had been accustomed, yet he plied him with those arguments which it was natural for a man of the world to use, and which, to such an one, would have been prevailing. The principal one was a threatning to disinherit him; and to this he humbly submitted, though he could by no means be persuaded to take off his hat in presence of the king, the duke of York, or his father. For this inflexibility he was again turned out of doors; upon which he commenced an itinerant preacher, and had much success in making proselytes. In these excursions, the opposition which he met with from the clergy and the magistracy frequently brought him into difficulties, and sometimes to imprisonment; but his integrity was so manifest and his patience so invincible, that his father, at length, became softened toward him, and not only exerted his interest to release him from confinement, but winked at his return to the family whenever it suited his conveniency. His mother was always his friend, and often supplied his necessities without the knowledge of the father.

In the year 1668 he commenced author; and having written a book, entitled "The sandy foundation shaken," which gave great offence to the spiritual lords, he was imprisoned in the tower, and denied the visits of his friends. But his adversaries found him proof against all their efforts to subdue him; for a message being brought to him by the bishop of London, that he must either publicly recant, or die a prisoner, his answer was, "My prison shall be my grave. I owe my conscience to no man. They are mistaken in me: I value not their threats. They shall know that I can weary out their malice, and baffle all their designs, by the spirit of patience." During this confinement he wrote his famous

book, "No Cross, no Crown;" and another, "Innocency with her open face," in which he explained and vindicated the principles which he had advanced in the book for which he was imprisoned. This, with a letter which he wrote to lord Arlington, secretary of state, aided by the interest which his father had at court, procured his release after seven months' confinement.

Soon after this he made another visit to Ireland, to settle his father's concerns, in which he exerted himself with great industry and success. Here he constantly appeared at the meetings of the quakers, and not only officiated as a preacher, but used his interest with the lord lieutenant, and others of the nobility, to procure indulgence for them and get some of them released from their imprisonment.

In 1670, an act of parliament was made which prohibited the meetings of dissenters, under severe penalties. The quakers being forcibly debarred entering their meeting-house in Grace-Church street, London, assembled before it in the street, where Penn preached to a numerous concourse; and being apprehended on the spot, by a warrant from the lord mayor, was committed to Newgate, and, at the next session, took his trial at the Old Bailey, where he pleaded his own cause with the freedom of an Englishman and the magnanimity of a hero. The jury at first brought in their verdict, "Guilty of *speaking* in Grace-Church street;" but this being unsatisfactory to the court, they were detained all night, and the next day returned their verdict, "Not guilty." The court were highly incensed against them, fined them 40 marks each, and imprisoned them along with Penn, till their fines and fees were paid. An unlucky expression which dropped from the recorder on this trial, rendered the cause of the quakers popular, and their persecutors odious: "It will never be well with us," said the infamous sir John Howel, "till something like the Spanish inquisition be established in England." The triumph of Penn was complete: being acquitted by his peers, he was released from prison, on the payment of his fees, and returned to the zealous exercise of his ministry.

His conduct under this prosecution did him great honour. His father became perfectly reconciled to him, and soon after died*, leaving his paternal blessing and a plentiful estate. This accession of fortune made no alteration in his manners or habits: he continued to preach, to write, and to travel as before; and, within a few months afterwards, was taken up again for preaching in the street, and carried to the tower; from whence, after a long examination, he was sent to Newgate, and being discharged without any trial, at the end of nine months, he went over to Holland

* The dying advice of his father to him deserves to be remembered. "Three things I commend to you. 1. Let nothing tempt you to wrong your conscience: if you keep peace at home it will be a feast to you in a day of trouble. 2. Whatever you design to do, lay it justly, and time it seasonably; for that gives security and dispatch. 3. Be not troubled at disappointments: if they may be recovered, do it; if not, trouble is vain.—These rules will carry you with firmness and comfort through this inconstant world."
No Cross, no Crown, 2d ed.

and Germany, where he continued travelling and preaching, till the king published his declaration of indulgence to tender consciences; upon which he returned to England, married a daughter of sir William Springet, and settled at Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire; when he pursued his studies and multiplied his controversial writings for about five years.

In 1677, he "had a drawing" to renew his travels in Holland and Germany, in company with Fox, Barclay, Keith, and several others of his brethren. The inducement to this journey was the candid reception which had been given by divines, and other learned men in Germany, to the sentiments of every well-meaning preacher who dissented from the church of Rome. In the course of these travels they settled the order of church government, discipline, correspondence, and marriage * among their friends in Holland; dispersed their books among all sorts of people who were inclined to receive them; visited many persons of distinction, and wrote letters to others, particularly to the king of Poland and the Elector Palatine. They were received very courteously by the princess Elizabeth, grand-daughter of king James I. then resident at Herwerden, who, though not perfectly initiated into the mystery of "the holy silence," yet had been "brought to a waiting frame," and admitted them to several private meetings and conferences in her apartments, in company with the countess of Hornes, and other ladies, her attendants; and afterwards kept up a correspondence with mr. Penn till her death.

On his return to England he found his friends suffering by the operation of a law made against papists, the edge of which was unjustly turned against them. The law required a certain oath to be tendered to those who were suspected of popery; and because the quakers denied the lawfulness of oaths, in any case whatever, they were obliged to bear the penalty annexed to the refusal of this oath, which was no less than a fine of twenty pounds per month, or two thirds of their estate. By Penn's advice they petitioned the parliament for redress of this grievance, and, after explaining the reason of their declining the oath, offered to give their *word* to the same purport, and to submit to the penalty "if they should be found faulty." Penn had a hearing before a committee of parliament, when he pleaded the cause of his friends and of himself, in a sensible, decent, convincing manner; and what he said had so much weight, that the committee agreed to insert in a bill, then pending, a proviso for their re-

* It may not be amiss here to introduce an extract from mr. Penn's journal, containing the sentiments of the quakers concerning *marriage*. "Amsterdam, the 3d of the 6th month, 1677. A scruple concerning the law of the magistrate about marriage, being proposed and discoursed of in the fear of God, among friends, at a select meeting, it was the universal and unanimous sense of friends, that joining in marriage is the work of the Lord only, and not of priest or magistrate. It is God's ordinance and not man's. It was God's work before the fall, and it is God's work in the restoration. We marry none; is it the Lord's work, and we are but witnesses. But if a friend have a desire that the magistrate should know it before the marriage be concluded, he may publish the same (after the thing hath by friends been found clear) and after the marriage is performed in a public meeting of friends and others, may carry a copy of the certificate to the magistrates, that, if they please, they may register it."

lief. The bill passed the commons, but before it could be got through the house of lords, it was lost by a sudden prorogation of parliament.

We have hitherto viewed mr. Penn as a christian and a preacher; and he appears to have been honest, zealous, patient and industrious in the concerns of religion. His abilities, and his literary acquirements, were eminently serviceable to the fraternity with which he was connected; and it was owing to his exertions, in conjunction with Barclay and Keith, that they were formed into order, and that a regular correspondence and discipline were established among the several societies of them dispersed in Europe and America. His writings served to give the world a more just and favourable idea of their principles, than could be had from the harangues of illiterate preachers, or the rhapsodies of enthusiastic writers; while his family and fortune procured for them a degree of respectability at home and abroad. His controversial writings are modest, candid and persuasive. His book, entitled "The Christian Quaker," is a sensible vindication of the doctrine of universal saving light. His style is clear and perspicuous; and though he does not affect so much scholastic subtilty in his argumentation as his friend Barclay, yet he is by no means inferior to him in solidity of reasoning. His character is thus drawn by the editor of his works: "Our worthy friend, William Penn, was known to be a man of great abilities; of an excellent sweetness of disposition; of quick thought and ready utterance; full of love, without dissimulation; as extensive in charity as comprehensive in knowledge; so ready to forgive enemies, that the ungrateful were not excepted. He was learned without vanity; apt without forwardness: facetious in conversation, yet weighty and serious; of an extraordinary greatness of mind, yet void of the stain of ambition."

We shall now view him in the character of a LEGISLATOR, in which respect his learning, his sufferings, his acquaintance with mankind, and his genuine liberality, were of great use to him. Among his various studies, he had not omitted to acquaint himself with the principles of law and government; and he had more especial inducements to this, from the prosecutions and arrests which he frequently suffered, into the legality of which it was natural for him to enquire. He had observed in his travels abroad, as well as in his acquaintance at home, the workings of arbitrary power, and the mischiefs of usurpation; and he had studied the whole controversy between regal and popular claims: the result of which was, that government must be founded in justice, and exercised with moderation. And one of his maxims was, that "the people being the WIFE-*politic* of the prince, is better managed by wisdom than ruled by force." His own feelings, as well as reflections, led him to adopt the most liberal idea of toleration. Freedom of profession and enquiry, and a total abhorrence of persecution for conscience-sake, were his darling principles; and it is a singular circumstance in the history of mankind, that divine providence should give to such a man as William Penn, an opportunity to make a fair and *consistent* experiment of these excellent maxims, by establishing a colony in America, on the most liberal princi-

ples of tolèration—at a time when the policy of the oldest nations in Europe were ineffectually employed in endeavouring to reduce the active minds of men to a most absurd uniformity in articles of faith and modes of worship.

[To be continued.]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Specimens of FOSSILS *found in the United States.*

[With a plate.]

Fig. I. A PIECE of sparry ore, or rather an irregular body formed by the wash of a bed of different minerals. It is of a greenish colour, with interecstions of a calcareous earth. The whole is extremely light, and seems to owe its origin chiefly to copper; but is of little value.

II. A specimen of the basaltic iron ore, having small black columns rising from a loose body of glimmer rock.

III. A crystal of its natural size, found near Tuscarora mountain.

IV. An assemblage of crystals from the same place.

V. A piece of very rich iron ore, of a blue colour, veined with spar, brought from the Western country.

VI. A sparry shell found there.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

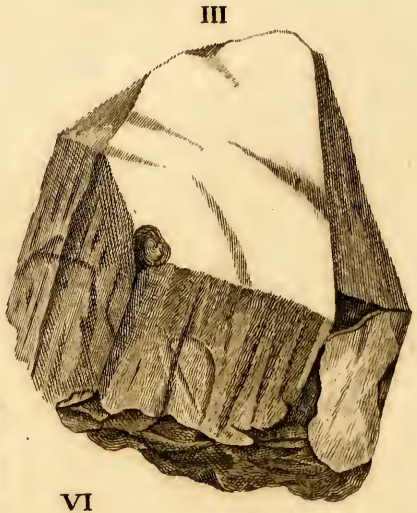
Sir,

JOHN DOE, his business and importance, are so well known that I shall need very little introduction to you and the public. As I have had concerns with most men of business in Great-Britain and America, I might possibly claim your acquaintance too, if I knew but your name. However, I shall not wait for that, but proceed to the liberty of addressing a line or two to you and your learned readers, by way of remonstrance against the defection of this degenerate age, and to solicit your and their patronage against impending neglect and ruin.

It is altogether unnecessary for a personage of my extensive use, importance and notoriety (wherever due form is observed in the law department) to enlarge on the many thousands of necessary suits recovered in my name for a long succession of years; the numerous prisoners I have bailed from confinement in every part of the country; and the honourable mention that hath been made of me by celebrated judges, barristers and counsellors, whose many volumes of the first magnitude (wherein my name is capitalized) compose the stupendous libraries of our gentlemen of the law. Notwithstanding all this, a taste and opinion seems to prevail in these infant states (owing to their presumptuous independence in

Fig. 1

II



III

IV

V

VI

sentiment and manners) derogatory to my honour, and dangerous to my very existence, as well as subversive of all *due form and dignity* in law, physic, &c. Examples of this kind are innumerable, but I shall only mention one, which fell yesterday under my observation.

An inhabitant of a neighbouring village, a representative in the general assembly of this state, had the audacity to deride, as unmeaning jargon, a bail-piece drawn after *due form and usage*, thus :——

Common Pleas. Of the Term of October, 1788.

NEW-YORK, SS.

John Bunn, of

is delivered to Bail, upon the taking of his Body,

To

Francis Brown, of

Farmer, and John Doe, of the same Place, Yeoman,

At the Suit of

JOHN WARD.

He affirmed that a child of six years old might draught an instrument of writing with more propriety and perspicuity. He queried why it might not as well have been drawn in any quadrangular shape, and have intelligibly mentioned, that *John Bunn on default of appearance at the court of common pleas for New-York, in October,* 1788, *on the suit of John Ward: therefore Francis Brown (his bail) is authorized to secure him.* He added, that John Doe ought not to be mentioned in that or any other writing. He made similar remarks on bail-bonds, writs issued thereon; on other particular suits, and on forms of law in general; and concluded with a panegyric on the late judge Payne of Duchess county, deceased—once a member of congress—whom he extolled as an exemplary asserter of law and good government; who, when he was a justice of the peace, discouraged all unnecessary suits; but when constrained to process in any civil action, would frequently make the parties attend to make their pleas while he followed his plough; and, after hearing them and scanning the whole matter, would stop his plough and sit down on some stump or large stone (of which there were many) and minute his judgment, determined with as much justice and precision as the decrees of higher courts after many years ruinous litigation.—For industry, he avowed, was the mother of plain justice and honesty; and empty unmeaning forms and quirks, the artifices of idle brains.

This, sir, from one in public trust, must certainly tend to degrade the sanctum sanctorum of the law profession to vulgar inspection and common derision.

Should legal and other regulations take place agreeably to his proposal, and the growing taste, it will inevitably tend to the neglect and ruin, not only of myself, but also of my friend, Richard Roe, and of many counsellors, attornies, solicitors, and proctors—personages of equal public importance and utility with myself.

Now, sir, as periodical publications have great influence on the taste and manners of a people, I must request your interest to prevent the growing disrespect to *ancient usage, due form, and reverend authorities;* and also to prevent the prevailing contempt of *legal sense* and *learned sense*—words of undoubted synonymous signification, and far preferable to what the vulgar so foolishly prize and unmeaningly term *plain sense* and *common sense.*

I remain, dear sir, as usual,
Your's and the public's
Most obsequious
JOHN DOE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1789.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* DISMAL SWAMP, *in* VIRGINIA; *with Proposals for and Observations on the Advantages of draining it. Written by the honourable William Byrd, father of the late colonel Byrd, and now first published.*

THE Dismal is a very large swamp, or bog, extending from north to south near thirty miles; and from east to west, at

a medium, about ten : it lies partly in Virginia, and partly in North-Carolina. No less than five navigable rivers, besides creeks, rise out of it ; whereof two run into Virginia, viz. the south branch of Elizabeth, and the south branch of Nansemond rivers ; and three into North-Carolina, namely, North River, North-West River, and Pequimonds. All these hide their heads, properly speaking, in the Dismal, there being no signs of them above ground. For this reason there must be plentiful subterraneous stores of water to feed so many rivers, or else the soil is so replete with this element, drained from the higher land that surrounds it, that it can abundantly afford these supplies. This is most probable, because the ground of this swamp is a mere quagmire, trembling under the feet of those that walk upon it, and every impression is instantly filled with water. We could run a long stick up to the head, without resistance ; and whenever a fire was made, so soon as the crust of leaves and trash were burnt through, the coals sunk down into a hole, and were extinguished.

The skirts of the Dismal towards the east were overgrown with reeds, ten or twelve feet high, interlarded every where with strong bamboe briers, in which the men's feet were perpetually entangled. Among these grows here and there a cypress, or white cedar, which last is commonly mistaken for the juniper. Towards the south end of it is a very large tract of reeds, without any trees at all growing amongst them, which being constantly green, and waving in the wind, is called the green sea. In many parts, especially on the borders, grows an ever-green shrub very plentifully, that goes by the name of the gall-bush. It bears a berry which dyes a black colour, like the gall of an oak, from whence it borrows its name. Near the middle of the Dismal the trees grow much thicker, the cypresses as well as the cedars. These being always green, and loaded with very large tops, are much exposed to the wind, and easily blown down, in this boggy place, where the soil is soft, and consequently affords but slender hold for the roots that shoot into it. By these, the passage is in most places interrupted, they lying piled in heaps, and horsing on one another : nor is this all, for the snags left in them point every way, and require the utmost caution to clamber over them.

'Tis remarkable that towards the heart of this horrible desart, no beast or bird approaches, nor so much as an insect, or a reptile. This must happen, not so much from the moisture of the soil, as from the everlasting shade occasioned by the thick shrubs and bushes, so that the friendly beams of the sun can never penetrate them, to warm the earth : Nor, indeed, do any birds care to fly over it, any more than they are said to do over the lake Avernus, for fear of the noisome exhalations that rise from this vast body of dirt and nastiness. These noxious vapours infect the air round about, giving agues and other distempers to the neighbouring inhabitants.

On the western border of the Dismal is a pine swamp, above a mile in breadth, great part of which is covered with water knee-deep : however, the bottom is firm, and though the pines growing upon it are very tall, yet

are they not easily blown down by the wind: so that the people waded through this part of it without any other hindrance but what the depth of the water gave them. With all these disadvantages the Dismal is in many places pleasant to the eye, though disagreeable to the other senses; because of the perpetual verdure, which makes every season look like the spring, and every month look like May.

This dreadful swamp was ever judged impassable, till the line dividing Virginia from North-Carolina was carried through it, in the year 1728, by the order of his late majesty. Nor would it have been practicable then, but by the benefit of an exceeding dry season, as well as by the invincible vigour and industry of those that undertook it. Some of the neighbours have lost themselves here for some days, but never had either the courage or curiosity to advance very far. Nor can the difficulties of passing this inhospitable place be better conceived, than by the long time that was spent in doing it, even by men who were not altogether without apprehensions of being starved; they being no less than ten whole days in pushing on the line fifteen miles, though they proceeded with all possible diligence and resolution, and, besides, had no disaster to retard them.

Advantages of draining the Dismal.

The foregoing being a true and faithful account of the present condition of the Dismal, if any way could be found to drain it, the benefits, both to his majesty and these colonies, would be very considerable.

1. That vast extent of bog, which is now of no value to the crown, nor ever can be in the condition it lies in at present, will come, in time, to pay the same quit-rent that other lands pay in this colony, and employ a great number of people.

2. By draining the Dismal, it will make all the adjacent country much more wholesome, and, consequently, preserve the lives of many of the king's subjects. This will happen by correcting and purifying the air, which is now infected by the malignant vapours rising continually from that large tract of mire and filthiness.

3. After the Dismal comes to be drained, it will be the fittest soil in the world for the producing of hemp, the propagating of which is, with so much reason, desired and encouraged in his majesty's plantations: besides, the hemp made in this place will have the advantage of being nearer to navigation than it can commonly be in this colony.

4. As the Dismal must be drained by the helps of canals, to be cut from the northern to the southern rivers, there will be a safe and easy communication, by water, betwixt Virginia and North-Carolina, to the manifest advantage of both. Virginia will have the benefit of being the port and public mart, to which the inhabitants of North-Carolina must bring their commodities: and these, again, will have the convenience of shipping the effects of their industry, and receiving their returns from Great-Britain, in good ships; there being no inlets into the hither part of that province, but what are dangerous even to the small vessels that can enter them.

Conditions of draining the Dismal.

The Dismal, then, being so utterly useless to the crown, and

such a nuisance to the neighbouring country; and the advantages of draining it being so many, there remains no difficulty, but to find out a method of doing it, without leading his majesty into an expense, or laying a burthen on the people. And I humbly conceive that neither of those objections can be raised against the following scheme.

It is therefore proposed, that his majesty be graciously pleased to grant the Dismal, and all the land not yet taken up, lying within a half mile of any part of it, to the petitioners hereafter named. And the better to encourage them to undergo the heavy charge of draining it, 'tis farther proposed, that the said petitioners may have such grant free from rights, and be also exempt from paying any quit-rent, for the space of fifty years, except one pound of hemp yearly on saint George's day.

It is also proposed, that all the persons employed in draining the said Dismal, shall be excused from paying any levies, for the space of ten years after the date of the said grant.

Nor can it fairly be objected, that such exemption from rights and quit-rents will be any loss to the crown, because nobody will ever take up land in the Dismal, but with intent to drain it; and the expence of that will be too great to undertake it without this encouragement, at least. Wherefore, since the king can get nothing for it, as it now is, it would be more for his majesty's interest to grant it on the prospect of a future advantage, than to let it lie waste and continue a nuisance to perpetuity. Nor would the country be a loser by indulging the undertakers of this great work with a freedom from levies, because of the advantages that would happen to it from their industry; and because most of the hands employed therein will be imported on purpose to carry on this laudable design, and consequently would never pay any levies without it.

Proposals for draining the Dismal.

If this great undertaking be managed prudently, it may be compleated in the forementioned time of ten years, for the sum of four thousand pounds sterling, and perhaps for a great deal less.

It is therefore proposed, that this sum be divided into twenty shares, and they to be subscribed by as few persons as possible. That the earl of Orkney, sir Charles Wager, sir Jacob Acworth, and colonel Bladen, be invited to encourage this subscription, being well-wishers to these colonies, as well as to the propagating of hemp in his majesty's plantations; and the rather, because their credit may be necessary in obtaining the royal grant. So soon as such grant shall be obtained, the first step ought to be to procure a man that perfectly understands draining of land, at a moderate salary. And while that is transacting in England, the whole tract should be exactly surveyed here, and the level of it tried. After that, a proper piece of land should be chosen on the skirts of the Dismal, whereon to make the first settlement. Sufficient land may be found out there, that may be laid dry by a trench only, and with that improvement alone, produce hemp and rice as well as Indian corn.

The next advance must be, to build convenient houses to receive the people necessary to be employed in the beginning; and to provide the proper tools, bedding, cloaths, and provisions, for them. When these are all ready, let ten seasoned negroes be purchased of both sexes, that their breed may supply the loss: let them be employed in clearing and making of corn, and other requisite improvements. In the mean time a moderate stock of cattle should be provided, which will winter on the edges of the Dismal with very little dry feeding.

A correspondent observes—in addition to the very good reasons given by the hon. col. Byrd, so long since as the year 1728, for opening a communication between the waters of Elizabeth river in Virginia and of Passquotank in North-Carolina, through the lake called Drummond's Pond—that several others now present themselves—two of which are offered to the public.

First; an inland navigation would be secured from the head of the Chesapeake-Bay, including all the rivers in Virginia, to George-town in South-Carolina. The advantages resulting from such a communication in time of peace, must be obviously great to the community in general; and in time of war would be essentially serviceable.

Second; by draining the lake in part, and making the communication through it (as approved of * by the commissioners of Virginia) it would be a means of discharging its fresh contents into the waters of Elizabeth river. This, with inundations from the waters of North-Carolina, would probably so freshen the waters of Elizabeth river, as to destroy the worm which attends the harbour of Norfolk and Portsmouth in summer, the only enemy to it.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

AS the subject of emancipating slaves and providing a settlement for those who are free, or may hereafter obtain their liberty, has of late engrosssed the attention of numerous humane and respectable characters, both in Europe and America; we think it may prove interesting to many of our readers to lay before them the copy of a letter lately written by Granville Sharpe, esquire, to John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. F. R. S. and transmitted by the latter to his friend in Philadelphia.

An Account of a FREE SETTLEMENT *of* NEGROES, *now forming at Sierra-Leona, in Africa.*

" Dear Sir,

YOUR kind communication of a sensible letter from dr. Thornton at Philadelphia, has devolved on me an indispensable duty to give you the fullest information in my power respecting

* The state of Virginia has passed an act for cutting a canal, but the state of North-Carolina hath hitherto delayed to come into the measure, supposing their trade would all center in Virginia.

the new settlement at Sierra-Leona, because your friend seems to be heartily desirous to promote it. The opinion which he has adopted of my late worthy friend, dr. Fothergill, that the establishment of a *free settlement* on the coast of Africa, for *honourable trade*, would be the most effectual means of destroying the *slave trade*, has so far been always my own opinion, that it induced me to advance much more money, than a private person in my situation ought to have done, among the first settlers, to encourage their embarkation last year: for many of them had pawned their cloaths and other effects, and refused to go on board, unless they could redeem some part, at least, of their effects out of pawn. Several other circumstances concurred to injure this first attempt, though the expense of transports and subsistence, as also of tools, arms, &c. was defrayed by government. Many of the black poor were embarked in the river Thames before Christmas, 1786, and by living entirely on salt provisions, they began to be sickly even before they left the river. Others delayed going on board till January and February, 1787, being deterred by a jealousy which prevailed among them, that government intended to send them to Botany-Bay, as the transports for that expedition were then waiting at Portsmouth, where the ships for Sierra-Leona were also to wait for orders. On the 20th February, 1787, instead of near 700 black poor, who had offered themselves to go to the proposed settlement, there were only 439 or 441 (for the accounts differ) that embarked on board the three transports appointed for them, viz. the Belisarius, Atlantic, and Vernon; which by that time were all arrived at Portsmouth. On the 22d of February, 1787, they sailed from Portsmouth under the command of capt. Thompson, of his majesty's sloop Nautilus; but meeting with stormy weather, they were separated, and it was the 19th of March before they were all collected in Plymouth sound. Thus the best part of the season was lost; and many of the people had been on board above three months, and were become very sickly. Unhappily, the allowance of rum, granted with the most benevolent intention for the comfort of the poor people, really proved their greatest bane. Many of them, it is said, drank up their whole day's allowance at once, and got drunk with it; and this irregularity, together with a diet of salt provisions, and being rather too much crowded between decks, increased the sickness, and occasioned the loss of more than 50 lives, it is said, even before they reached Plymouth. Other bad consequences of the rum were disagreements and mutinous behaviour, for which 24 were discharged and 23 ran away. Nevertheless by an account before me, 411 settlers sailed from Plymouth, on the 9th April, 1788; so that they must have had some recruits, though they are not mentioned in the lists. Of these 411 persons who sailed from Plymouth, 34 died in April and May, before they had made any settlement on the coast (so that the climate of Sierra-Leona, is not to be blamed for their deaths) and 15 were discharged or ran away: and on the 16th September, when his majesty's sloop Nautilus left

the settlement, there remained in all 276 persons; so that 96 must have died at Sierra-Leona in June, July, August and September. But this mortality, though on the coast, is not to be attributed to the climate; for most of the people still continued intemperate, and they had not yet any fresh provisions; so that many of the sick did not recover of the distempers they carried with them, and the rainy season set in before they could finish their huts; so that they were neither wind nor water tight: which bad accommodation certainly increased the mortality.

I am obliged to be very prolix in my account, lest the misfortunes should be attributed to the climate and country, instead of the true causes. However, a fine tract of mountainous country, covered with beautiful trees of all kinds and perpetual verdure, was purchased at a trifling expence of a negro chief, called *King Tom*, extending from the watering place in *Frenchman's-Bay* (since called St. George's-Bay) up to Gambia island; which is above fifteen miles of the southern bank of the Sierra-Leona river, and twenty miles back all the way, which reaches almost across the promontory by the Sherbro river. This situation between two great rivers renders the air particularly temperate for that climate; and the advantages for trade will certainly be very great. Capt. Thompson fixed upon a beautiful eminence, rising from the side of a higher mountain, for the site of the new township, having a fine brook of fresh water on three sides of it. Above 360 *town lots*, of one acre each, were marked out in streets; and the lots were drawn and appropriated on the 12th June, 1788. But the death of mr. Irwin, the agent-conductor, as also of mr. Gesau, the town-major (to whom I had given particular instructions and drawings for temporary works of defence and accommodation, as he was a good engineer and draughtsman) and of mr. Riccards, the gardener (on whose skill for the cultivation of vines and other useful produce I had built great expectations of public profit) and the desertion of many others, who had previously sold their muskets and other arms for rum, occasioned great discouragement to those that remained. The sickness also of the rev. mr. Frazer, the chaplain, was another great misfortune to the settlement. His weak state of health obliged him to go to Banse-Island, about thirty miles distant, as he was afraid of the want of accommodation in the new settlement; his disorder, however, encreased; so that he came home in March last, seemingly in a deep consumption, which, however, is not to be attributed to the climate of the settlement, as he did not reside in it: and it is remarkable, that when he called there, just before his return to England, he found that *he himself was the only unhealthy person in the settlement*; which he acknowledged in a letter to a friend of mine. The number of settlers were then, as he told me, only 130 persons in all, which reduction he did not attribute to sickness, but merely to *emigration*; for the people were too poor, it seems, to purchase *live stock* of the natives, without which even the best land becomes almost useless, and affords but a scanty subsistence.

On receiving this account, I was apprehensive that a total desertion was probable, and that

all the public and private expence that had been bestowed on this undertaking, was in danger of being lost, together with that beautiful tract of land, and the opportunity of forming upon it a free settlement, as an assylum for the poor on the most eligible spot in all Africa. Impressed with this idea, I began to entertain thoughts of sending out, even at my own expence, some more more poor people, both white and black, with money to purchase at the Cape de Verd islands some *live-stock*, the want of which, I believe, was the principal cause of desertion. But I was deterred for some time by the fear of so expensive an undertaking, until I received one hundred guineas, on the 21st March last, from a generous friend, towards the support of the settlement; which fixed my determination to charter the Mira brig, of about 160 tons, captain Taylor owner and commander, with whom I had before treated. I then provided cloathing, bedding, arms and provisions for fifty people; for though there was sufficient room in the brig for seventy, yet I remembered the bad consequences of crowding the former transports, and therefore wished to send rather too few than too many; and I was careful to furnish them with *fresh provisions*, *bread*, and *spruce-beer*, all the time the ship lay in the river, and also with live swine to kill upon the voyage. After I had refused many passengers, for fear of crowding the vessel too much, several of those that had been admitted deserted the vessel, just as she was ready to sail, when it was too late for me to make up the complement; whereby only 39 passengers (instead of 50, the intended number) actually set out. Among these there were several intelligent men, two of them surgeons of respectable abilities, mr. Tacitus and mr. Peal; and also mr. Irwin, son of the late agent-conductor. I gave them dollars to purchase 1000 fowls, and 50 head of small breeding-cattle (goats, sheep and swine) at the Cape de Verd islands. All these preparations, and the money I was obliged to advance, cost me above 900l. to my own share, besides the 100 guineas before mentioned, which I received towards the expense, and also 50 guineas more given by the same generous friend. Afterwards I obtained from government 200l. towards furnishing more *live stock*, and as the Mira was still in the river, I was enabled to make a second contract with capt. Taylor for 400 head of small breeding cattle, 500 fowls, 12 cows, and two bulls, to be paid for on receiving a certificate of the delivery from the settlement. This second contract amounted to 250l. viz. 50l. more than I received at the treasury, in addition to my former expenses. However, I considered this business as a great national concern, and that it was my duty to use my utmost exertions, without weighing my own inconvenience. This vessel sailed from the Downs with a strong gale of wind, but perfectly fair for her, on the 7th of June last; and, to my great anxiety, I have heard nothing of her since!

Before the end of June, I received a very alarming account of the settlement from mr. Richard Weaver, the chief magistrate, dated the 23d April, 1788, informing me, that the greatest part of the people had emigrated, some to the neighbouring *slave factories*, and some on board *slave ships*; and

that king Tom, of whom the land was purchased, presuming on the weakness of the remainder, had sold two of the settlers for slaves, and threatened to sell more of them. This was the more mortifying to me, because I had hoped to secure not only the privileges, but the title also, of the *Province of Freedom*, to the new settlement. All the surgeons and other white people, who went last year and survived the sickness, proved wicked enough to enter into the service of the slave merchants at the several factories, being bought over by the lure of large salaries. I immediately wrote to mr. Pitt, informed him of these particulars, and requested that immediate directions might be given to the captain of the man of war, then under orders for the coast, to represent to king Tom the impropriety of his behaviour, and to secure the people from further molestation. Mr. Weaver did not inform me what number of people remained at the settlement at the time he wrote, viz. 23d April; but I hope the Mira brig, by God's providence, might arrive just in time to save a total dispersion of the settlers. This is all the information I am able, at present, to give of the state of the settlement; and having done the utmost in my power, at this time, to save it, I must now leave the support of this infant community to persons whose incomes are not so slender and insufficient, for such public exertions, as my own.

Twelve Swedish gentlemen, men of science and abilities, have signified their intention to join the settlement; and I have sent their names to the people, requesting that they may be admitted to free lots, *gratis*, whenever they arrive. My friend, mr Harry Gandy, of Bristol, is also earnestly desirous to promote the sending out a vessel from that port, to give further strength to the settlement; and mr. Falconbridge, a surgeon well acquainted with the coast, and who has proved his integrity and abilities by a sensible and well written publication against the slave trade; and also mr. Arnold, another very intelligent man of the same profession, with several other persons at Bristol, are willing to join the new community, if they can procure some assistance, in addition to their own small fortunes, which are not sufficient to enable them to charter a vessel. As to myself, I cannot afford any further expense at present. However, I have given them a letter to the settlers, requesting that they, and all the people that shall embark in their ship, may be admitted to equal lots of land, and a joint share in the settlement with themselves, without paying any thing for this privilege: and I have even recommended that they should declare, that they will admit settlers, gratis, until the number is increased to six or seven hundred families, in order to invite new comers, for their mutual safety.

The accounts I have heard and read of the climate and country, are much more favourable than the state I have just now given of the settlement itself. Sir George Young, of the navy, assured me, before the black poor sailed last year, that the Frenchman's Bay (now called St. George's Bay, in which the first township is formed) is, without exception, as fine a harbour as any in the world; that the mountains abound with brooks of fresh water, and are

covered with the most noble forests of all kinds of timber, and with perpetual verdure; that when he ascended those mountains, and looked about him, he had never been so agreeably struck before with beautiful landscapes of wood and water; and that he found the air so cool upon the mountain, that he could have born his great coat with pleasure. And he gave particular directions to captain Thompson, of his majesty's sloop Nautilus, where to find this particular spot for the principal town. If your friend wants more information concerning the country and climate, he must read the account published by lieutenant Mathews, of the navy, who lived at a negro town on the Peninsula about three years, being employed, indeed, in the slave trade, for which he is an advocate, though his arguments do more harm to his cause than good; but in other respects he is a person of credit, and was highly recommended to me by mr. justice Barrington, as being capable of giving me intelligence of the coast and climate, both ample and unquestionable. The natural products are equal to the sanguine hopes of gain. Fine cotton, the best indigo in the world, sugar canes, gum copal, castor nuts for oil, and a variety of spices, grow wild upon the mountains, as well as the finest timber fit for every purpose. The seas abound with most excellent fish, three kinds of turtle, besides prodigious quantities of oysters, prawns, &c. Nothing was wanting but *breeding cattle* and tame fowls, to render life comfortable; and I trust in God's mercy, that my poor endeavours will, before this time, have happily supplied that deficiency.

I have but one other point to mention. Your friend dislikes the name of a *colony*, and wishes to promote a *free settlement*. I am as zealous for freedom, and all the rights of humanity, as he can be, and therefore have adopted the ancient English *frank-pledge* as the basis of all the regulations I proposed for the *new settlement*; being thoroughly persuaded, that every place must, of course, be a *free settlement*, wherever *frank-pledge* (and more especially that most essential branch of it, a constant *watch and ward by a regular rotation of all the males from* 16 *to* 60, with their arms in their *own* hands, arma pacis et defensionis) is properly maintained; and that *colonies*, and even *kingdoms* and *monarchies*, may be rendered perfectly free and happy by this glorious patriarchal system of frank-pledge, which is the *only* effectual antidote to unlimited or illegal government of any kind, whether under monarchial, aristocratical, or democratical forms: for by this such an effectual balance of power may be with certainty maintained, that the whole body of the people can act as one man, though every separate family will still enjoy its due share of power, as far as is consistent with the *rights* and sentiments of the majority. The arbitrary counsels of any great kingdom will always find extreme difficulty in attempting to take away the rights of a distant *colony*, thus *united*, *armed*, and exercised in *frank-pledge*: and had there not been some small remains of the *old English form of a free militia* existing in New-England, and other places in America, at the commencement of the late troubles, there would soon have been an extinction of all their *free settlements*.

When I return to town I will send you a copy of the regulations for the new settlement; wherein your friend will find a plan for a paper currency which cannot depreciate in value, because ordinary *labour in tilling the ground* is appointed the *medium of traffic*, instead of money; the value of the notes being a tax of *labour*, laid equally on individuals, which even the poorest can well afford to pay. I propose, also, to send you a larger tract of *frank-pledge* or congregational courts, on which the said regulations are founded.

I remain, with great esteem,
Dear sir, your obliged
Humble servant,
GRANVILLE SHARPE."

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

DIRECTIONS *for expelling* NOXIOUS VAPOURS *from* WELLS.

I HAVE observed, in the Columbian Magazine for May, 1787, an account of some workmen, who were employed in digging a well for Ebenezer Robinson of this city, being obliged to quit the work for some time, on account of the noxious vapours in the well; and that those vapours were expelled by a method happily thought of by that gentleman. A smith's bellows was fixed in a wooden frame, near the mouth of the well; one end of the hose of a fire engine was fastened to the nozzle of the bellows, and the other end let down to within one foot of the bottom of the well, which was then thirty feet deep; and, after blowing the bellows about half an hour, a lighted candle was let down to the bottom of the well, where it burned clear: the workmen then proceeded to finish their business without any further difficulty. As by thus forcing in fresh air the noxious vapours were effectually expelled, there is reason to believe, that if this method were generally practised to expel the damps from wells, it would always have the same good effect: but, in some places it would be easier to get a stove and a long iron pipe, than a smith's bellows and the hose of an engine. When that is the case, I recommend the following method to get the noxious vapours out of wells. Let a stove, with an hole made in it for an extra pipe, be placed near the mouth of the well; let the pipe be put down, so as the lower end may be near the bottom of the well; fix the other end of the pipe in the stove; then make a brisk fire in it, and as the bad air comes from the well to the stove, and from thence through the pipe that conveys the smoke, fresh air from the mouth of the well will supply its place. I have seen a piece, published several years ago, that contained an account of a coal-pit in England, in which the air was so bad, that the workmen could not work in it; but which was cleared of its noxious vapours by a method nearly the same as what is here recommended. That being the case, and a well being so much smaller than a coal-pit, I make no doubt but this method would effectually answer the purpose of getting the bad air out of wells: but, whatever means may be used for this end, it will be

necessary afterwards to lower a lighted candle to the bottom of the well. It is well known to many, and should be to all concerned in digging or cleaning of wells, that if a candle thus put in burns clear, the workmen may go down with safety; but if it should go out, it would be imprudent for a person to venture down, as he would thereby run the risk of his life, though he should intend to stay but a short time in the well. I think the publication alluded to, is in the Gentleman's Magazine. The method taken to get the noxious vapours out of the coal-pit, was by making a hole in a large iron pot, putting one end of the pipe into the pit, and the other end through the hole in the pot, so as to be even with the top, and then making a fire in the pot. As a better fire could be made in a stove, it would, no doubt, be preferable to a pot; but instead of putting the pipe in, perhaps it would answer the purpose to fix it to the out-side of the stove.

A CITIZEN.

March 18, 1789.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

The following dissertation on the influence of the mother on the fœtus, was read before the American Medical Society. If it be thought worthy of a place in your useful miscellany, you are at liberty to insert it. H.

NÆVI MATERNI.

IT is to the honour of the present age, that human knowledge has made more rapid advances to a state of perfection, than it has done in any that has ever preceded it. Every phenomenon, however common or unusual, that has presented itself to our senses, is brought to the tribunal of philosophy, and there reduced to the operation of certain fixed laws.

Nature herself, in all her various presentations, is tortured from her inmost recesses to give up her secrets to afford gratification to the prying eye of human curiosity: and we have it to say, that we are daily astonished with new and important discoveries, which have escaped the attention and observation of mankind from the foundation of the world.

But notwithstanding the many discoveries that have been made, and the familiarity with which we view those things which formerly excited the wonder and admiration of the world, there yet remain many things to be known; many of which we shall, in all probability, remain forever totally ignorant of: and, despairing of success, the ingenious have given over their vain pursuits.

There are some things that nature holds up to our view, as it were, on purpose to tantalize us, and, like an artful mistress, affects to excite our admiration without deigning to ease our anxiety, or gratify our curiosity.

But as the fabled lion once enjoyed Juno in a cloud, so it often happens with many of our philosophers, that to save the appearances of ignorance, when their discoveries can be pushed no farther, they have recourse to imagination, that useful and often necessary handmaid to human happiness, to fill up those blanks which are still presented to us in the book of knowledge.

But it often happens that imagination, when once excited, knows no bounds : the slow guides, reason and experience, are left far behind to follow with a very unequal pace.

By this prolific faculty of the mind, the world we inhabit has been often made and destroyed at pleasure, and the final destruction of it has been predicted with a mathematical certainty. The planets which we see revolving round our common center, have been all peopled with myriads of intelligent beings ; and the comets have been at various times given to the sun, to supply fuel to his wasting fires ; and their ill-fated inhabitants have not been without some amongst us who have deplored their miserable destruction.

The same kind of extravagance has led some, by a wonderful fecundity of the imagination, to give infinity of increase to the stamina of animalculæ, as well as to all kinds of vegetable seed.

But there is an extreme of an opposite nature, which is equally if not still more wide from the mark than the one I have been mentioning, which our philosophers are sometimes apt to fall into, namely—to doubt, or even to deny the existence of those things whose phenomena they cannot reduce to certain fixed laws. This is truly making short work with our business ; and I think I may say with a good deal of propriety, that had our predecessors been of this opinion, and we readily disposed to copy after them, human knowledge, instead of being progressive, would have hitherto remained stationary.

I believe there are few who would deny the existence of light, because we have never been able to explain how its operation upon the retina can give us the idea of objects : or, shall we deny the existence of music, because we cannot account for the sense of harmony in the sensorium ? Hunger has at various times claimed the attention of the philosopher, and it has been explained in various different ways ; yet none that I have read upon this subject has cleared it up to me in a satisfactory manner : but I believe we should find it a very difficult matter to persuade a hungry man out of his feelings, if he could not give a physiological demonstration of what it was. The fact is, we all of us see thousands of things, every day, which come under the dominion of no laws that we are yet acquainted with.

Nævi Materni have, at various times, claimed the attention of physiologists ; and their doctrines upon this subject, like most other things we are ignorant of, have generally followed the tide of fashionable opinions—which were at first, probably, the dictates of those whose opinions deservedly gave a sanction to other things : and men have adopted them without ever enquiring into what circumstances gave them authority.

The grand question concerning them is, Whether are we to impute their origin to mere *lusus naturæ*, or are we to give the ima-

gination of the mother a power of producing them?

I am decidedly of the latter opinion: and although it is of little consequence what opinion we are of, when they are already formed, yet, if my opinion shall appear to be founded upon propriety, I trust it may be of some use to prevent the formation of them.

One of the principal arguments against this opinion is, the great analogy there is in the appearances of those marks and what we find in the Mocoa stone. This, I think, is rather begging the question. In those very stones we also frequently find the images of trees and animals—and yet no one, I apprehend, will pretend to assert, with no better foundation than this, that these are mere lusus naturæ. I might likewise add here, that nature never goes out of her ordinary course, to sport herself, unless she meets with some cause which has a power of disturbing her.

It is likewise asserted, that most women, who bring forth children that are marked, never predict it; and if they do, the event rarely corresponds with their apprehensions. All this may be very true. Women receive so many impressions, during pregnancy, that we must allow them more than human memory and sagacity, to enable them always to distinguish the precise one which should produce this effect. But it is said, if we shall give women this power of marking their children, it would be impossible for any to escape it. I think it is sufficient, that they are provided with powers to guard against the most ordinary causes which might do injury in those cases, and that it is only in some particular times and circumstances that these causes can have any influence. For my own part, I have scarcely ever known an instance of a child, presented to a mother, with one of these marks, who could not tell the time, place, and circumstances of her receiving the impression.

I could give a long catalogue of the instances of this kind I have seen myself: but I suppose they are not more numerous, nor in any shape more singular, than what may have probably fallen under the observation of every person who has thought such phenomena worthy of his speculation.

If we should have recourse to antiquity to give sanction to this opinion, we have it recorded amongst the first particular circumstances that excited the attention of men, in their observations upon animated nature. That this may not be applied to the extraordinary interposition of Divine Providence, to favour the craft of Jacob, we only beg leave to appeal to facts, of a similar nature, which present themselves to our observation at the present day, namely, that those persons whose employment it is to breed pigeons of different colours, can breed them, as they say themselves, to a feather.

It has been alledged, that if we give the imagination of the mother a power of marking the fœtus *in utero*, it is allowing her to have a creating power, which she has not.

This is a very arbitrary manner of deciding the question, and appears rather calculated to embarrass and silence our enquiries, than to convince the understanding.

The same thing may be said of

the different secreting organs in the animal system. We know that each of these are possessed of powers calculated to secrete different fluids, to answer certain purposes in the animal economy; and although these powers can never be imitated by art, yet I believe no one will allow them to have a creating power.

It has been for some time a question among naturalists, Whether imagination ought to be taken into the number of those causes, which have a power of altering the complexion and figure of the human species? I am of the opinion that it ought. I think we may trace the effects of it in the different ranks of society among ourselves: but marks are more evident amongst those nations where the same causes have been constantly applied for a long succession of ages.

I think that these effects are tobe distinguished, independent of what climate, savage customs, or scanty provisions can produce.

We find nothing more common, in births, than for children to inherit sometimes even the accidental deformities of their parents, or of some persons living in the same family.

We have many instances of squinting in the father, which he had received from a fright or habit, communicated to his offspring; and what may, perhaps, appear the most extraordinary, a child has been known to be distinctly marked with a scar similar to one the father had received in battle. In this manner accidental deformities may become natural ones, and even encreased through successive generations.

From this, therefore, may have arisen the small eyes and long ears of the Tartars and Chinese nations. From hence originally may have come the flat noses of the blacks, and the flat heads of some of the tribes of the American Indians.

I shall conclude my essay, by mentioning the famous instance quoted by father Malbranche, upon which he founds his beautiful theory of monstrous productions.

A woman of Paris, the wife of a tradesman, went to see a criminal broke alive upon the wheel, at the place of public execution. She was at that time two months advanced in her pregnancy, and no way subject to any disorders to affect the child in her womb. She was, however, of a slender habit of body, and, though led by curiosity to this horrid spectacle, very easily moved to pity and compassion. She felt, therefore, all those strong emotions which so terrible a sight must uaturally inspire, shuddered at every blow the criminal received, and almost swooned at his cries. Upon returning from this scene of blood, she continued, for some days, pensive, and her imagination still wrought upon the spectacle she had lately seen. After some time, however, she seemed perfectly recovered from her fright, and had almost forgotten her former uneasiness. When the time of her delivery approached, she seemed no ways mindful of her former terrors, nor were her pains in labour more than usual in such circumstances. But what was the amazement of her friends and assistants when the child came into the world! It was found that every limb in its body was broken, just like those of the malefactor, and just in the same place.

This poor infant, that had suffered the pains of life even before

its coming into the world, did not die, but lived in an hospital in Paris for twenty years after—a wretched instance of the supposed power of imagination, in the mother, of altering and distorting the infant in the womb : and, indeed, if we will not refer it to the imagination, I do not know whence we shall undertake to account for such an extraordinary event.

The manner in which Malbranche reasons upon this fact, is as follows :

The Creator has established such a sympathy between the several parts of nature, that we are led not only to imitate each other, but also to partake in the same affections and desires. The animal spirits are thus carried to the respective parts of the body, to perform the same actions which we see others perform ; to receive, in some measure, their wounds, and take part in their sufferings. Experience tells us, that if we look attentively on any person severely beaten, or sorely wounded, the spirits immediately flow into those parts of the body which correspond to those we see in pain. The more delicate the constitution, the more it is thus affected—the spirits making a stronger impression on the fibres of a weakly habit than of a robust one. Strong vigorous men see an execution without much concern, while women, of a nicer texture, are struck with horror and concern. This sensibility in them must, of consequence, be communicated to all parts of their body ; and as the fibres of the child in the womb are incomparably finer than those of the mother, the course of the animal spirits must consequently produce greater alterations. Hence every stroke given to the criminal forcibly struck the imagination of the woman, and, by a kind of counter-stroke, the delicate tender frame of the child.

Such is the reasoning of an ingenious man upon a fact, the veracity of which many since have called in question. They have allowed, indeed, that such a child might have been produced, but have denied the cause of its deformity.

How could the imagination of the mother, say they, produce such dreadful effects upon her child ? She has no communication with her fœtus ; she scarcely touches it in any part : quite unaffected with her concerns, it sleeps in security, in a manner secluded by a fluid, in which it swims, from her that bears it. With what a variety of deformities, say they, would all mankind be marked, if all the vain and capricious desires of the mother were thus readily written upon the body of the child ? Yet, notwithstanding this plausible way of reasoning, I cannot avoid giving some credit to the variety of instances I have read upon this subject, and the testimony of my own senses, which I think too stubborn to be philosophized away by all the ingenuity I have ever seen displayed.

If it be a prejudice, it is as old as the history of the world ; and the first physicians that have ever written, or, at least, whose writings have escaped the ruins of time, were of this opinion ; and to this day it is as strongly believed by the generality of people as ever. If it does not admit of a reason, are we, therefore, to deny its existence ? Carry the idea a little farther :—shall we disbelieve or doubt of every thing

which we cannot demonstrate? It is easily conceived to what excess refinement might push this mode of reasoning. There is not an axiom, or first principle in philosophy, that can be demonstrated. The truth is, men have been content to adopt these without any reasoning, and use them as guides in their further enquiries. We cannot give any reason even why the child should, in any respect, resemble the father or mother: the fact is, we generally find it to be so: but why it should take the particular print of the father's features in the womb, is as hard to conceive, as why it should be affected by the mother's imagination. We all know what a strong effect imagination has on those parts in particular, without being able to assign a cause how this effect may be produced: and why the imagination may not produce the same effect in marking the child, that it does in forming it, I see no reason. As I mentioned before, those persons whose employment it is to rear up pigeons of different colours, can breed them, as their expression is, to a feather. In fact, by properly pairing them they can give what colour they please to any feather, in any part of the body. Were we to reason upon this fact, what could we say? Might it not be asserted, that the egg being distinct from the body of the female, cannot be influenced by it? Might it not be plausibly said, there is no similitude between any part of of the egg and any particular feather which we expect to propagate? And yet, for all this, the fact is known to be true, and what no speculation can invalidate.

In the same manner a thousand various instances assure us, that the child in the womb is sometimes marked by the strong affections of the mother. How this is performed we know not; we only see the effect, without any connection between it and the cause. The best physicians have allowed it, and have been satisfied to submit to the experience of a number of ages. But many disbelieve it, because they expect a reason for every effect. This, however, is very hard to be given, while it is very easy to appear wise by pretending incredulity.

An improved Manner of cultivating HEMP, *and fitting it for Use; by John Read, esquire: Communicated to the Academy for encouraging Agriculture in Massachusetts, and published by their Order, February* 6, 1789.

THE soil I choose for raising hemp, is a light, rich mould; as free from stones, gravel and clay, as possible. Care is taken to have the soil thoroughly manured and once well ploughed in the fall of the year, if other business will admit: in the spring it is ploughed two or three times more, and as often harrowed with an iron-toothed harrow, in order to separate the particles of earth, and leave them as light as possible: then a light brush-harrow is drawn by one horse over the ground, by which means it is levelled so as to receive the seed equally; after which it is marked out for sowing, in the same manner that barley and oats are gene-

rally sown, calculating (if the soil is very good) at three bushels to an acre; if but middling good, at two and an half bushels to an acre. The seed is always harrowed in immediately after sowing, with a fine iron-toothed harrow, and nothing is suffered to pass over it afterwards, lest by treading or otherwise it might be injured.

The seed should be of the last year's growth, and will be benefitted by lying in the cellar a few weeks previous to its being sown. In general I sow my seed about the middle of May, being governed by the season, a little sooner or later will do. My hemp is commonly fit to pull by the 8th or 10th of August, which is known by the male-hemp turning whitish just at the time when the farina passes off: this is easily discovered by its smoking when agitated by the wind, or jarred with a stick.

When the hemp is pulled, it is spread on the ground where it grew, about an inch thick; and what that will not receive is carried off to other ground, and after lying two or three days, turned with a small pole about six feet long, then, receiving one or two days more sun, it is bound into bundles of about fifteen or eigteen inches in circumference, and immediately housed from wet, until convenient time offers to put it into water for rotting, which is done as soon as other business will admit. There being a small stream of water that runs through my farm, I have erected a dam which enables me to flow a pond about five or six feet high, wherein the hemp is laid (much in the same manner that flax is laid for rotting) and after covering it with straw to keep it clean,* the plank and stones being placed thereon, the dam-gate is shut down, and the hemp being overflowed remains till it is properly rotted; which is done in six or seven days, if put in as soon as the latter end of August or the beginning of September, the weather being generally warm at that season of the year—if put into the water the latter end of September or beginning of October, I have let it lie twelve days—if the latter end of October or beginning of November, twenty days, unless the weather has been uncommonly warm for the season; in which case I have found it necessary to be removed sooner, but have made a point of attending to the heat or cold of the weather, as when the water is warm the hemp will get a proper rot sooner than when it is otherwise.

My practice has been to draw the water from the hemp 24 hours before the taking it up, leaving the weight thereon in order that it may be well drained, as in that case it is much better handled: then it is removed to a dry piece of ground and spread about two inches thick, and after remaining a week or ten days in that situation is turned, and in eight or ten days after is taken up, tied in bundles, and removed into the barn, where it remains till I have leisure to break and swingel it out. When barn-room cannot be spared I have placed it up against a rail-fence, running the top ends between the two uppermost rails, letting it remain there until proper time for breaking; for which

* It is to be observed, that a muddy bottom will require straw, previous to the hemp being laid on it.

purpose I have always found clear cold weather to be the best.

My hemp is broken and swingled much in the same manner as flax, except the first breaking, which is done in a coarse break, the teeth or flats being nearly four inches apart; then a common flax break answers well, and being carefully swingled is fit for use.

My practice for raising seed hath been to set apart in the field some of my best grown hemp for that purpose, pulling up the male and female hemp for about 18 inches in width, so that a man may pass through; leaving the other in beds about six feet in width, in order that two men (one on each side) may reach in their hands and pull up all the male, without injuring the seed-bearing hemp.

This process is performed when the general pulling is done, in August. The female hemp must stand till the seed is fully ripe, which is known by its turning brown;—in wet weather I have been obliged to let it stand till the middle of October before it was fit to pull—after which it must be tied in bundles, like other hemp, and carefully set up against the fence to dry; or, if that is not convenient, it may be laid on the ground, and, after one or two days sun, beaten out in the manner that flax-seed is beaten out, striking lightly: then expose the other side to the sun one or two days, after which give it a thorough beating, and spread the seed with all the leaves, &c. in a dry place for some days; then thresh it with a light flail, or rub it by hand, till the seed is all out, and, after winnowing, put it in a dry place for sowing the next year.

The seed-bearing hemp requires a few days longer to rot than the other, owing to the thickness of the bark or hurle, and the greater quantity of glutinous substance occasioned by its longer standing.

I have always preferred old manure to new, more especially if horse or cow dung; but new will do, and it is much the better to have it ploughed in in the fall.

With respect to the quantity of hemp raised on an acre of ground, it varies from six to twelve hundred weight, much depending on the quality of the soil and the manner of preparing it.

The expense of cultivating, &c. an acre of hemp, is not at present in my power to ascertain, great part of the business being done at leisure, and when the time can be best spared: I would just observe, that I car raise two or three acres yearly on my small farm, without interfering much with other business.*

The present price of hemp, together with the bounty given by the state to encourage the culture of this useful plant, amounts to about 220 dollars per ton, which bids fair to establish its growth here; and I am fully satisfied, from my own experience, that at the present day no branch of agriculture (where land is found suitable) can be carried on to so great advantage as that of raising hemp: I have no doubt that our farmers will soon be convinced of the truth of this observation. It having been found by experience both in Europe and America, that

* A man that understands breaking and swingling hemp well, will clean from 40 to 50 weight per day.

hemp may be grown on the same ground for 20 or thirty years in succession, without lessening the crop or impoverishing the soil: this also will have its weight.

The last season, I tried the experiment of raising hemp on a piece of diked marsh, the salt water having been kept off better than one year. After being ditched, I had a small part near the upland, carefully dug and manured with old dung that was well mixed with sand: the hemp grew to full height and proved to be of the best kind. This encouragement has occasioned my preparing a larger piece for further trial. the next season, when I mean to make several experiments on the cultivation and raising of hemp; and, if any advantage should accrue therefrom, I shall do myself the honour of communicating it to you as early as possible.

An Essay on GENIUS.

[Continued from p. 179.]

HITHERTO we have considered originality of genius as exerted only in works of fancy: but it is as high an endowment, and perhaps even more singular than the greatest force of imagination, to possess a capacity of looking beyond the common views of mankind, in matters of reason and judgment. There is usually a difficulty attending exertions of this kind, which is not so often experienced in the operations of fancy. The *original philosopher* (if we may be allowed the phrase) must frequently reject principles, and violate modes of thinking and reasoning, which have become sacred by prescription. His genius is obliged not only to push beyond the usual limits of nature, but to over-leap, in its way, the barriers of art and prejudice. Several modern philosophers deserve, on this account, high praise as originals. Des Cartes, with a greatness of mind seldom exhibited, attacked and overthrew the empire of scholastic and metaphysical jargon, after it had been established over the minds of men, with the most despotic sway, for more than a thousand years. Like all other original writers, he had defects and inaccuracies, which men of smaller minds and more minute attention might supply or correct: but he struck the great outline of a noble and durable system of science. Bacon was, likewise, an original of the first magnitude. The exclusion of hypotheses from systems of philosophy, has done it more service than any other single event or discovery. Improvements before this, were like the palliation and correction of symptoms in a diseased body: this improvement was like the renovation of the constitution, producing a sound and permanent state of health. It was an improvement, likewise, which required great self-denial to make. For this reason, probably, it was so late in its discovery. There is, in the human mind, a strong propensity to form an immediate

solution of every difficulty or obscurity : in men of active and inquisitive minds, this propensity is, at least, as much stronger as their other powers are superior to those of the vulgar. It seems painful and indignant to them to surrender up or suspend their judgment, on the cause of any fact or appearance. How deeply the principle in question is rooted in the human mind, appears from the difficulty of following lord Bacon's plan of philosophizing, now it is delineated. Those who profess to follow, wander from it before they are aware. They almost insensibly mingle conjecture with induction, and invent hypothesis rather than confess their ignorance. To a man like lord Verulam, it must have required great self-denial to adopt a method of research which had to contend, in this manner, with human nature itself, as well as with all the systems of philosophy which had ever existed. We have dwelt the longer on this, because, at first sight, nothing seems more obvious in the discovery, or easier in the practice, than the simple rule of following nature, and not proceeding further than facts will support us : yet it may be questioned if there was ever an invention more original than that of this simple rule ; or one to which the human mind submits with more reluctance. Sir Isaac Newton was pre-eminently an original philosopher. He had a mind to grasp whatever excellence was already discovered, to supply whatever was deficient, and to perfect whatever was incomplete. He found science in an improving state ; but the brilliancy of his additions made former discoveries appear like darkness. The laws of gravitation ; their application to the explanation of the revolutions and quantities of matter of the planets ; the theory of the tides ; the laws of light and colours, and fluxionary calculations, were all original discoveries. Any one of them would have rendered a man immortal, and all of them united exalt the name of Newton above all praise. But it is not our object to give a history of philosophy, or a complete enumeration of its original authors : we mean only to show, that there are authors of this description, and that the exertions of their genius are as valuable, and that they require as much strength of mind and do as much honour to human nature, as those which require the greatest force of imagination. The difference between the poet and the philosopher is simply this—the one paints agreeable fictions ; the other discovers important realities : the talent of the one is just invention ; that of the other, sagacity and penetration. Are those powers more valuable and of a higher order, which describe great and agreeable things in such a probable, consistent and striking manner, as to make them exist in the fancy when they do not exist in nature ;—or those which discover and explain the manner of operation, the greatness, the consistency, and the beauty of those works, which really exist as specimens of the wisdom, the power and the goodness of God ? Whoever determines this question, determines the comparative excellence of an original poet and philosopher.

After what we have said on the value and lustre of original talents, it is, perhaps, humiliating to recollect how rarely they are possessed. Nature bestows them

with so frugal a hand, that ages sometimes pass without experiencing such an instance of her bounty: Utility and fame, however, are to be found in a much humbler sphere. We shall now endeavour to show, how their praise may be obtained in a way that may serve as a contrast to the one we have mentioned: this will be done by considering attentively what may be called the *imitative* or *formed* genius. That there are capacities of this kind needs no demonstration. Our first observation upon them, therefore, is, that only in an advanced state of improvement can they obtain their honours. Before there are examples to imitate, and precepts to instruct, the genius of imitation can evidently not excel: yet, with these assistances, no inferior degree of literary praise is not unfrequently acquired by men that, without them, would never have emerged from obscurity. The true character of this species of genius seems to be—great accuracy of taste united with some invention. Accuracy of taste distinguishes, among the materials which study and thought have supplied, the excellent from the worthless; and invention extends, combines, and arranges them. It seems to be the province of men thus qualified, to form science into systems; to improve and illustrate the several individual parts of which it is composed; and to converge the scattered rays of excellence to a point. It seems a hasty assertion to say, as has sometimes been done, that authors of this character possess nothing of genius, but only a correct and delicate taste. Taste, as already observed, only qualifies us to relish what is already produced: but writers of the present description do more than relish; they add to the stock of science: they extend its limits, they refine its materials, they heighten its power of pleasing, and give it to others with every recommendation. Science, in their hands, is like the rough and unwrought particles of sweetness in the possession of the bee: they are found mixed and undistinguished; they are separated, combined, and improved, by the skill and qualities of the artist. To drop the figure, the imitative genius goes even farther than we have yet mentioned: it considers the analogy which subsists between subjects already discussed, and those which are not; and, taking the former for a guide, it produces what is really new, as well as similar in its nature. Mr. Pope, who has been denied the merit of genius, with more obstinacy, perhaps, than any man who possessed so much, has justly remarked, that our thoughts can no more be said to be not our own, because they are like those of our ancestors', than our faces can be said to be not our own, because they are like our fathers'. Resemblance is certainly not identity: and it is no incurious speculation, when we observe these authors to be read as well as condemned the most. Indeed they seem, in common, to have a full compensation for wanting the brilliancy of original powers, and the praise which usually follows them, in the consciousness of doing service to the world and honour to human nature. This is the most satisfactory reward, and it is one which men of the character we now describe, oftener than any other, possess. That ardour of passion and pursuit, which frequently attends the highest degree of mental energy, often

destroys the peace of its possessor, and sometimes sullies his virtue and prevents his usefulness. A calmer state of mind, and temperature of passion, in a degree the gift of nature, and improved by patient industry in pursuit of science, is that which is oftenest seen to be most productive both of happiness to the owner, and of utility to the world. There are, no doubt, some exceptions to these observations, as well as to the following comparison between the two species of genius which we have considered; but, in a general and complex view, it may be said, with truth—that original talents are like a flower which we admire for its beauty and its fragrance, while the imitative genius is like the slowly matured but solid fruit on which we depend for subsistence. [To be continued.]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RETAILER, No. IX.

Quid deceat, quid non.———HOR.

THERE are few things of so delicate and precarious a nature, as female reputation; and the many and various ways in which it may be injured, renders it very difficult entirely to escape censure, and avoid very dangerous errors. Misconducts in youth are seldom buried in an increase of years; for the reputation of the *woman*, suffers for the indiscretion of the *girl*—Detracting and envious people will not make these distinctions; and even well intending persons cannot always. So that although increased experience and strengthened prudence may have entirely overcome the error; yet having once gotten abroad, and received considerable augmentations from its successive vehicles, the injury exists after the cause of it has ceased; and many who have heard of the fault, may, perhaps, never become acquainted with the reform.

To speak of all the methods by which a girl may injure herself, would be too extensive, by far, for a paper of this nature: I shall, therefore, only make some remarks on one which I conceive to be the most material.

The company with which any person associates is, at all times of life, an important consideration, and cannot be too much attended to: to females this caution is particularly necessary. The occupations and scenes which both nature and custom have allotted to men, require a practical acquaintance with mankind and their manners; and a man, ignorant of them, would be liable to continual impositions and mistakes, and find little service from the most extensive book-knowledge: but women are in a very different situation: the sphere of their business is most generally confined to the walls of their houses, and all their duties are domestic. Here I would not be understood, that it is unnecessary they should have a liberal education, and an acquaintance with the more pleasing sciences: such a knowledge will be a rational and entertaining recreation in leisure; and I am much pleased with the great encouragement given to female academies in

Philadephia. But the fair sex have no occasion for an experimental knowledge of the dispositions and pursuits of mankind, of the finesse of villains, and the various methods of deceiving unsuspecting innocence. It is not necessary for them to frequent coffee-houses, &c. to acquire a knowledge of mankind; or to trust themselves among all kinds of company, to get acquainted with *characters*. But to come nearer to my principal object in this paper —girls from twelve to fifteen years of age, who have not yet "gone into company," as it is called, are apt to suppose that their actions are not regarded by the world, and that it is of little consequence what they do, provided they commit no real crime. They have no idea, that so shortly before their stepping forward into life, they are minutely watched by the world; and their entrance into it will be more or less agreeable, as they are more or less prepared for it, by the observance of a conduct, which, though it may not be strictly necessary in nature, yet should be attended to by those who mean to converse with the world. They have no idea, that there are things which, though in themselves strictly innocent, are yet very improper, inasmuch as they are *thought* so by those among whom we are to live; and without whose good opinion we must lead a very uneasy life; and though we admit that the thing itself is not wrong, yet it is certainly wrong and imprudent to risque our happiness in doing it, merely because we can shew it is agreeable to reason. But we argue in vain, when the general practice and opinion of the world are against us; and, when slandered and tormented by every body, it is a poor consolation, that we can cry out, *the world are fools*. While we live among men, we must, as far as is consistent with virtue, conform ourselves to their manners, and bear with trifling violences upon our notions of strict propriety, in order to accommodate ourselves to some who, perhaps, would wish to please us; and escape that uneasiness which is the unavoidable consequence of a contrary conduct. Thus, by not considering these matters, girls frequently fall into indiscretions, which they afterwards find reason to repent of, and difficulty to heal the consequent injury. Tell a young lady, that she is too free in her conversation and behaviour with the servants, or any gentleman, and she immediately exclaims, "La! where is the harm of it." If you then remind her of what people will say of such conduct, and that it may give occasion for unjust censures, she, in a pet, replies, "I wish people would mind their own business; they must have little to do, indeed, if they can watch and talk about me, and things that don't concern them." You get no other answer or satisfaction, if you tell them of rudeness in church, in the street, to any body or any where. Thus it is that, by an inconsiderate confidence in the innocency of their intentions, and a continual remembrance that *they mean no harm*, they throw a blemish on their name, which the prudence and industry of future years do not always efface. The truth is, there is a certain respect due from all to the opinion of the world, and which none ever refused, without suffering for it.

The great failing among young people is, too much familiarity

with their inferiors, under a mistaken notion that there is no medium between pride, and an unbecoming condescension. The meanest have a claim to our good behaviour and benevolence, and to be treated with decency while they deserve it: but none have a claim to our confidence or familiarity, except those whose education has been such as to put them on a level with ourselves, and secure us against their indiscretions. And indeed the least observation will convince any one, that we do not even gain the good opinion of those whom we treat with more familiarity than they have, or think they have a right to expect. They will soon cease to look upon your condescension as a favour; and you will find, that nothing is more certain than that 'too much familiarity breeds contempt.' But if, on the contrary, you conduct yourself with a distant respect, blended with good humour and mildness, you will infallibly secure their esteem and command their services: and if you find it convenient, for a while, to throw off your reserve, and resume it again, it may be done without any loss of respect: indeed, an inferior is much more happy in such behaviour, than in the other. So we see that, whether we consult our own ease, or that of our inferiors; or whether we wish to gain their esteem, and command their services, we should carefully avoid an undue familiarity: and I would recommend it to all, in their behaviour to any person, to be cautious never to lose sight of the dignity of their own character; let them never neglect to support that dignity, if they would enjoy either their own approbation, or the esteem of those with whom they are acquainted.

I was, in some measure, led into these observations by the perusal of the following letter from one of my correspondents:

To the RETAILER.

Sir,

I am the father of a couple of fine girls, the one about 14, the other 12 years of age. I have given them an education which will entitle them to an acquaintance with our first class of people. I have been put to very considerable expense for *accomplishments*, but I have not grudged it; as I hope that the credit which their appearance in the world will do themselves and me, will be an ample recompense. But, unfortunately for me, I live among neighbours who pursue a mode of life very different from mine; and whose poverty prevents them from giving their children an education equal to their wishes. It is impossible for children to live near each other without an intercourse; and indeed when my girls were very young, I did not discourage it, thinking it would naturally drop, when the age of my daughters should render it improper: but I was grievously mistaken; for although they have now arrived at that age, they still continue in a very familiar acquaintance with their former companions. If I speak to them about it, I am directly answered, "La! papa, they are honest, if they are poor; and they are as good as we are." This is all I can get by talking with them; and I have never been able to convince them, that although an honest person may be entitled to our regard, yet it does not follow that an intimate

acquaintance should succeed it. If you will say something on the subject, I shall take care they shall read it—and it may prove serviceable, since we know that young folks regard a single line in print more than a bushel of verbal advice. I am,

Your humble servant,

H. W. C.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

SOMETIME since the conclusion of the late war, a young American was present in a British play-house, where an interlude was performing in ridicule of his countrymen. A number of American officers being introduced in tattered uniforms, and bare-foot, the question was put to them severally—What was your *trade* before you entered into the army? One answered a *tailor;* another, a *cobler.* The wit of the piece was to banter them for not keeping themselves cloathed and shod; but before this could be gotten out, the American exclaimed from the gallery, "Great-Britain beaten by tailors and coblers! huzza!" A tumultuous variety of noises was heard in the assembly—clapping, hissing, shouting "Where is he? Who is he?" The consequence might have been fatal to him, had he been discovered; but he had the address to conceal himself from their enquiry; and this circumstance has served him as a subject of merriment among his friends ever since.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MEDICAL.

DR. WALKER, fellow of the royal college of surgeons, Edinburgh, who has been many years in extensive practice, has announced a "medical and political enquiry into the small-pox," in one volume, 8vo. in which it is the author's chief aim to establish a new mode of practice for obviating the more violent symptoms. Some questions he proposes are not less interesting to the practitioner than curious in speculation, as their objects are some deviations from the common plan of treatment. After a short history of the disease, he proceeds to examine the extensive use that has been made in the present day of the pathology of the living solid. He proposes a complete refutation of it, so far at least as regards the present disease, reviving and maintaining, in all its latitude, the humoral pathology, and its application in the small-pox. The ladies are indebted to the doctor, for investigating the cause of pits, and proposing means of preventing deformity. Thoughts on the possibility of exterminating the disease, conclude the work. We expect it about the middle of the winter [the late winter.]

Dr. Cusson, vice-professor-royal of botany at Montpellier, has published enquiries into the regularities observable sometimes in the progress of the innoculated small-pox, and the confidence to be placed in those innoculations. The doctor, after examining the appearances of the several stages of innoculated small-pox, the local eruption, the eruptive fever, the general eruption, the filling and turning of the pustules, notices the irregularities which sometimes occur in each of these stages. He divides the species of the disease into two classes: the one preservative, consisting of, first, that which is regular in all its stages; second, that which is slow in its progress; third, that which exhibits either the local or general eruption alone, but accompanied with fever; fourth, that in which the successive or erysipelatous eruptions appear, fifth, that in which the suppu-

ration is incomplete, and the turning late. The other non-preservative, comprizing, first, that which is without effect; second, that which produces local affections, and without fever; third, that which exhibits only the eruptive fever, without inflammation of the wound or eruption; fourth, that of which the progress is remarkably rapid; fifth, that in which there is no eruption, though attended with inflammation of the wound and fever. Though many of the doctor's assertions are contrary to the opinions of innoculators, in general, yet his known experience and abilities render him of sufficient importance to merit a careful examination.

Dr. Gaspard Landis has published, at Gottingen, an octavo treatise, entitled *De Melancholia ex Mente*, &c.—on melancholy proceeding from affections of the mind. The doctor defines melancholy to be a debility of the soul, produced by disorder of the body; in which we are forcibly struck with external or imaginary objects, so that it is impossible to resist the ideas arising from them, to free ourselves from those ideas, or change them by the help of reason. The aitiology is followed by many practical observations.

Dr. V. Picco has lately published an octavo volume at Turin, which contains six dissertations on fungi. From the observations of Wilk, Weiss, and Munchausen, on what has been supposed the seeds of these plants; the cadaverous smell they exhale when putrid; their sudden growth; and their being found now in one place, now in another; M. P. embraces the opinion of those who class them as zoophytes. The poisonous qualities of these plants, the symptoms they produce, the most efficacious remedies, with the anatomy and physiology of the organs and mechanism of deglutition, a severe affection of which is in some measure with pathognomonic sign of the use of deleterious mushrooms, follow the natural history.

The Journal de Medicin of Paris informs us, that the inhabitants of that city and its environs, during the last summer, have been afflicted with catarrhal and arthritic complaints; that rheums, cholics, vomitings, and loosenesses were not less numerous, to which were frequently added mucous dysenteries. Complaints of the throat, fluxions, and opthalmies, were very inflammatory, requiring repeated and even topical bleedings. The former sometimes turned putrid, but they all yielded readily to the usual remedies. Wandering pains and head-achs, accompanied with dizziness, were frequent; but one or two bleedings, diluents, and purgatives, easily dissipated these complaints: eruptions were common. The measles, though regular and benign, required repeated emetics and purgatives, on account of the glandular swellings accompanying them, from which few children were exempt. The small-pox were very favourable; seldom confluent, nor then dangerous. Acute diseases of the breast, were constantly complicated with rheumatism, more inflammatory than in the spring, but easily removed, as were inflammatory fevers. Putrid fevers were common; slow in their progress, but seldom fatal. Intermittents were rare: anomalous fevers proportionably more numerous, but neither of them obstinate. Scorbutic complaints were very common, as well as those of the liver. Many were attacked with dry coughs, with pain and tumefaction of the stomach; which were instantly removed by the application of leeches, but returned if tonics were neglected. ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

RECIPE.

A new method of purifying common SALT: *By the earl of Dundonald.*

COMMON salt usually contains an admixture of magnesian and vitriolic salts, which diminish its good qualities both as a seasoner and preserver of food. These cannot be removed by the common processes, without more expence and difficulty than economical purposes will allow. But his lordship's invention possesses a wonderful degree of facility and accuracy. It is simply this: Let any quantity of salt be put into a conical vessel with a small hole at the bottom, and placed in a moderate heat: pour a saturated solution of salt, boiling hot, into the vessel, and it will gradually pass through the hole, without dissolving any of the common salt, though it will carry off a large proportion of the other salts with which it is usually contaminated: make a brine with some of the purified salt, and repeat the process a second time: this may be again repeated, at pleasure, till the required degree of purity is obtained. Each washing carries off nine tenths of the salts which render the mass impure: so that after one washing, the impurity is one tenth; after the second, one hundredth; after the third, one thousandth part of its original quality.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

SONNET *to a* WALL-FLOWER.

SWEET flow'r, th' earliest harbinger of spring !
Permit the muse to celebrate thy bloom,
The yellow tincture of thy painted wing,
Thy verdant foliage, and thy rich perfume.

Yet these, alas ! and all thy fading charms,
Are but the emblems of our changeful fate,
From spring surrender'd into winter's arms,
From grave to gay, from lively to sedate.

Yet teach us still, like thee, t' enjoy the hour
That now to mirth and gaiety's decreed,
And leave the rest to that superior pow'r
Who best can tell what prospects should succeed :

So shall sweet hope our bosoms long sustain.
And free them from, at least, anticipated pain.

The HAPPY PAIR.

DEEP in a vale (by nature's hand
With verdant plenty gayly drest,
With such as Eden's happy land
In earliest days th' Almighty blest)—

The good Amyntor's cottage rear'd,
With decent pride, its lonely head ;
While all the country round rever'd
The tenants of the humble shed.

In calm content, life's eve to close,
Hither the happy swain retir'd ;
And here, in undisturb'd repose,
He found whate'er his heart desir'd.

He knew those scenes of noise and strife
Where folly, fraud, and falsehood reign,
Where all the social joys of life
Are drown'd in business, care and pain :

Where mad ambition thirsts for sway,
And pow'r high wields th' oppressive rod ;

Where traitors kiss but to betray
Their friend, their country, and their God.

He, too, had mix'd amid the throng
That gayly dance in folly's train;
But ev'ry moment brought along
Experience of her galling chain.

For oft (when night the face of things
Within her mantle would invest)
Reflection's deep implanted stings
Were rankling in his tortur'd breast.

In vain by sophistry he strove
Her keen sensations to repress;
All—all, he felt, conspir'd to prove
He wander'd far from happiness:

At length th' impetuous heat of youth
To sober reason's sway resign'd;
The charms of virtue and of truth
Diffus'd their splendour o'er his mind.

He left the town—he sought the plain,
Delighted with the rural scene,
When all ('twas spring's delightful reign)
Was gayly drest in native green.

With joy his breast began to swell,
And thus in ecstacy he cried—
'Ye giddy scenes—a long farewell!
'Adieu, ye haunts of vice and pride!

'For never from the blissful spot
'Shall once my wand'ring footsteps stray;
'But here I'll rear my peaceful cot,
'And virtue here shall bless my day:

'Here simple food shall deck my board,
'And sprightly health attendant wait;
'While luxury and vice, abhorr'd,
'I'll banish to the pamper'd great.'

But soon a soft invader came
His boasted calmness to controul,
And Cupid lighted up his flame
Within Amyntor's placid soul.

Of all the nymphs that trod the mead
Mira was fairest, was the best,
Her form not fancy could exceed,
Nor heav'n be purer than her breast:

Amyntor saw, and felt her charms ;
He fear'd the maid would not approve ;
He sigh'd to gain her to his arms,
But trembled to declare his love.

'In vain we hope,' he oft would cry,
'To rest secure from fortune's frown ;
'Where'er we go, where'er we fly,
'Her malice hunts its victims down.'

At length he told his artless tale,
His artless tale she deign'd to hear ;
Congenial wishes soon prevail'd,
And Hymen join'd the happy pair.

Unceasing pleasures crown'd their days,
No jar domestic e'er arose:
Studious of love, and prompt to please,
Their lives pass'd on in calm repose.

A youth who from the city stray'd,
By chance directed to their cot,
Related oft the tale, and said
He'd emulate no other lot. F.

CANTATA *for* ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Recitative.

TO him whose wisdom, by divine command,
Banish'd dark ignorance from Scotia's land,
And bade her sons aspire to virtue's praise ;
To him the song of gratitude we raise !

Air, *Happy Clown.*

In Gothic barbarism she lay,
To superstition's arts a prey ;
Till learned Andrew's cheering ray
Dispers'd the dreary night.
He chas'd the arts of pagan Rome,
The Saxons' superstitious gloom ;
And dar'd God's image to illume
With true religion's light.

Recitative.

Nor less to him with due respect we bend,
Whose various virtues prov'd him man's best friend ;
Who planted arts in Scotland's genial soil ;
Nor found the land ungrateful to his toil.

Air, *Iphigene.*

To cheer with reason's lamp the mind,
With morals useful and refin'd,
Man's nature to adorn,
Resembles, midst a waste of snows,
Those charms, which fancy's aid bestows
On Glastonbury's thorn.

Recitative.

Why should I vainly strive in feeble verse
The wond'rous charms of Scotia to rehearse?
Her various worth in hist'ry's honour'd page
Proves her th' illustrious mirror of each page.

Air, *Auld lang Syne.*

Her chiefs in council and in fight
Unfading laurels won;
They met the dawning rays of light,
Or sought the setting sun.
From north to south her fame is spread;—
Illustrious as their sires,
Her sons on Asia's plains have bled,
Or glow'd with Freedom's fires.

Recitative.

Charm'd by the dawning glories of the west,
Their vows to gen'rous Freedom were address'd.
Bold was each heart; decided was each voice;
For her they struggled, and with her rejoice.

Air, *Sheriff Muir.*

To St. Andrew's renown
Our glad bumpers we crown,
His memory ever regarding;
On this festive day
Thus our homage we pay,
All national wrangles discarding.

Chorus.

Thus I drink, and you drink, and he drinks, and all drink;
With bumpers his memory rewarding.

On America's strand
Whoever shall land,
The country, which bore him, may think of;
Then, brave lad, fill your glass!—
To the saint and your lass
Never scruple a bumper to drink off.

Chorus. Thus I drink, &c. &c.

3. Their worth we revere
Who one day in the year
Set apart for this wise recreation ;
But, if free from guile,
St. Andrew will smile
On the worthy of ev'ry nation.

Chorus. Thus I drink, &c. &c.

OSSIAN'S ADDRESS *to the* SUN, *versified.**

O SUN ! in all-surpassing glory bright,
Whence flow thy beams and everlasting light ?
Thou comest forth in majesty array'd,
The stars, diminish'd of their lustre, fade :
The moon, confessing thy superior sway,
Sinks in the western wave beneath thy fiery ray :
Thou movest sole in one superior round,
And no companion of thy course is found.
To thee compar'd, life's as the lightning's gleam,
Swift as a sound, and transient as a dream :
Oaks on the mighty mountains fall away,
The mighty mountains shall themselves decay :
The ocean rises, and again subsides ;
Now shines the moon, and now her beauty hides :
But thou art still the same, tho' tempests rise,
Loud thunders roar, and lightning fire the skies.
Rejoicing in thy brightness from on high,
Thou view'st the tempests which deform the sky.
In vain on Ossian streams thy dazzling ray !
Dark, dark to him is all the blaze of day !
Thou in the east no more to him wilt rise ;
Thy golden tresses, glitt'ring in the skies,
To him are sunk in night, no more to glad these eyes !
Perhaps, like me, e'en thou must fade away,
And all thy brightness, like my life, decay ;
No more wilt thou the call of morning hear,
No more on high in gorgeous pomp appear,
But rest at ease, while circling darkness shrouds
Thy streaming splendours in her ebon clouds.

* This address will bring to the reader's recollection the beautiful exordium of Milton—

" Hail ! holy light ! offspring of heav'n, first born," &c.

Ossian, like Homer and Milton, was blind.

See the same subject handled by the late doctor Ladd, p. 248 of the 1st volume of this magazine.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ALMOST every part of Europe has, of late, suffered extremely by storms, floods, and the uncommon severity of the winter; and vast damage has been done among the shipping in the European seas and ports. The foreign prints teem with accounts of devastation, famine, and varied distress: many persons have been frozen to death. And the West-India islands have sustained great injury from the warring elements.

Such was the rigour of the late winter, that in one night during the siege of Oczakow, 40 soldiers were frozen to death in the entrenchments—great quantities of ice were formed in the Black Sea—at Cologne, the Rhine was frozen, so that waggons and heavy carriages were drawn across it—the Sound afforded, for some time, a regular communication between Denmark and Sweden upon the ice—at Leipsic, on the 17th December, Fahrenheit's thermometer fell 27° below 0; which is from 5 to 7 degrees lower than in the remarkable winters of 1739 and 1740—at Nayland, in Suffolk, England, it fell on the 5th January, 15° below the freezing point, and when carried out of doors, it sunk 7 1-2 degrees lower; the barometer was unusually high at the same time, being up to 30 inches 7 twelfths.

FRANCE.

Versailles, Dec. 15, 1788. The assembly of the notables, which convened here on the 6th ult. was dissolved yesterday by a speech from the king in person.

Paris, Jan 2. The king supported by the unanimous wishes of his people, has at last triumphed over the repeated attempts of nobles and parliaments to maintain, in the states-general of the kingdom, the ancient aristocratical principles. Mr. Neckar stands high with his majesty and the people. The states-general are to assemble again on the 27th April; the deputies to be at least 1000—to be elected by the people in proportion to the population and contributions of each district, all ancient forms and customs notwithstanding. The representatives of the commons are to be equal in number to the whole number of those of the clergy, nobility and judiciary order; and the same proportion has been, or will be established for the peculiar states of each province.

The king has given up two of the most dangerous prerogatives of the crown, namely, *lettres de cachet*, and the power of raising a revenue without the consent of the states. No *lettres de cachet* (or general warrants) are in future to be issued without special reasons; and these reasons are to be set forth in the warrant, and the legality to be ascertained and tried by the judges.

By various advices from France, there appears to be great confusion among the different orders in Brittany. A numerous body of people having assembled before the palace of Rennes, to see the two first orders of the state come out, some members commanded the marechaussee to disperse the crowd, which being too rigorously obeyed, many spectators were killed. An engagement ensued between the chief of the citizens and the noblesse, in which more blood was spilled: three persons of note were killed. Messrs. Boishue and Dubois fell in the fray. Messrs. Noue, Chateaugeron, and Chateaubourg, are among the wounded.

ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 27. The physicians who attend the king have this day reported him restored to a proper state of mind and health.

Liverpool, March 2. The ample pecuniary rewards paid by the magistrates of this town, for saving and recovering drowned persons, have been productive of great good in the cause of humanity. Of 70 persons brought to the house of reception, between Nov. 1787 and Jan. 1789, sixty-seven were recovered.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 18. Charles the IV. king of Spain was proclaimed in this city yesterday. Numerous promotions have been made, both civil and military: among the latter, 22 major-generals, 36 brigadiers to be major-generals, and 53 colonels to be brigadiers.

When the chief officer of Arragon addresses the king of Spain on his coronation day, he makes use of these expressive words:—"We who are equal to you, and have more power than you, create you our

king and lord, provided you will protect our rights and privileges: if not, you are no longer our monarch."

GENEVA.

Feb. 2. A scarcity of corn having induced the senate to raise the price of bread one halfpenny in the lb it was publicly proclaimed on Monday last, the 26th ult. On that very evening a party of malecontents began to break all the lamps, and the alarm became general; but government did not permit their troops (which only paraded through some parts of the city) to fire on the rioters. The next day the populace, not finding themselves any where forcibly opposed, proceeded to greater outrages, by disarming small parties of the militia, and firing on larger detachments that were sent to resist them. In this conflict one captain and six privates were killed, and several were wounded on both sides The populace then took possession of two of the city gates, and prevailed on many of the garrison to join them, and at length forced the government to reduce bread to its former price. After this an apparent tranquillity succeeded; but it was not of long duration. The populace, perceiving they had little to fear from the activity of the garrison, hostilities were again commenced the 29th ult. when the insurgents renewed their attack on several detachments of militia and drove them from the city gates; which they still remain in possession of, and insist on having such of their confederates' arms as had been taken from them restored, and that the republic of Geneva shall be new modelled.

In addition to the above authentic account, we have since heard that the revolters, whose numbers had considerably increased, were proceeding to commit further disorders, to the great terror of the peaceable inhabitants; when a body of the regulars were called out to march against them with six pieces of cannon, in order to disperse and quell them; but the malecontents, expecting such an attack, had prepared a number of fire-engines, from which they discharged such torrents of *boiling water*, incorporated with other noxious ingredients, as scalded and terrified the regulars to so great a degree, that they retreated, and abandoned their artillery, which the rioters took immediate possession of.—[*Letter to England*]

GERMANY.

Choczim surrendered to the Imperialists, after a very tedious siege—having obtained extraordinary terms in favour of the place. The commanding pacha determined not to yield till he had killed the last 3 camels.

Vienna, Jan. 17. An officer arrived from Semlin, in consequence of the pacha of Belgrade having proposed to the Austrian commander to prolong the truce now existing between the Turkish and Imperial arms, till the 1st of July—but this, it is believed, will not be agreed to by the emperor.

The Austrian provinces on the frontiers of Poland are ordered to be put into a state of complete defence; as that unhappy kingdom is expected to become the theatre of an inveterate war, as soon as the Imperial armies can take the field.

It is said, the Imperial troops expended during the last campaign, amounted to 95,000 men.

AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

Brussels, Jan. 23. Measures of a very important nature are preparing in Hainault and Brabant. The emperor seems determined either to bring the inhabitants under subjection, or lose the country. The old form of government is to be suspended, and military law proclaimed throughout these countries on the 26th instant.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Jan. 27. The king has appointed the states of this kingdom to assemble on the 26th February, for the purpose of determining on, first, either peace with Russia and Denmark; or, second, the proper means of carrying on the war.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1788. On the 16th instant, the Russians under prince Potemkin, took Oczakow by storm, from the Turks. The capture of the place was rather unexpected. A bomb from the besiegers, (another account says a red hot shot) having fallen on the powder magazine, blew it up, and occasioned a breach in the walls, large enough to tempt an assault. The Turks defended themselves with the most determined bravery; and a dreadful slaughter ensued. An official account, transmitted to prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador at Vienna, tells us that the besiegers amounted to 14,000 men, the garrison 12,000; and that 7400 of the latter were killed on the field, besides those sabred in the houses: that the Russians lost in the assault 1000 men, including 180 officers; that there were 25,000 inhabitants in the place, among whom were 4000 very fine women—and that though the grand magazine had been blown up, yet a great quantity of ammunition, of all kinds, was taken, together with 300 metal cannon and mortars. The capture of this place is deemed of great importance to the Crimea and the Black Sea.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Oct. 3, 1788. On the 10th of last month, the selikter of the grand vizir arrived with the news of an affair, in which the grand vizir had forced the passage of Mehadia, and taken that city. The resistance of the Austrian troops, and the fire of their artillery, cost the Turks 10,000 men. The grand vizir had fixed his quarters at the Lazaretta of the Bannat, and Hassan pacha was advancing towards Temesware with 25,000 men. On the 29th there were brought in here 150 Austrian prisoners, a number of colours, and 30 waggons filled with sabres, cuirasses, fusils, &c. These spoils were taken in the action which preceded the capture of Mehadia. The Ottomans likewise took ten pieces of cannon.

Oct. 21. The kaimaican has been deposed: the reis effendi, or vice-chancellor is dead. The head of Ibrahim pacha is exposed at the seraglio: it was taken off by order of the grand vizir, for not having yielded all the assistance in his power to the prince Ipsilanti, at Jassy, when that prince was made prisoner.

Oct. 29. A certain number of Christian heads and ears, mostly Austrian, are daily exposed at the gates of the seraglio; and the prisoners are treated with great rigour. Captain Jelcki, an Austrian officer, has been exhibited as a spectacle to the people of this metropolis, and exposed to their insults. His treatment may be conceived from the following extract of a letter written by lieutenant Geitz, who is prisoner with him here, dated the 25th June.

"They transported me in ten days from the convent of Sinai (near the defile of Temesch) to Constantinople. We went with incredible swiftness, and my horse fell twice; but I could not fall off myself, as we were placed on large pack-saddles, with our hands tied behind us, and our feet fastened under our horses' bellies. They likewise treated us, everywhere we came, in the most cruel manner, and we every moment found we were in the hands of barbarians. On the 12th of April we arrived at Constantinople. They tied twelve Christian heads round my neck, and in that manner made me pass through the city, amidst the shouting and insults of the populace, the women even spitting in our faces."

WEST-INDIES.

The sugar estates in Jamaica are at present extremely flattering—they promise to yield this season 1-6th more than they did the last; while those in the windward islands exhibit a very different prospect. In St. Kitt's, instead of 16,000 hogsheads of sugar which they expected to make from this year's crop, they do not now look for more than a fourth of that quantity; and at Antigua the prospect is no less unpleasant. It is occasioned by an insect called the *borer*, which perforates the cane, and by working downwards, entirely destroys the root. It generally first appears in dry weather, and will desolate a considerable tract of cane-land in the course of a few days.

UNITED STATES.

EXPECTATION, rendered doubly keen by a long series of disappointments, will, it is now hoped, be soon gratified: may the blessings of a good government reward the patient sufferings of patriotism. After a long night of political apprehension, we at length behold the dawn of national happiness:—may the few clouds which still hover in our political hemisphere speedily vanish. But, let us not be too sanguine, nor too impatient: suffer not fancy to govern, when the calmest investigation is necessary, and the maturest deliberation essential to our political weal. We must acknowledge, that much is required from the new federal government; but time must be taken to bring it forth with effect. The dignity and welfare of a great, wide-extended empire, are at stake; and CONGRESS, headed by our beloved chief, are undoubtedly aware, that their first steps will be declaratory, in some measure, of their future progress in the trust reposed in them. The mind of every citizen in the union is anxiously anticipating the decisions of this august body, and all hearts beat in unison: the eyes of foreign nations are fixed on its proceedings; while the great legislator of the universe is ready to bestow those blessings which the wisdom, the justice and integrity of his servants shall be found to deserve.

Commencement of FEDERAL GOVERNMENT *under the new constitution.*

New-York, April 1. This day a quorum of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES was first formed, when the hon. Frederic Augustus Muhlenberg, member from Pennsylvania, was chosen their *speaker*; and John Beckley, esq. of Virginia, their *clerk*.

On the 5th, the SENATE OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES also made a quorum; and, on the

6th. Both houses proceeded to business.

The senate having chosen the hon. John Langdon, of New-Hampshire, *president pro tem.* for the purpose of opening and counting the votes for a president and vice-president of the United States, agreeably to the constitution; the house of representatives attended in the senate chamber—when the president pro tem. having opened and examined the ballots of the electors—declared

GEORGE WASHINGTON, esq. *president of the United States*, and JOHN ADAMS, esq. *vice-president*.—It is unnecessary to add, that his excellency, the president, was elected by an unanimous vote.

Charles Thomson, esq. secretary to the late congress, was soon afterwards dispatched for Mount-Vernon, to announce his excellency's promotion to this high office.

On the 8th, the senate appointed Samuel Allen Otis, esq. their secretary.

The same day the chief justice of New-York, attending for the purpose, administered to the speaker and members of the house of representatives, the oath required by the constitution.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union; and proceeded to the discussion of means for raising a revenue, by an impost on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

The doors are thrown open for the admission of citizens into the gallery.

On the 21st the *vice-president* of the United States arrived from Boston at New-York, having received every mark of respect on the route thither. His reception at the seat of the federal government was no less flattering. And,

On the 24th, arrived at the same place, his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, president of the United States. Every mark of affectionate respect, every possible demonstration of joy, was eagerly shewn to this illustrious officer, by every class and description of people through whom he passed from Virginia till his arrival at New-York; where the citizens of that place were no less anxious to display their unfeigned regard and respect.

On the last of April, pursuant to a resolution of the two houses, the ceremony of inaugurating his excellency, as PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, was performed. The scene was solemn and impressive—and the acclamations of the people rent the air.

The procession moved from the house of the president in Cherry-street, through Dock-street and Broad-street to Federal Hall. Within a short distance of the Hall, the troops, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, formed a line on each side of the street. His excellency passing between the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the senate chamber introduced to both houses of congress. Soon afterwards, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery fronting Broad-street; where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the constitution; which was administered by the chancellor of the state of New-York. His excellency was then proclaimed by the chancellor PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES This was answered by the discharge of thirteen cannon, and loud and repeated huzzas: the president now bowed to the people, and again they rent the air with their acclamations. His excellency, with the two houses, then retired to the senate chamber, where he made the following *speech*.

'*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,*

'*and of the House of Representatives!*

'Among the vicissitudes incident to life, 'no event could have filled me with greater 'anxieties, than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, 'and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was 'summoned by my country, whose voice I 'can never hear but with veneration and 'love, from a retreat which I had chosen with 'the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, 'as the asylum of my declining years; a 'retreat which was rendered every day 'more necessary as well as more dear 'to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in 'health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other 'hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the 'trust to which the voice of my country 'called me, being sufficient to awaken in 'the wisest and most experienced of her 'citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with 'despondence one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious 'of his own deficiencies. In this conflict 'of emotions, all I dare aver is, that it has 'been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be affected. 'All I dare hope is, that, if in executing 'this task, I have been too much swayed 'by a grateful remembrance of former

'instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me; my *error* will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

'Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect—that HIS benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments, not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

'By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honourable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices, or attachments—no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire: since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage; between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity: since we ought to be no less persuaded, that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that diregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally* staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

'Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the 5th article of the constitution, is rendered expedient at the present juncture; by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system; or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.

'Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived

'from official opportunities, I shall again 'give way to my entire confidence in your 'discernment and pursuit of the public 'good.

'For, I assure myself that whilst you 'carefully avoid every alteration which 'might endanger the benefits of an united 'and effective government, or which ought 'to await the future lessons of experience; 'a reverence for the characteristic rights of 'freemen, and a regard for the public har-'mony, will sufficiently influence your de-'liberations on the question—how far the 'former can be more impregnably fortified, 'or the latter be safely and advantageously 'promoted.

'To the preceding observations I have 'one to add, which will be most properly 'addressed to the House of Representa-'tives; it concerns myself, and will there-'fore be as brief as possible.

'When I was first honoured with a call 'into the service of my country, then on 'the eve of an arduous struggle for its 'liberties, the light in which I contem-'plated my duty required that I should 'renounce every pecuniary compensation. 'From this resolution I have, in no in-'stance, departed: and being still under 'the impressions which produced it, I 'must decline, as inapplicable to myself, 'any share in the personal emoluments 'which may be indispensably included in a 'permanent provision for the executive de-'partment; and must accordingly pray, 'that the pecuniary estimates for the station 'in which I am placed, may, during my 'continuance in it, be limited to such actual 'expenditures as the public good may be 'thought to require.

'Having thus imparted to you my sen-'timents, as they have been awakened by 'the occasion which brings us together, I 'shall take my present leave; but not with-'out resorting once more to the Benign 'Parent of the human race—in humble 'supplication, that since He has been pleas-'ed to favour the American people with 'opportunities for deliberating in perfect 'tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding 'with unparalleled unanimity on a form of 'government, for the security of their uni-'on, and the advancement of their happi-'ness; so may His divine blessing be 'equally *conspicuous* in the enlarged views, 'the temperate consultations, and the wise 'measures on which the success of this 'government must depend.'

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, April 6. His excellency, John Hancock, and the hon. Samuel Adams, were this day elected, the former governour, the latter lieut. governour of this state.

NEW-YORK.

Federal Representatives elected for this state, viz. John Lawrence, Egbert Benson, William Floyd, John Hawthorn, Peter Sylvester, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, March 28 This day the general assembly adjourned to meet again on the third tuesday in August next. Thirty nine laws were passed this session; among which, besides those mentioned in the chronicle last month, are the following, viz. an act to enable aliens to purchase and hold *real estates* within his commonwealth —an act to repeal all laws requiring any oath or affirmation of allegiance to the state—an act to repeal so much of any act or acts, as dire ts payment of the new-loan debt, or the interest thereof, beyond the first day of April next.

April 9. At an election held on tuesday last, for 15 persons to serve as aldermen in and for this city (under the new corporation act) for the term of seven years, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Samuel Miles, Hilary Baker, Samuel Powel, William Colliday, Joseph Swift, John Barclay, Francis Hopkinson, Matthew Clarkson, Gunning Bedford, John Baker, Reynold Keene, John Nixon, Joseph all, George Roberts, and John Maxwell Nesbitt, esquires—and on the

11th, The aldermen unanimously chose Samuel Powel, esq; mayor of this city.

13th. At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen, Alexander Wilcocks, esq; was chosen recorder.

14th. The following were elected common council-men, viz. Benjamin Chew, James Pemberton, George Latimer, Miers Fisher, John Wood, David Evans, John Craig, James Whiteall, John Morton, John Wharton, William Hall, George Meade, John D. Coxe, Andrew Tybout, William Wells, Thomas Bartow, Henry Drinker, Nathaniel Falconer, Jacob Shreiner, Edward Pennington, Frederic Kuhl, Isaac Wharton, Thomas Morris, Jared Ingersoll, William Van Phul, John Kaighn, Israel Wheelen, John Stille, Robert Smith, and John Dunlap.

VIRGINIA.

By a letter received at George-town, dated February 16th 1789, it appears that a disagreeable affair has taken place, which threatens to interrupt the harmony between the United States and our neighbours the Spaniards. Permission having been given to the western settlers to send their produce to New Orleans, the Missisippi was, in consequence, covered with their boats. A colonel Armstrong had loaded six large boats, manned with thirty hands, and proceeded

from the Cumberland settlements towards New Orleans, he was stopped at a Spanish fort on the Missisippi (within the limits of Georgia) where he was refused the necessary passport to New Orleans, the garrison themselves being in want of the provision &c. on board, and wishing to purchase it; but they refused to give the prices demanded. The cargo was therefore disposed of at the Natchez. But on the return of the boats homeward, an officer and fifty men were ordered from the garrison to arrest Armstrong and bring him to the fort. He refused to submit, telling the officer that he was within the limits of the United States. The Spaniard still persisting to execute his orders, and one of his soldiers presenting a musket at colonel Armstrong, a skirmish ensued; in which the Spaniards were beaten off, leaving 5 killed and 12 wounded on the field: the officer was among the former.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Charleston, March 17. A gentleman has lately brought to town a fossil tooth weighing 7 1-2 lb. It was taken from the jaw bone of a skeleton found in Kentucky in 1784, and was the smallest tooth of three. The socket of the thigh bone appeared large enough to receive a 32 pound ball.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, April 4. Henry Osborne, esq; is appointed a commissioner of Indian affairs. Notwithstanding the truce with the Indians, several skirmishes have lately taken place, in which some lives were lost.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK——At New-York, *mr. John Ireland, merchant, to miss Lawrence, daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, esq.*

NEW-JERSEY——At Burlington, *mr. William Coxe of Philadelphia, merchant, to miss Rachel Smith, of this place.*

PENNSYLVANIA——At Philadelphia, *mr. Charles Affordby Beatty of Maryland, to miss Eunice Beal of this city—mr. Jacob Cox, merchant, to miss Holtzheimer.*

DELAWARE——At Newcastle, *Robert Milligan, esq; to miss Sally Jones.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA——At Charleston, *rev. James Wilson to miss Mary Clark.*

Deaths.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE——At Portsmouth, *suddenly the hon. Pierce Long, esq.*

At Westborough, *mrs. Eliza Beals, aged* 46.

MASSACHUSETTS——At Boston, *mrs. Margaret Codman, aged* 32—*mr. John Barrett, aged* 27—*mrs. Elizabeth Welsh, aged* 40—*miss Abigail Sylvester, aged* 27.

At Bridgewater, *hon. Nathan Mitchell, aged* 66.

At Newbury-Port, *Patrick Tracey, esq; aged* 78.

At Harwich, *mrs. Mary Chosby, aged* 51.

At Hopkinton, *mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, widow.*

RHODE-ISLAND——At Newport, *mr. Jacob Rodrigues Reevira, merchant, aged* 78—*Christopher Ellery, esq. aged* 53.

At Foster, *mrs. Mary Cooke, wife of capt. Peter Cooke. From her descended* 93 *children and grand-children,* 78 *of whom are now living.*

At Scituate, *mr. John Guile*

At Norwich, *capt. Waterman, aged* 46.

CONNECTICUT——At East Hartford, *mrs. Mary Forbes, aged* 53.

At New-Haven, *suddenly, mr. David Ogden, aged* 22

At Middleton, *suddenly, mr. John Porter.*

At Longmeadow, *suddenly, miss Clarissa Burt, aged* 17.

At Wallingford, *mr. Waitstill Munson, aged* 92.

NEW-YORK——At New-York, *mr. Barnet Sebring, aged* 71—*mrs. Elizabeth Verplank, wife of Daniel Crometine Verplank, esq; daughter of the hon. Wm Samuel Johnson, aged* 25 *years—mr Moses Gomez.*

In Vermont, *suddenly, the celebrated Ethan Allen, esq.*

NEW-JERSEY——At Timber-Creek, *Richard Cheeseman, aged* 82.

PENNSYLVANIA——At Philadelphia, *mr. John Byrn, a native of Bristol in England—miss Eliza Dobel, eldest daughter of the late William Dobel, esq; aged* 20—*the rev. David Telfair, aged* 69.

At Germantown, *miss Susannah Engle, daughter of mr. John Engle.*

In York county, *col. Rob rt M'Pherson.*

At Lewis, *suddenly, mrs. Mary Tasker.*

DELAWARE——In St George's Hundred, *Nicholas Vandyke, esq*

MARYLAND——At Baltimore, *mr. Patriek Rice, merchant—mr. Thomas Bidwell, formerly of London, aged* 73.

WESTERN TERRITORY——At Marietta, *James Mitchell Varnum, esq; general in the late armies of the United States, president of the Cincinnati in Rhode-Island, and one of the judges of the territory north-west of the Ohio.*

ABROAD.

In France, *the marshal duke de Biron.*

In England, *the right hon Charles Wolfran Cornwall, many years speaker of the house of commons.*

In Scotland, *the celebrated John Brown, M. D. founder of the Brunonian system of physic.*

In Spain, *his Catholic majesty Charles III. aged* 74, *having reigned near* 30 *years.*

*** *The remainder of the* MARRIAGES *and* DEATHS *will appear next month.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

For *May*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at vi. A.M.		ii. P.M.		x. P.M.		PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
	D.	1/60	D.	1/60	D.	1/60		
1	69		75		74		WSW	Clear, cloudy.
2	71	30	82		76		S by W	A little raln, cloudy, clear.
3	72		82		76		S	Clear.
4	74		84		74	45	WSW	Rain, clear, thunder and lightning.
5	74	10	78		79		S by W	Rain, clear, lightning.
6	72		78		73		E	Clear, cloudy.
7	71		70		69	30	E—W by N	(ning, cle r. Heavy rain, cloudy, thunder and light-
8	71		73	30	74		W	Cloudy, thunder, lightning and rain.
9	71		70		62		W—NE	Rain, cloudy, lightning (clear, ligthning.
10	68		74		72		S by W	Cloudy, thunder, lightning and rain.
11	70		74		71	20	E	Clear, cloudy, clear.
12	68		78		74	10	ESE	Clear.
13	73		80		76		SE	Clear, cloudy, small rain, clear.
14	75		83		78	45	S by E—N	Clear, cloudy, thunder lightning, & rain.
15	76	10	79		76	10	N—SE	Clear. (winds, clear, cloudy, & rain.
16	73	30	82		77	10	WNW--SE--W	Thunder, lightning and rain with high
17	71		73	45	70		NW	Thunder, cloudy, clear, cloudy, small
18	66		75	10	71		N by W—NW	Cloudy, clear. (rain.
19	66		74		70		NW	Clear.
20	72		78		74		N by W—NW	Clear, cloudy.
21	65		70	45	68		NW	Cloudy, clear.
22	64	30	70		67	10	E by N	Cloudy, rain all night.
23	66	10	69	45	66	30	NE-E. H. winds	Rain, cloudy.
24	64	30	72	45	69		N by E	Cloudy, lightning.
25	66		76	30	73		E	Clear. (rain, clear, lightning.
26	71		78		71		S by E—E	Clear, cloudy, thunder, lightning and
27	64		72		69	30	N—E by S	Cloudy, clear.
28	68		80		77		SE	Clear, cloudy, lightning and high
29	65		72		70		NE—E by S	Cloudy, clear. (winds.
30	66		75		73		SE	Clear.
31	70	30	78		73		SE	Clear, lightning at a distance.

SERVATIONS**

L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *May*, 1789.

RO-ER. uc. gree. ¼	SCHUYL-KILL. Height of Schuylkill. *English foot.* Ft. In. ¼	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest	WEATHER. Temperature of every day.	*Days of the month*
2							Fair, and variable.	1
			1				Rainy, cold, and over-cast.	2
							Fog, overcast, moist, fair vegeta.	3
							Fair. high wind.	4
							Over-cast, cloudy, hot, and fair.	5
3							Fair, high wind, dry, cold.	6
			1				Over-cast, rainy, high wind, vari.	7
3							Fog, moist, cloudy.	8
1			1				Over-cast, and rainy all day, cold.	9
1							Over-cast, fair cloudy, vegetative.	10
3							Fog, cloudy, agreable, and veget.	11
2							Fair, clear, vegetative.	12
2			1	1			Fair, cloudy, overcast, storm,	13
			1				Rainy, cold.	14
							Cloudy, fair, high wind, over-cast	15
			1				Heavy rain, hazy, fair, cloudy, ve.	16
2							Very fair, serene, variable wind.	17
							Very fair, cloudy, very vegetative.	18
			1				Over-cast, cloudy, high wind	19
							Over-cast, moist, cold. [rainy.	20
2			1				Over-cast, cold, rainy.	21
							Fair, cold, clear.	22
3							Fair, hot.	23
1							Very fair, hot.	24
			1				Over-cast, rainy.	25
3			1				Over-cast, rainy,	26
			1				Fair, cloudy, rain in the night.	27
1			1				Over-cast, rainy, cold.	28
1							Hoar-frost, fog, after fair, clear.	29
			1	1			Fair, clear, storm 7 o'clock even.	30
1							Overcast, and cloudy.	31
ates- of ure							Temperature of the month.	RESULT.
deg. ure 2	Mean height of Schuylkill.						*Variable, cold, rainy.*	
ion 2 gree ture 1	6 11 1		13	2			Prevailing sickness. *About the middle of April the measles made their first appearance in this neighbourhood, and in May were very prevalent with adults as well as children, but by no means mortal.*	

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1789.

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CONTENTS.

History of the American war, [continued] 269
On the suppression of capital punishments in Russia, 277
Account of the Japanese manner of making paper from the bark of the mulberry tree, *morus papyrifera sativa*, 279
Description of general Washington's reception at Gray's ferry on the Schuylkill, April 20, 282
General duties of man, translated from the German, 283
Extraordinary instance of maternal affection in a bear, 285
Observations on the poison of copper and brass, &c. 286
Account of the reception of general Washington at Trenton, April 21, 288
Observations of a mental mechanic, 290
Essay on genius, [continued] 293
Essay on education, 296
Rules for the constructing of pumps, by James Ferguson, 301
Strange effect of sea-water on cast-iron, 302
A thought, ib.
Historical scrap, a singular custom in Peru, 303
Original anecdote, ib.

USEFUL HINTS AND RECIPES, viz.

For making and using the copal oil and amber varnish, 304
For making the best vinegar and preserving it, 305
For making the best black ink, 306
For making the patent yellow, ib.
Doctor Lobb's cure for contracted limbs, ib.

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

William and Lucy; an American ballad, 307
Address to a fire-screen, 310
On a very accomplished young lady in Philadelphia, 311
Addition to "water parted from the sea," ib.
On a beautiful damask rose, 312
The lounger, ib.
Verses occasioned by a "new simile for the ladies," 313
Lines on do. 314
A question, ib.
A rebus, ib.
Epigram, ib.

THE CHRONICLE,

Containing foreign and domestic intelligence, 315
Marriages—Deaths, 324

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD,

BY TRENCHARD AND STEWART.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 Miles NNW. from PHILADELPHIA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *May*, 1789.

Days of the mon.	THERMOMETER of FAHRENHEIT. Mean degree. Deg. 1/10 *0	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR. Degrés Moyens. Deg. 1/10 *0	BAROMET. Phosphoric ☿. Mean and Corr. height.† English foot. In. 1/12 1/16	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. In. 1/12 1/16	UDOMETER. EVAPORATION of every day: French foot. In 1/12 1/16	ANEMOMETER. PREVAILING WIND of every day.	HYGROMETER. of De Luc. Mean degree. Deg 1/4	SCHUYLKILL. Height of Schuylkill. English foot. Ft. In. 1/4	DAYS of aur. boreal	DAYS of rain.	DAYS of thunder.	DAYS of snow.	DAYS of tempest	WEATHER. Temperature of every day.	Days of the month
1	48 8	7 5	29 8 1		1 8	Variable	49 2							Fair, and variable.	1
2	46	6 2	29 5 8	3 1	1	E	76				1			Rainy, cold, and over-cast.	2
3	60 1	12 5	29 8 3		2	W Var. N.	65							Fog, overcast, moist, fair vegeta.	3
4	57 9	11 5	29 9 2		2	E	45							Fair. high wind.	4
5	64	14 2	29 6 9		2 4	W	63							Over-cast, cloudy, hot, and fair.	5
6	53 3	9 5	29 9 13		3	W	37 3							Fair, high wind, dry, cold.	6
7	52 2	9	29 9 2	2 14	1 13	W Var.	53				1			Over-cast, rainy, high wind, vari.	7
8	56 8	11	29 6 2		14	Calm	84 3							Fog, moist, cloudy.	8
9	54 5	10	29 11 7		2	Variable	53 1				1			Over-cast, and rainy all day, cold.	9
10	46 7	6 5	29 9 10	5 4		Calm N.	72 1							Over-cast, fair cloudy, vegetative.	10
11	54 3	9 9	29 10 2		1	Variable	80 3							Fog, cloudy, agreable, and veget.	11
12	62 3	13 5	29 10 1		1 3	Variable	69 2							Fair, clear, vegetative.	12
13	55 2	10 3	30 13	2 4	2	Calm	60 2				1	1		Fair, cloudy, overcast, storm,	13
14	48 8	7 5	29 8 12	9		N N E.	83				1			Rainy, cold.	14
15	52 7	9 2	29 10 8		2 10	ENE--ESE.	60							Cloudy, fair, high wind, over-cast	15
16	58 5	11 8	29 6 12	7 4	1 14	W	70				1			Heavy rain, hazy, fair, cloudy, ve.	16
17	60 1	12 5	29 7 7		2 13	W	49 2							Very fair, serene, variable wind.	17
18	59 7	12 3	29 8 4		2 8	Calm. N.	45							Very fair, cloudy, very vegetative.	18
19	55 9	10 6	29 7 10	7	2 5	S S E.	63				1			Over-cast, cloudy, high wind	19
20	53 3	9 5	29 10 2		2 7	E Var. S. Var.	56							Over-cast, moist, cold. [rainy.	20
21	47 7	7	29 9 8	3	14	Calm. W S W.	62 2				1			Over-cast, cold, rainy.	21
22	53 3	9 5	29 10 5		2 2	W S W	55							Fair, cold, clear.	22
23	56	10 7	29 11 12		2 3	S W	48 3							Fair, hot.	23
24	60 1	12 5	29 10 10		1 14	Variable	50 1							Very fair, hot.	24
25	51 1	8 5	29 9 2	3	1	Variable	65				1			Over-cast, rainy.	25
26	55 7	10 5	29 10 4	3 3		N E	68 3				1			Over-cast, rainy,	26
27	52 2	9	29 10 6	6 2	1 0	NE - ESE.	67				1			Fair, cloudy, rain in the night.	27
28	50	8	29 9 14	3	9	NNE.--ESE.	74 1				1			Over-cast, rainy, cold.	28
29	47 7	7 3	29 9 13		1 6	N	62 1							Hoar-frost, fog, after fair, clear.	29
30	61 2	13 8	29 6 4	1 2	1 10	SSW.---WNW	61				1	1		Fair, clear, storm 7 o'clock even	30
31	59 5	12 2	29 8 0		2	N	54 1							Overcast, and cloudy.	31

RESULT.

29th greatest deg of cold. 27 5
30th greatest deg. of heat. 81 5
Variation. 64
Temperature. 54 8

Le 29 deg. du plus. grandfroid 2 °
Le 30 d. du plus grand chaud. 22
Variation. 24
Temperature. 10 1

the 13. greatest elevation *cor.* 30 1 10
the 30 least elevation *correct.* 29 5 2
Variation. 8 8
Mean elevation. 29 9 2

Total of the fall of Water. 4 4 2

Total of the evaporated Water. 4 3 3

PREVAILING WIND OF THE MONTH. *Variable.*

8th greatest degree of moisture c2
6th least deg. moisture 31 2
variation 62 2
mean degree of moisture 63 1

Mean height of Schuylkill. 6 11 1

13 2

TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH. *Variable, cold, rainy.*

PREVAILING SICKNESS. *About the middle of April the measles made their first appearance in this neighbourhood. and in May were very prevalent with adults as well as children, but by no means mortal.*

RESULT.

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Historical scrap, a singular custom in Peru, 303
Original anecdote, ib.

USEFUL HINTS AND RECIPES, viz.
For making and using the copal oil and amber varnish, 304
For making the best vinegar and preserving it, 305
For making the best black ink, 306.
For making the patent yellow, ib.
Doctor Lobb's cure for contracted limbs, ib.

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.
William and Lucy; an American ballad, 307
Address to a fire-screen, 310
On a very accomplished young lady in Philadelphia, 311
Addition to "water parted from the sea," ib.
On a beautiful damask rose, 312
The lounger, ib.
Verses occasioned by a "new simile for the ladies," 313
Lines on do. 314
A question, ib.
A rebus, ib.
Epigram, ib.

THE CHRONICLE,
Containing foreign and domestic intelligence, 315
Marriages—Deaths, 324

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD,

BY TRENCHARD AND STEWART.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 1st *day of June,* 1789, *entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for May,* 1789" *agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly.*

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
May 30, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton,	35*l* 40*l*	*Castings*, per ton,	22*l* 30*l*
Brandy, common,	4*s* 9*d*	*Bar*,	26*l* 27*l*
Bread, per cwt.	14*s* 35*s*	*Pig*,	7*l* 15*s* 8*l*
Beer. *American*, in bottles. per dozen,	8*s* 4*d*	*Sheet*,	60*l* 65*l*
Ditto, per bbl.	30*s*	*Nail rods*,	33*l*
Boards. *Oak*, per m. feet,	67*s*6*d* 85*s*	*Meal, Indian*, per bbl.	15*s* 15*s*6*d*
Merchantable pine,	60*s* 65*s*	*Molasses*, per gallon,	2*s* 2*s* 2*d*
Sap,	40*s* 42*s* 6*d*	*Nails*, 10, 12, *and* 20*d*.	8½*d* 9*d*
Cedar,	55*s* 65*s*	*Parchment*, per doz.	30*s* 37*s*6*d*
Chocolate, per lb.	1*s* 2*d*	*Porter, American*,	9*s*
Flour. *Superfine*, per bbl.	39*s* 40*s*	*Pork.* *Burlington*,	60*s* 62*s* 6*d*
Common,	34*s* 6*d*	*Lower county*,	55*s* 57*s*6*a*
Bur middl. best,	27*s* 28*s*	*Carolina*,	52*s* 6*d* 55*s*
Middlings,	24*s* 6*d*	*Pease*	6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Ship Stuff, per c.	7*s*6*d* 10*s*	*Rice*, per cwt.	21*s*
Flax per lb.	6*d* 7*d*	*Rum.* *Jamaica*, p gall.	3*s* 10*d* 4*s*
Flaxseed, per bushel,	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*	*Antigua*,	3*s* 10*d* 4*s*
Ginseng,	2*s* 9*d* 3*s* 4*d*	*Windward*,	3*s* 6*d*
Gin, Holland, per gallon,	4*s* 6*d*	*Barbadoes*,	3*s* 6*d*
Ditto, per case,	30*s*	*Country*,	2*s* 6*d*
Grain. *Wheat*, per bu.	7*s* 3*d* 7*s*6*d*	*Taffia*,	2*s* 4*d*
Rye,	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*	*Steel.* *German*, per cwt.	60*s* 70*s*
Oats,	1*s* 6*d*	*English, blistered*,	8*2s* 6*d*
Indian Corn,	3*s* 3*s* 2*d*	*American*,	40*s* 60*s*
Barley,	4*s*6*d*	*Crowley's*, per fag.	4*l* 10*s*
best shelled,	20*s*	*Snake root*, per lb.	1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Buckwheat,	2*s* 3*d*	*Soap, common*,	4*d* 6*d*
Hams, per lb.	5½*d* 6*d*	*Castile*,	10*d* 12*d*
Hogs-lard,	5½*d*	*Starch*,	4*d* 6*d*
Honey,	4*d* 5*d*	*Sugar.* *Lump*, per lb.	13*d*
Hemp,	5*d* 6*d*	*Loaf, single refined*,	14*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m.	5*l* 6*l*	*Ditto, double ditto*,	20*d*
Hides, raw, per lb.	6½*d* 7*d*	*Havannah, white*,	9*d*
Indigo, French, per lb.	7*s*6*d* 12*s*	*Ditto, brown*,	6*d* 8*d*
Carolina,	4*s* 6*s* 6*d*	*Muscovado*, cwt,	52*s*6*d* 70*s*

Salt. *Allum*, per bushel,	2*s* 3 2*s*6	*Wine.* *Mad.* per pipe,	40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
Liverpool,	15*d* 19*d*	*Lisbon*,	40*l*
Cadiz,	2*s* 2*s* 3*d*	*Teneriffe*,	24*l*
Lisbon,	2*s* 2*s* 3*d*	*Fayal*, per gal.	3*s* 4*d* 3*s*6*d*
Tar. *N. Jersey*, 24 gall.	7*s*6*d* 9*s*	*Port*, per pipe,	39*l* 40*l*
Carolina 32 gall.	9*s*6*d* 10*s*	*Ditto*, per gal.	5*s* 10*d*
Turpentine,	11*s*6*d* 12*s* 6*d*	*Ditto*, per doz. bot.	30*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *J.R. new, best*,	35*s* 42*s*6*d*	*Claret*,	30*s* 45*s*
Inferior,	28*s* 35*s*	*Sherry*, per gal.	6*s* 9*d* 12*s*
Old,	45*s* 50*s*	*Malaga*,	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
Rappahannock,	28*s* 30*s*	*Wax, bees*, per lb.	2*s*
Coloured, Maryland,	40*s* 60*s*		
Dark,	28*s* 32*s* 6*d*		
Long leaf,	28*s* 30*s*		
Eastern Shore,	18*s* 30*s*		
Carolina, new,	28*s* 30*s*		
Old,	35*s*		
Tea. *Hyson*, per lb.	12*s*6*d* 15*s*		
Souchong,	6*s* 9*s* 6*d*		
Congo,	3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*		
Bohea,	1*s* 9*d* 1*s* 10½*d*		

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, April 30, 1789.

New-loan certificates, accord. to int. due,	4*s* 10*d* 5*s* 4*d*	*Com. Land-office certificates, on pr. and int.*	5*s*
		State money of 1781,	133⅓ *to* 140
		Continental certificates, indented to 1787,	4*s*8*d* 5*s*
Depreciation funded, and militia or state debt, accord. to int. due,	6*s* 7*s*	*Indents or Facilities*,	3*s* 3*s* 4*d*
		Paper money, Pennsylvania,	25 *per cent disc.*
Ditto, unfunded,	6*s*	*For* 100 *Jersey ditto*,,	33⅓ *to* 35 *disc.*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days*,	70	*Amsterdam*,	60 *days*, per guilder,	3*s*
Ditto,	60 *days*,	72½		30 *days*,	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days*,	74	*France*,	60 *days*, per 5 livres	7*s* 1*d*
				30 *days*,	7*s* 4*d*

NOTES.

We have not yet been favoured with the table of the meteorological observations made at *Springmill*, for the month of *April*; but hope to give it in our next, together with others from *South-Carolina*. We are under a like predicament with respect to the continuation of the *Life of William Penn*. Our readers will have the goodness to impute the latter disappointment to the distant residence of the correspondent who writes the piece.

The *Description* of the Paysaic Falls is also unavoidably postponed.

The *Essay on Genius* was intended to be *concluded* this month. But the absence, at one time, and the indisposition, at another, of the writer, has laid us under the necessity of extending the continuation to a subsequent number, when it will be concluded.

Casco is under consideration.

Those correspondents who have enabled us this month to fill the *Parnassiad* with *original* pieces (excepting only the concluding epigram) are entitled to our sincere thanks.

Lines occasioned by the arrival of mrs. Washington, in our next.

☞ *The delay in getting out the present number, was unavoidably occasioned by a removal of the office in which the magazine is printed. The proprietor humbly requests that his subscribers and the public will excuse it.*

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1789.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR IN AMERICA.

CHAP. III.

[Continued from p. 216.]

THE passions which had been roused by the disorders in America, did not operate in this case: and as the act had for a part of its objects, establishments touching religion, it was the more likely to give occasion for popular complaint. The ministry, therefore, found it necessary, not to carry things with so high a hand as in the preceding bills. They admitted that this bill came down to the commons in a very imperfect state, and declared themselves open to any reasonable alterations and amendments. This plan, they said, might be discussed more at leisure than that for regulating the colony of Massachusetts-Bay: in that case it was necessary to shew a degree of vigour and decision, otherwise all government might be lost, all order confounded; but here they were not so much pressed; for though the government of Quebec wanted regulation extremely, yet the people were disposed to peace and obedience.

The principal objects of the bill were, to ascertain the limits of that province, which were now extended far beyond what had been settled as such by his Britannic majesty's proclamation in 1763—to form a legislative council, competent to all affairs of the province, except taxation; which council should be appointed by the crown, the office be held during its pleasure, and the Canadian Roman catholics be eligible to seats—to establish the French laws, and a trial without a jury, in civil cases; and the English laws, with a trial by jury in criminal—to secure to the Roman catholic clergy, except the regulars, the legal enjoyment of their estates, and of their tithes, from those of their own religion.

It was urged in favour of these

objects, that the French, who formed a very great majority of the inhabitants of that conquered country, having been used to live under an absolute government, were not anxious for the forms of a free one, which they little understood or valued; that they even abhorred the idea of a popular representation, observing the mischiefs which it introduced in the neighbouring colonies: that, besides these considerations, it would be unreasonable to have a representative body, out of which all the natives should be excluded; and, perhaps, dangerous to trust such an instrument in the hands of a people but newly taken into the British empire, and who were not yet ripe for English government: that their landed property had been all granted, and their family settlements made on the ideas of French law—the laws concerning contracts and personal property were nearly the same in France and England: that trial by jury was strange and disgustful to them; and that as to religion, it had been stipulated by the treaty of Paris to allow them perfect freedom in that respect, as far as the laws of England permitted. The penal laws of England with respect to religion, they said, did not extend beyond that kingdom; and tho' the king's supremacy extended further, a provision was made in the act to oblige the Canadians to be subject to it, and an oath prescribed as a test against such papal claims as might endanger the allegiance of the subject: that it was against all equity to persecute that people for their religion; because those who have not their own priesthood, have not the freedom of religion: and as to the provision for the payment of tithes, it was, at best, only setting down their clergy where they were found at the conquest;—in one respect they were worse, as no person professing the protestant religion, was to be subject to them, which would be a great encouragement to conversion. As to the new boundary differing from that established by the proclamation, it was said, that there were French scattered on several parts beyond the proclamation limits, who ought to have provision made for them; and that there was one entire colony at the Illinois.

But, in opposition to these arguments, it was contended, that a form of arbitrary government, established by act of parliament for any part of the British dominions, was a thing new to the history of the kingdom; it was dangerous in precedent, and contrary to justice and sound policy: for that either the then present form, such as it was, might be suffered to remain, merely as a temporary arrangement, tolerated from the necessity which first gave rise to it; or, an assembly might be formed on the principles of the British constitution, in which the natives might have such a share as should be thought convenient. The island of Grenada was mentioned to shew that such an assembly was not impracticable. It was asked—why admit the Roman catholics of Canada into a legislative council, and deny the propriety of their sitting in a legislative assembly by a free election? With respect to the attachment of the Canadians to arbitrary power, it was only an assertion unsupported by any proof; and that the measure now agitated was plainly intended as an experiment, to try whether an arbitrary government set up in

one colony, might not, by gradual means, be extended in its principles to all the rest: and as to a jury, that mode of trial was commended and envied to the British nation, by the best foreign writers. It might have some circumstances a little aukward at first, like most new things; but it was impossible to dislike it on acquaintance.——Why did the bill give it in criminal cases, if it were not an eligible mode of trial? The people could have no objection to trust their property to the tribunal to which they trusted their lives.

On the subject of religion, debates ran high and warm, the minority insisting that no more than a bare toleration of the Roman catholic religion was provided for by the capitulation; and this they were willing the Canadians should enjoy in the utmost extent: that that people had hitherto been happy under the toleration, and looked for nothing further; but that, by this establishment, the protestant religion would itself enjoy no more than a toleration: the popish clergy would acquire a legal parliamentary right to a maintenance, and the protestant clergy lie at the discretion of the king. The minority were equally averse to any enlargement of the proclamation limits of Canada, under the arbitrary government proposed. The measure, they said, could not fail to encrease the discontents in America; the colonies would attribute the extension given to an arbitrary military government,—and to a people alien in origin, laws, and religion,—to that design, of which they had received so many proofs already—of utterly extinguishing their liberties, and bringing them, by the arms of those very people whom they had helped to conquer, into a state of abject vassalage.

In the course of these debates, the bill received many amendments, but the ground-work remained the same.

In this state it was returned to the lords, and passed—but not without considerable opposition from a small minority; who, on this occasion, coincided with the popular opinion, people in general being extremely averse to the principles of the whole bill.

The session of parliament had now advanced far into the summer: its business had been of uncommon importance. Great changes had been made in the economy of some of the colonies, which were thought to be foundations for changes of a like nature in others: and the most sanguine expectations were entertained by the British ministry, that when parliament had shewn so determined a resolution, and the advocates for American liberties had appeared so very little able to protect them, the submission throughout the colonies would be immediate, and settled obedience and tranquillity the result. The friends to these unwise measures, both in and out of parliament, were now employed in mutual congratulations upon their fancied prospects of affairs. The speech from the throne, at the end of the session, appeared to be no less under the influence of this delusion. It said, that his majesty had observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the many eminent proofs which his parliament had given of their zealous and prudent attention to the public, during the course of this very interesting session—that the bill which they had prepared for the government of Que-

bec, and to which he had then given his assent, was founded on the clearest principles of justice and humanity, and would, he doubted not, have the best effects in quieting the minds and promoting the happiness of his Canadian subjects: that he had long seen, with concern, a dangerous spirit of resistance to his government, and the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Massachusetts-Bay;——which had proceeded to such an extremity, as to render their immediate interposition necessary; and they had accordingly made provision, as well for the suppression of the present disorders, as for the prevention of the like in future: that the temper and firmness with which they had conducted themselves in this important business, and the general concurrence with which the resolution of maintaining the authority of the laws in every part of his dominions, had been adopted and supported, could not fail of giving the greatest weight to the measures which had been the result of their deliberations; and that nothing on his part should be wanting to render them effectual: that he had received the most friendly assurances from the neighbouring powers*, which gave him the strongest reason to believe that they had the same pacific dispositions as himself.

CHAP. IV.

General effects of the late British laws—Impeachment of Oliver, chief justice of Massachusetts—Massachusetts assembly dissolved—General Gage arrives at Boston—Great consternation on receiving the Boston port-bill—New assembly meet at Boston, and are adjourned to Salem—Provincial and town meetings—Assembly of Virginia dissolved: they propose a continental congress—Proceedings at Philadelphia; at New-York; at Annapolis—Some individuals of Boston address general Gage: address from the council rejected—Transactions of the house of representatives at Salem: the assembly dissolved—Address of that town to Gage—General temper and disposition of the people throughout the continent—Solemn league and covenant—Proclamation against it—Measures relative to the holding of a general congress—Resolutions of different places—The justices of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, address general Gage against the measures of the people—Uneasiness excited by the arrival of troops at Boston—False alarm—Proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, &c.—Hostile appearances—New judges incapable of acting—New councillors compelled to renounce their offices—Fortifications on Boston Neck—Provincial magazines seized—The people in a violent ferment—Company of cadets disband—Resolutions of the delegates of Suffolk: remonstrance: answer—Writs for holding the general assembly countermanded by proclamation—The representatives meet, notwithstanding, at Salem; vote themselves into a provincial congress, and adjourn to the town of Concord: their remonstrance: governour's answer—State of affairs at Boston—Further proceedings of the provincial congress—Gage issues a proclamation.

THE late penal acts of the British parliament, relative to Massachusetts-Bay—and which were intended to operate both as a chastisement for past, and a preventative of future misde-

* From the relation which France bears to England, as a neighbour and rival, it is presumable the court of Versailles was here particularly alluded to, especially as that court had recently made at St. James's professions of a pacific nature: yet,

meanors, were productive of effects very different from those which the sanguine promoters of those bills had in view. Other purposes were expected from them, besides punishment and prevention. It was expected, that the shutting up of the port of Boston would have been naturally a gratification to the neighbouring towns, from the great benefits which would accrue to them, by the splitting and removing of its commerce: and that this would prove a fruitful source of jealousy and disunion within the province. It was also thought, that the particular punishment of that province would not only operate as an example of terror to the other colonies, but that from the selfishness and malignity incident to mankind, as well as from their common jealousies, they would quietly resign it to its fate, and enjoy with pleasure any benefits they could derive from its misfortunes. Thus it was hoped, that besides their direct operation, these bills would eventually prove a means of dissolving that band of union, which seemed too much to prevail among the colonies.

The act called the Military Bill, which accompanied these laws, and which was formed to support and encourage the soldiery, in beating down all possible resistance to the other acts, it was imagined, would complete the design, and bring the colonies to a perfect submission. In confidence of the perfection of this plan of terrors, punishments, and regulations, and of the large force by sea and land (as it was then thought) which was sent to strengthen the hands of government in America, the British administration reposed in fancied security, and ended the session of parliament under the certain hope of success.

The event in all these cases was, however, very different. The neighbouring towns disdained every idea of profiting in any degree by the misfortunes of their friends in Boston. The people of the province, instead of being shaken by the co-ercive means which were used for their subjugation, joined the more firmly together to brave the storm; and seeing that their ancient constitution was destroyed, and that it was determined to deprive them of those rights, which they had

at the same time, France had it in serious contemplation to assist the Americans. The plan, however, was not sufficiently ripe for an avowal of it: it was necessary that Britain should be more deeply involved with her colonies, that France might judge from events, how far it would be prudent to declare in their favour—and it was equally necessary, in the language of courts, that policy should govern appearances. Ever since the loss of Canada, the court of Versailles had entertained a wish, though not always the hope, of seeing the British colonies in America detached from the parent state. France saw their growing strength, and was jealous of the accumulating weight which they must throw into the scale of a formidable rival.

The stamp-act afforded a favourable moment for experiment: and before the ferment it occasioned in the colonies had subsided, the baron de Kalb (who fell afterward in the cause of America, at Camden) was actually dispatched for the special purpose of sounding, in person, the temper and loyalty of the Americans. But finding them (as the baron himself told the writer) universally well affected to the British government, nay passionately fond of the connexion, he made his report accordingly; and every idea of detaching the colonies from the British government was in consequence given up at Versailles.—The fact deserves to be remembered, as it tends to refute an opinion which some have indulged, that INDEPENDENCE was the object of America in the *earliest* stage of the revolution.

ever been taught to revere as sacred, and to deem more valuable than life itself, they determined at all events to preserve them, or to perish in the common ruin. In the same manner, the other colonies, instead of abandoning, clung the closer to their devoted sister as the danger increased; and their affection and sympathy seemed to rise in proportion to her misfortunes and sufferings.

In a word, these bills, instead of answering the purposes for which they were intended, spread a general alarm from one end to the other of the continent, and became the cement of a strict and close union between all the old colonies. They saw that charters, grants, and established usages, were no longer a protection or defence; that all rights, immunities and civil securities, must vanish at the will of a British parliament.

It has already been observed, that general Gage was appointed to the government of Massachusetts-Bay, and to the command in chief of the army in North America. That gentleman had borne several commands with reputation, and resided many years on this continent. From his knowledge of the people, and their general good opinion of him, it is presumable, that if his appointment had been at a happier time, and his government free from the necessity of enforcing measures which were odious to them, many of those consequences which followed might have been avoided.

The jealousy and ill blood between the governour and governed in Massachusetts, had by no means abated. The house of representatives had presented a petition and remonstrance to the governour, early in the spring, for the removal of Peter Oliver, esquire, chief justice of the supreme court of judicature, from his office. This request not being complied with, they exhibited articles of impeachment, charging him with high crimes and misdemeanours, in their own name and that of the province; which they carried up to the council-board, and gave the governour notice to attend as judge upon the trial. The particular charge against the chief justice was, the betraying of his trust, and of the chartered rights of the province, by accepting a salary from the crown, in consideration of his official services, instead of the customary grant from the house of representatives. The resolution for carrying up this impeachment was carried by a majority of 92 to eight; whence some judgment may be formed of the general temper and unanimity of the people.

The governour refused to receive the articles, and totally disclaimed all authority in himself and the council, to act as a judicatory for the trial of any crimes or misdemeanours whatever. The house of representatives, far from giving up the matter, only changed their mode of attack; and the governour finding that they would persist in a prosecution, under some form or other, and that every new attempt would only serve to involve things in still greater difficulty, or at least to increase the animosity, thought it necessary, at the conclusion of the month of March, to dissolve the assembly.

Such was the state of things in Massachusetts, when general Gage arrived in his government. *May* 13, 1774. The hopes that might have been formed upon a change of administration, and the

joy that generally attended the coming of a new governour, were prevented by the arrival, just before, of a copy of the Boston port-bill; and it was under the consideration of a town-meeting at this very time. As such an act was totally unexpected, the consternation which it caused among all orders of people was inexpressible. The first measure was the holding of the town-meeting we have mentioned: at which resolutions were passed, and ordered to be immediately transmitted to the other colonies, inviting them to enter into an agreement to stop all imports and exports to and from Great-Britain and Ireland, and every part of the West-Indies, until the act was repealed, as the only means (they said) that were left for the salvation of North-America and her liberties: they expatiated on the impolicy, injustice, inhumanity, and cruelty of the act, and appealed from it to God and the world.

Copies of this offensive act were now multiplied with incredible expedition, and dispatched to every part of the continent with equal celerity: they set the countries through which they passed in a flame. At Boston and New-York, the populace had copies struck off upon mourning paper, with a black border; and these they cried about the streets under the title of a barbarous, cruel, bloody, and inhuman murder. In other places, great bodies of the people were called together by public advertisement, and the obnoxious law was burnt with great solemnity.

There was, however, a surprizing mixture of sobriety with this fury; and a degree of moderation was blended with the excess into which the people were hurried.

This extraordinary combustion in the minds of all ranks of the people, did not prevent the governour's being received with the usual honours at Boston. The new assembly of the province met of course a few days after, the council, for the last time, being chosen according to their charter. On their meeting, the governour laid nothing more before them, than the common business of the province; but gave notice of their removal to the town of Salem, on the first of June, in pursuance of the late act of parliament. The assembly, to evade this measure, were hurrying through the necessary business of the supplies, with expedition, that they might then adjourn themselves to such time as they thought proper; but their intention having reached the governour, he adjourned them unexpectedly to the 7th of June, then to meet at Salem. Previous to this adjournment, they had presented a petition to the governour, for appointing a day of general prayer and fasting, with which he did not think proper to comply.

In the mean time, provincial or town-meetings were held in every part of the continent; in which, though some were more temperate than others, they all concurred in expressing the greatest disapprobation of the measures pursuing against Boston, an abhorrence of the new act, and a condemnation of the principles on which it was founded—with a resolution to oppose its effects in every manner, and to support their distressed brethren who were to be the immediate victims.

The house of burgesses of Virginia, appointed the first of June (the day on which the Boston port-bill took place) to be set

apart for fasting, prayer, and humiliation; to implore the divine interposition, to avert the heavy calamity which threatened destruction to their civil rights with the evils of a civil war; and to give one heart and one mind to the people, firmly to oppose every injury aimed at American rights. This example was either followed, or a similar resolution adopted almost every where, and the first of June became a general day of prayer and humiliation throughout the colonies.

This measure, however, procured the immediate dissolution of the assembly of Virginia; but before their separation, an association was entered into and signed by 89 of the members, in which they declared, that an attack made upon one colony, to compel submission to arbitrary taxes, was an attack on all British America, and threatened ruin to the rights of all, unless the united wisdom of the whole were applied in prevention. They, therefore, recommended to the committee of correspondence, to communicate with the several committees of the other provinces, on the expediency of appointing deputies from the different colonies to meet annually in general congress, and to deliberate on those general measures which the united interests of America might, from time to time, render necessary. They concluded with a declaration, that a tender regard for the interests of their fellow-subjects, the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain, prevented them from going further at that time.

At Philadelphia, about three hundred of the inhabitants immediately met, and appointed a committee to write to the town of Boston. Their letter was temperate, but firm. They acknowledged the difficulty of offering advice upon that sad occasion; wished first to have the sense of the province in general; observed that all lenient applications for obtaining redress should be tried, before recourse was had to extremities; that it might, perhaps, be right to take the sense of a general congress, before the desperate measure of putting an entire stop to commerce was adopted; and that it might be right, at any rate, to reserve that measure, as the last resource, when all other means had failed. They observed, that if the making of restitution to the East-India company for their teas, would put an end to the unhappy controversy, and leave the people of Boston upon their ancient footing of constitutional liberty, it could not admit of a moment's doubt what part they should act; but it was not the value of the tea, it was the indefeasible right of giving and granting their own money, a right from which they could never recede, that was now the matter in consideration.

A town-meeting was also held at New-York, and a committee of correspondence; but government had a much stronger interest in that province than in any other. The case was otherwise at Annapolis, in Maryland, where the people of that city, though under a proprietory government, tinctured some of their resolutions with violence; one of which was to prevent the carrying on of any suits in the courts of the province, for the debts which were owing from them in Great-Britain.

[To be continued.]

REMARKS *on the celebrated lenity of* ELIZABETH, *late Empress of Russia, in suppressing Capital Punishments: From Coxe's Travels.*

BY the ancient statutes. felons as well as traitors were publickly executed; but by an edict of the empress Elizabeth, certain corporal penalties were, in cases of felony, substituted in the room of capital sentences, a circumstance peculiar to the Russian code. According to the present penal laws, offenders are punished in the following manner. Persons convicted of high treason, are either beheaded or imprisoned for life. Felons, after receiving the knoot*, have their nostrils torn and their faces marked, and are condemned for life to work in the mines of Nershinsk: petty offenders are either whipped, transported into Siberia, or condemned to hard labour for a stated time. Among the colonists are included peasants, who may be arbitrarily consigned by their masters to banishment. All these persons, felons and others, are transported in the spring and autumn from different parts of the Russian dominions: they travel part of the way by water, and part by land; are chained in pairs, and fastened to a long rope: at night they are carried to different cottages, and guarded by the soldiers who conduct them. When the whole troop arrive at Tobolsk, the governour assigns the colonists who have been bred to handicraft trades, to different masters in the town; others he disposes of as vassals in the neighbouring country: the remainder of the colonists go on to Irkutsk, where they are disposed of by the governour of that town in the same manner. The felons then proceed alone to the district of Nershinsk, where they are condemned to work in the silver mines, or at the different forges. Travellers who have visited Russia, previous to the reign of Elizabeth, uniformly concur in relating the various modes of public executions, and reprobating the severity of the criminal laws; but though we may join with every friend to humanity, in rejoicing that many of the dreadful punishments no longer exist, yet we cannot consent to the high encomiums passed upon the superior excellence of the penal code since the edict of Elizabeth, which is supposed to have totally annulled capital condemnations.

From this suppression of capital punishments in all instances, excepting treason, Elizabeth has been represented, not only by the lively Voltaire, but even the sagacious Blackstone, as a standard of legislative clemency. Yet, however incontrovertible it may be that the infliction of death, for offences that ought not to be esteemed capital, is much too frequent in many countries—we may venture to affirm, that Elizabeth's modification of the criminal laws is, per-

* The *knoot* is a thong about the thickness of a crown-piece, and about three quarters of an inch broad, and rendered extremely hard by a peculiar kind of preparation: it is tied to a thick plaited whip, which is connected by an iron ring with a small piece of leather, which acts like a spring and is fastened to a short wooden handle. The executioner, before every stroke, recedes a few paces, and draws back the hand which holds the knoot; then bounding forward, applies the flat end of the thong, with considerable force, to the naked back of the criminal, in a perpendicular line reaching from the collar to the waist.

haps, no less exceptionable in point of policy and expedience, than illusive in regard to its supposed lenity. With respect to the first position—its contradiction to sound policy; should we even erroneously suppose, with some authors, that the edict has been literally obeyed, and that during the space of forty years not one criminal has suffered death throughout the vast empire of Russia, surely this lenity to the most atrocious crimes cannot but be considered as extremely injurious to society; for as a denunciation of death is, probably, to the generality of mankind the most formidable prevention of crimes, the removal, consequently, of this salutary terror withdraws a material safeguard from the lives and property of worthy citizens, and diminishes that security which these worthy members of society have a right to claim from the protection of the laws. I advance, however, this first objection to this celebrated and much extolled edict, with that hesitation which the interests of humanity and the intricate nature of the subject require.

But with regard to the second objection, that its lenity is illusive—that position will not rest upon theoretical reasoning, but be incontrovertibly established by positive fact. A dispassionate person will probably feel no extraordinary veneration for this boasted abolition of capital punishment, when he reflects, that though the criminal laws of Russia do not *literally* sentence malefactors to death, they still consign many to that doom through the medium of punishments, in some circumstances, most assuredly, if not professedly, fatal; which mock with the hopes of life, but in reality protract the horrors of death, and embitter with delay an event which reason wishes to be instantaneous: for, when we consider that many felons expire under the infliction, or from the consequences of the knoot; that several are exhausted by the fatigue of the long journey to Nershinsk, the remotest region of Siberia; and that the forlorn remnant perish in general prematurely, from the unwholesomeness of the mines, it would be difficult to view the doom of these unhappy out-casts in any other light than that of a lingering execution. In effect, since the promulgation of the edict in question, a year has never passed in which many attrocious criminals, though legally condemned to other penalties, have not been capitally punished. And, indeed, upon a general calculation it will perhaps be found, that notwithstanding the apparent mildness of the penal code, not fewer malefactors suffer death in Russia, than in those countries wherein that mode of punishment is appointed by the laws. It will therefore be evident to the reader, that capital penalties are virtually and necessarily retained, although the chief utility resulting from the terror of certain destruction is considerably diminished. The panegyrists of Elizabeth would certainly have entertained some doubts concerning her boasted clemency, if they had recollected, that she did not abolish, but retained the following horrid process, for the purpose of extorting confession from persons charged with treasonable designs. The arms of the suspected person being tied behind by a rope, he was drawn up in that posture to a considerable height in the air; from whence, being suddenly precipitated to within a small distance of the ground, and being there as suddenly checked, the violence of the concussion dislocated his shoul-

ders, and in that deplorable situation he underwent the knoot. To this dreadful engine of barbarity and despotism, Elizabeth, amidst all her imputed lenity, gave unlimited scope; and, during her whole reign, it was ordinarily applied even at the discretion of inferior and ignorant magistrates: nor was it abolished until the accession of the present empress, who has prohibited the use of torture in all criminal cases.

AN ACCOUNT *of the Japaneſe manner of making* PAPER *from the Bark of a Tree—Recommended to the particular attention of Americans.*

PAPER is made in Japan of the bark of the *morus papyrifera sativa*, or, *true paper-tree*, after the following manner: every year when the leaves are fallen off, or in the tenth Japanese month, which commonly answers to our December, the young shoots, which are very succulent, are cut off into sticks about three feet long, or something less, and put together in bundles to be afterwards boiled with water and ashes. If they should grow dry before they can be boiled, they must be first soaked in common water for about 24 hours, and then boiled. These bundles or faggots, are tied close together, and put upright into a large kettle, which must be very well covered, and then they are boiled, till the bark shrinks so far, as to let about half an inch of the wood appear naked at the top. When the sticks have all been sufficiently boiled, they are taken out of the water; and exposed to the air till they grow cold; then they are slit open, lengthways, for the bark to be taken off, which being done, the wood is thrown away as useless, but the bark is dried and carefully preserved, as being the substance out of which they are in time to make their paper—by letting it undergo a further preparation, consisting in cleansing it anew, and afterwards picking out the better from the worse. In order to this, it is soaked in water three or four hours, and being grown soft, the blackish skin which covers it is scraped off, together with the green surface of what remains, which is done with a knife, which they call *kaadsi kusaggi*, that is a *kaadsi* rasor; at the same time also the stronger bark, which is a full year's growth, is separated from the thinner, which covered the younger branches, the former yielding the best and whitest paper, the latter only a dark and indifferent sort. If there is any bark of more than a year's growth, mixed with the rest, it is likewise picked out and laid aside, as yielding a coarser and worse sort of paper: all gross knotty particles, and whatever else looks in the least faulty or discoloured, is picked out at the same time, to be kept with the last close matter.

After the bark has been sufficiently cleansed, and prepared and sorted according to its different degrees of goodness, it must be boiled in clear lye. From the time it begins to boil, they keep perpetually stirring it with a strong reed, pouring from time to time so much fresh lye in as is necessary to dense the evaporation, and to supply what hath

been already lost by it: this boiling must be continued till the matter is grown so tender, that being but slightly touched with the finger, it will dissolve and separate into flocks and fibres. Their lye is made of any sort of ashes, in the following manner: two pieces of wood are laid across over a tub, and covered with straw, on which they lay wet ashes, and then pour boiling hot water upon it, which, as it runs through the straw into a tub underneath, is imbued with the saline particles of the ashes, and makes what they call lye.

After boiling the bark as above described, follows the washing of it, which is of no small consequence in paper-making, and must be managed with great judgment and attention: if it hath not been washed long enough, the paper will be strong indeed, and of a good body, but coarse, and of little value; and if, on the contrary, the washing has been too long continued, it will afford a whiter paper, but such as will not bear ink. This part of paper-making must, therefore, be managed with the greatest care and judgment, so as to keep to a middle degree, and avoid either extreme. They wash it in a river, putting the bark into a sort of sieve, which will let the water run through, and stirring it continually with the hands and arm, till it comes to be diluted into a delicate soft pulp, or mucilage. For the finer sort of paper the washing must be repeated; but the bark must be put into a piece of linen, instead of a sieve; because the longer the washing is continued, the more the bark is divided, and would come at last to be so thin and minute, that it would run out at the holes of the sieve and be lost; and at the same time also, what hard knots or flocks, and other heterogeneous useless particles remain, must be carefully picked out, and put up with a coarser sort of bark for worse paper. The bark having been sufficiently washed, is put upon a thick, smooth, wooden table, in order to its being beaten with sticks of the hard *kusnoki* wood; which is commonly done by two or three people, until it is wrought fine enough, and becomes withal so thin, as to become a pulp of soaked paper, which being put into water, will dissolve and disperse like meal. The bark being thus prepared, is put into a narrow tub, with the fat slimy infusion of rice, and the infusion of the *oreui* root, which is likewise very slimy and mucilaginous. These three things being put together must be stirred with a thin clean reed, till they are thoroughly mixed and wrought into an uniform liquid substance, of a good consistence: this succeeds best in a narrow tub, but afterwards the mixture is put into a larger one, which is not unlike those made use of in our paper-mills; out of this tub the leaves are taken off one by one, on proper patterns made of bulrushes, instead of brass wire, called *mys*. Nothing remains now but a proper management in drying them: in order to this they are laid up in heaps, upon a table covered with a double matt, and a small piece of reed is put between every leaf, which standing out a little way serves, in time, to lift them up conveniently, and take them off singly. Every heap is covered with a small plank or board, of the same shape and size with the paper, on which are laid weights—first, indeed, small ones, lest the leaves, being

then wet and tender, should be pressed together into one lump, but, by degrees, more and heavier, to press and squeeze out all the water. The next day the weights are taken off, the leaves are lifted up one by one, by the help of the small stick above mentioned, and with the palm of the hand, clapped to long rough planks made for this purpose, which they will easily stick to, because of the little humidity still remaining. After this manner they are exposed to the sun, and, when quite dry, taken off, laid up in heaps, pared round, and so kept for use or sale.

I took notice that the infusion of rice, with a gentle friction, is necessary for this operation; because of its white colour, and a certain clammy fatness, which at once gives the paper a good consistence, and pleasing whiteness. The simple infusion of rice-flour will not do it, becauſe it wants that clamminess, which, however, is a very necessary quality. The infusion I speak of is made in an unglazed earthen pot, wherein the rice-grains are soaked in water, and the pots afterwards shaken gently at firſt, but stronger by degrees; at last, fresh cold water is poured upon it, and the whole percorated through a piece of linen. The remainder muſt go under the same operation again, fresh water being put to it, and this is repeated so long as there is any clamminess remaining in the rice. The Japanese rice is by much the best for this purpose, as being the whitest and fattest sort growing in Asia.

The infusion of the *oreni* root is made after the following manner: the root pounded, or cut small, is put into fresh water, which in one night's time turns mucilaginous, and becomes fit for use, after it has been strained through a piece of linen. The different seasons of the year require a different quantity of water to be mixed with the root: they say the whole art depends entirely upon this. In the summer, when the heat of the air dissolves the jelly, and makes it more fluid, a greater quantity is required, and less in proportion in the winter, and in cold weather: too much of this infusion mixed with the other ingredients, will make the paper thinner in proportion; too little, on the contrary, will make it too thick; therefore a middle quantity is required to make a good paper, and of an equal thickness: however, upon taking out a few leaves, they can easily see whether they have put too little, or too much of it. Instead of the *oreni* root, which sometimes, at the beginning of the summer, grows very scarce, the paper-makers make use of a creeping shrub called *sane kadsura*, the leaves of which yield a mucilage in great plenty, thongh not altogether so good for this purpurpose as the *oreni* root. I have also mentioned the *juncus sativus*, which is cultivated in Japan with great care and industry: it grows tall, thin, and strong: the Japanese make sails with it, and very fine matts to cover their floors.

It hath been observed above, that when the leaves are fresh taken offfrom their patterns, they are laid up in heaps, on a table covered with two matts. These two matts must be of a different fabric; one which lies lowermoſt is coarser, but the other, which lies uppermost, is thinner, made of thin, slender, bull-rushes, which must not be twisted too close one to another, but so as to let the water run through with ease, and very thin, not to leave any impressions upon the paper.

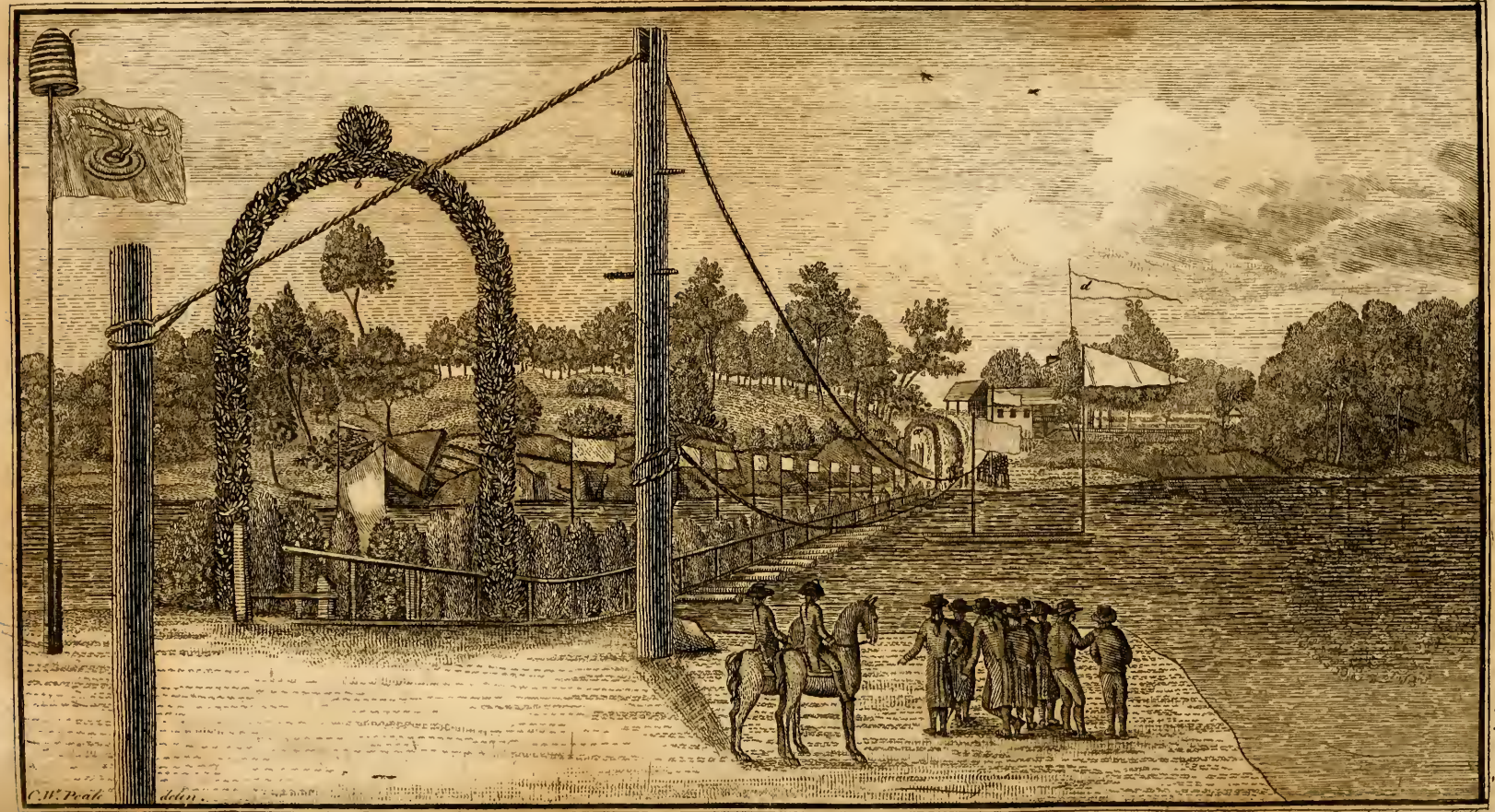
A coarser sort of paper, proper to wrap up goods, and for several other uses, is made of the bark of the *kadse kadsura* shrub, after the method above described. The Japanese paper is very tight and strong, and will bear being twisted into ropes. A thick strong sort of paper is sold at Sirai (one of the greatest towns of Japan, and the capital of the province of that name) which is very neatly painted and folded up, so much in a piece as is wanted for a suit; it looks so like silk or woollen stuff, that it might be mistaken easily for them. A thin neat sort of paper, which hath a yellowish cast, is made in China and Tonquin, of cotton and bamboes. At Siam, the Siamites make their paper of the bark of the *pliokklo* tree, of which they have two sorts, one black and the other white, both very coarse, rude, and simple, as they themselves are. They fold it up into books, much after the same manner as fans are folded, and write on both sides—not, indeed, with a pencil, in imitation of those more polite nations who live further east, but with a rude stylus, made of clay.—Thus far the description of the way of making paper in the east, which the late learned Becmannus was so desirous to know, and so earnestly entreated travellers to enquire into; being, however, mistaken in supposing that it was made of cotton; whereas it evidently appears by this account, that all the nations beyond the Ganges make it of the bark of trees and shrubs. The other Asiatic nations on this side the Ganges, the black inhabitants of the most southern parts excepted, make their paper of old rags of cotton stuff; and their method differs nothing from ours, except that it is more simple, and the instuments which they make use of are grosser.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT *of the Preparations at Gray's Ferry, on the river Schuylkill, and of the Reception of* GENERAL WASHINGTON *there, April* 20, 1789, *on his way to the Seat of the Federal Government, to take upon him the high Office of* PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Embellished with an east view of the ferry, the bridge, decorations, &c.]

THE whole railing, on each side of the bridge, was dressed with laurels interwoven with cedar. A triumphal arch, 20 feet high, decorated with laurel and other ever-greens, was erected at each end, (*a* and *b*) in a style of neat simplicity: under the arch of that at the west end (*a*) hung a crown of laurel, connected by a line which extended to a pine tree on the high and rocky bank of the river, where the other extremity was held by a handsome boy, beautifully robed in white linen; a wreath of laurel bound his brows, and a girdle of the same his waist. Eleven colours were planted on the north side of the bridge, in allusion to those states which have ratified the constitution: on the south were two others; one emblematical of a *new æra*, the other representing



An East View of **GRAY'S FERRY**, near Philadelphia; with the **TRIUMPHAL ARCHES**, &c. erected for the Reception of General Washington, April 20th 1789.

Pennsylvania—it was the flag which captain Bell carried to the East Indies, being the first ever hoisted there belonging to this state. At the east end of the bridge (*c*) a striped cap of liberty was elevated on a pole about 25 feet in height; from which spread a banner—device, a rattle-snake, with the motto, "DON'T TREAD ON ME." A large signal flag (*d*) was hoisted in the ferry gardens, to give notice of the general's approach to those who were posted on the other side of the Schuylkill. On the top of the ferry-post, on the west side, a banner was displayed—the device a sun, with this motto, "BEHOLD THE RISING EMPIRE": on the opposite shore flew a banner, alluding to commerce—motto, "MAY COMMERCE FLOURISH." The ferry boat and barge were anchored in the river, and displayed a variety of colours, particularly a jack bearing eleven stars.

About noon, the illustrious Washington appeared, and as he passed under the first triumphal arch, the acclamations of an immense crowd of spectators rent the air, and the laurel crown, at that instant, descended on his venerable head.

His excellency was saluted on the common by a discharge from the artillery, and escorted into Philadelphia by a large body of troops, together with his excellency the president of the state, and a numerous concourse of respectable citizens.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

GENERAL DUTIES OF MAN.

Translated from the German Edition of a Work lately published at Prague, and originally written in French, entitled Le Guide de la Jeunesse, &c.

I.

DUTY TOWARD THE CREATOR.

THREE things, my son, constitute the objects of thy meditation;—the NATURE, the ORIGIN, and the END of MAN.

Man is a being, consisting of a body of astonishing structure, and a rational soul, united together. The lion is created to roar in the forest; but man, endued with the gift of speech, is appointed to live in society with rational beings.

This noble existence man has not of himself; that Being who is the original of all things, likewise gave him his existence.

Life and death, time and eternity, all obey the laws of the eternal. All acknowledge his supremacy, from the powerful who wield the sceptre, to the humble who bear the shepherd's staff.

But for what purpose did the Supreme Being place thee on earth? Was it to live in sensual pleasures?—to gather riches?—or, perhaps, to gratify thy ambition?

God, who created man in his own image, will likewise constitute his happiness He requires of his creatures the performance of certain duties: but he himself will be the reward of their integrity.

Let the fear of the divine judgment govern thy heart: let it be the guiding line of all thine actions; may it impress caution on thy lips, decency on thine eyes, and modesty on thy forehead.

Incessantly remind thyself, how dreadful it is to forsake the Lord, and to fall into his hands, the hands of the living God.

Walk not in the dangerous paths of the ungodly, who dares in his folly to mock divine justice, and vainly flatters himself that his actions will remain unnoticed.

The fool! he hears not the thunders which already roll over his head. In an instant the wrath of heaven breaks around him as a whirlwind, and wafts him away from the face of the earth.

Oh may this saving fear conduct thee in all thy steps! By day may it watch over thee, and in thy nightly rest may it not depart from thy couch.—Then shalt thou bring forth fruits of virtue, as a rich soil warmed by the sun-beams, and thy soul shall be the residence of wisdom.

The rose arms itself with the thorn against the hand of the robber: and the soul of the righteous covers itself with the fear of God, as with a shield.

Protected by this heavenly armour, thou shalt walk securely in the midst of thine enemies. Hell shall reign around thee in vain. The arrows of wrath shall fall harmless at thy feet.

Thou lovest thy father, because he is good to thee: but forget not that God is the tenderest of fathers, and that he has poured out his gifts richly upon thee.

Turn thine eye heavenward, and consider that globe of light and fountain of heat! It was God who commanded it to spread its light before thee, and to communicate life to all around thee.

Cast thy sight upon the earth which thou inhabitest: thou wilt find it clothed with the benefits of thy Creator. The works of his goodness are as conspicuous as the wonder of his wisdom.

The plants which spring from the bosom of the earth, the creatures who people the elements, are commanded to nourish thee, and to labour for thy clothing.

Consider the beauty of the blossom; taste the sweetness of the fruit: but remember, that God is the creator of them, and that they are the gifts of his benevolence.

Thou beholdest what God has done for thee, in the appointment of nature! But who shall describe that which he has provided for thee, in the appointment of grace?

He who hath snatched thee from the gates of eternal death, who prevents thee by his grace—is He not worthy that thou dedicatest to Him all thy powers?

All created beings around thee cry with a loud voice—acknowledge the Creator's government, and worship his almighty power!

The Heavens which roll regularly over thine head, the ocean raging within its appointed bounds, declare unto thee, that they submissively obey the command of the Most High.

All the elements acknowledge Him, and precisely fulfil His will. He calleth the winds from the uttermost verge of the earth; and they rage over the surface of the globe.

He commandeth the clouds to gather themselves together, and they pour down plenty on the fields.

But if inanimate creatures so faithfully obey the commands of the Creator, how much more art thou in duty bound, who art exalted by reason far above other beings!

Hearken to the voice of this

reason! It will tell thee that all the powers of thy soul, all the labours of thy life must be dedicat- to the service of the Most High.

Oh, if thou hadst once known the happiness of this reasonable service of God! never wouldst thou be anxious for those vain pleasures with which the world tempts thee.

Offer up, my child, unto the Lord the bloom of thy youth: from thy early days let the increase of thy virtues ascend to his throne.

So oft as Aurora brings back the light of the day, so often elevate thine heart to the origin of all good, and pour out thine whole soul before him.

Full of confidence, send thy virtuous wishes to him; place thy necessities before him; and wait in humble resignation the effects of thy prayers.

Should he visit thee with affliction, and prove thy faith with the waters of tribulation, oh then take heed that thou dost not murmur against his visitation, or, perhaps, renounce his service.

[*To be continued.*]

Extraordinary Instance of MATERNAL AFFECTION IN A SAVAGE ANIMAL; *observed by several of the Gentlemen and Seamen belonging to the Carcass Frigate, on a late Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole.*

WHILE the carcass lay locked in the ice, early one morning the man at the mast-head gave notice, that three bears were making their way very fast over the frozen ocean, and were directing their course toward the ship. They had, no doubt, been invited by the scent of some blubber of a sea-horse the crew had killed a few days before, which had been set on fire, and was burning on the ice at the time of their approach. They proved to be a she-bear and her two cubs; but the cubs were nearly as large as the dam. They ran eagerly to the fire, and drew out from the flames, part of the flesh of the sea-horse that remained unconsumed, and ate it voraciously. The crew from the ship threw great lumps of the flesh of the sea-horse, which they had still left, upon the ice—which the old bear fetched away singly, laid every lump before her cubs as she brought it, and dividing it, gave each a share, reserving but a small portion to herself. As she was fetching away the last piece, they levelled their muskets at the cubs, and shot them both dead; and, in her retreat, they wounded the dam, but not mortally. It would have drawn tears of pity from any but unfeeling minds, to have marked the affectionate concern expressed by this poor beast in the dying moments of her expiring young. Though she was sorely wounded, and could but just crawl to the place where they lay, she carried the lump of flesh she had fetched away, as she had done others before; tore it in pieces, and laid it down before them; and when she saw that they refused to eat, she laid her paws first upon one, and then upon the other, and endeavoured to raise them up: all this, while it

was piteous to hear her moan. When she found she could not move them, she went off, and, being at some distance, looked back and moaned: that not availing to entice them away, she returned, and, smelling round them, began to lick their wounds. She went off a second time, as before; and, having crawled a few paces, looked again behind her, and for some time stood moaning. But still, her cubs not rising to follow her, she returned to them again, and with signs of inexpressible fondness, went round one, and round the other, pawing them and mourning. Finding, at last, that they were cold and lifeless, she raised her head toward the ship, and growled a curse upon the murderers, which they returned with a volley of musket-balls—she fell between her cubs, and died licking their wounds.

I cannot dismiss this singular anecdote without observing, that the white bear of Greenland and Spitzbergen is considerably larger than the brown bear of Europe, or the black bear of North-America. This animal lives upon fish and seals, and is not only seen upon land in the countries bordering on the north pole, but often on floats of ice several leagues at sea.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Poison of* COPPER *and* BRASS, *and the very great Danger attending the Use of Utensils made of these Metals, and other mixed Metals, wherein Copper and Brass make a Part, especially in the preparing and keeping of Food and Physic, &c. By* WILLIAM FALCONER, M.D. F.R.S.

WE might imagine copper, in its metallic form, not very likely to find admission into the body; but I suspect it occurs oftener than is apprehended. Halfpence and farthings are frequently given to children to play with, and, as they generally put their toys into their mouths, they are often swallowed, or part of the copper abraded by their teeth. The last of the above circumstances is applicable to all toys whatever, for young children, made of brass or copper, or other mixed metals wherein copper makes a part of the composition. I likewise believe, that copper sometimes in this form gains admission into our food, by the scraping of the bottoms of brass or copper pans, &c. especially when they contain some viscid substance, as sweetmeats, or some other food dressed with thick sauces. The like may happen from some of the coarser kind of spoons made of a mixed metal called ockamy (corruptly for alchymy) which is a coarser kind of brass. These are in frequent use among servants and the lower kind of people, and I have often seen them greatly diminished in their substance by use. The dangerous custom of many, of putting pins into their mouths, deserves to be particularly noticed, as it is generally imagined all the danger lies in its mechanical action, if swallowed; but by the aforementioned account of its effects, it appears to be likely to produce disagreeable consequences by its specific action as metal.

Great caution should be had in

the use of copper vessels by those who inhabit a country where mines, of coal especially, are frequent; as the springs in such situations are frequently impregnated by this acid.

Fermented liquors, likewise, (whether from an acid generated in the vinous fermentation, or from part of the liquor having gone on to the acetous, is not certain) are observed to corrode copper. On this account, we should be very cautious relative to the cocks by which wine and beer are drawn off, that they are kept as clean as possible, and not be suffered to remain longer in the wine-casks than is necessary for bottling it. This caution is more especially necessary with respect to made wines, which are more ascescent and imperfectly fermented, part of them being generally in a state of must, and part changed into vinegar, and more apt to corrode copper than the foreign wines. I suspect that an emetic quality, which I have several times observed in made wines, may sometimes be produced by some accident of this kind. For malt liquors which are drunk out of the cask, I think the common wooden spigot and faucet much cleaner and safer than brass cocks; and I think some contrivance of the same kind might be found out for wine which is drunk out of the cask; or perhaps, some compound metal of tin and bismuth, which is not affected by the vegetable acid, might answer very well.

All the above cautions are applicable, in a greater degree, to vinegar, which corrodes copper very powerfully, and even quicker than the native acid, in my opinion. I have observed the vapour of vinegar to be remarkably corrosive of this metal; and, on this account the distillation of vinegar is a point of great importance to be attended to*. I have frequently found distilled vinegar to have gained an impregnation of copper, which was probably contracted from the head of the still in distillation. Indeed, I think no vessels but those of glass are proper for this operation.

The abovementioned quality of vinegar should make us very cautious in what vessel it is boiled, as it is frequently done for pickles. The preparation of these is a matter of great consequence, as they are so much used, especially by those of higher rank. The fine blue and green colour, for which several of them are so much valued, has been deemed by many a presumptive circumstance of their having gained some impregnation of this kind. As this fact is very material to be ascertained, I made the following experiments in order to determine it.

I took about an ounce of pickle from some cucumbers which were bought at a noted shop, and were remarkable for their colour in a high degree. It had a peculiar taste of the metallic kind, and smelled like the effluvia from copper that has been strongly rubbed, which was even so powerful as to produce a slight degree of nausea. Into this I put some bright iron-wire, which in a short time was covered with a red rust, exactly resembling what iron acquires from a solution of copper

* This caution is very necessary to be attended to in some pharmaceutical preparations, as in distilling the aqua a exteria spirituosa cum aceto, and all others where vinegar is directed to be distilled.

in an acid. I tried the same experiment with some pickle of the same kind, from cucumbers procured in another place, which were rather inferior in colour, but still shewed some, though less, signs of containing copper. Pickles, I have observed, which are prepared without any impregnation of this kind, are generally of a faint green, rather inclining to yellow; and I am persuaded that this colour, which is made so greatly a test of their goodness, is always owing to this cause.

It is a well-known maxim among house-keepers, that pickles will never be green, unless a copper or brass pan be used; and if the desired colour be not obtained thus in a sufficient degree, it is common, I am informed, to throw in a few halfpence afterwards, which seldom fails to impart the tinge required. This is very probable, when we consider that copper is more acted on by the vegetable acid in the cold, than when heated. I have examined some books of modern cookery, and find, that whenever a green or blue colour * is desired, a brass, bell-metal, or copper-pan, is directed to be used. It is not improbable, that this often happens when such an adulteration is neither designed nor suspected, from using *distilled* vinegar, which is often employed for these purposes, and is frequently impregnated with copper from the head of the still. Vinegar likewise dissolves the copper alloy in silver, and even the vapour that exhales from it when cold will have the same effect. On this account I think the tops of vinegar cruets are improperly made of silver, as is now frequently the fashion. I have seen these acquire a thick coat of verdigrease on their inside, especially when they are made hollow, with a narrow opening, so as to be with difficulty cleaned. This objection holds still stronger when the spout itself, through which the vinegar is poured, is made of silver.

ACCOUNT *of the Manner of receiving, at Trenton, his Excellency* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States, on his Route to the Seat of Federal Government: Communicated in a Letter to the Editor.*

[Embellished with a view of Trenton and the triumphal arch.]

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

INCLOSED you have a view of the TRIUMPHAL ARCH which was erected and decorated by the ladies of Trenton, on the 21st instant, in honour of his excellency general Washington; who passed through this place on that day in his way to New-York, to take

* Vide *Art of Cookery made plain and easy, by H. Glasse. London, printed* 1770. *New Edition.—Receipts for pickling walnuts green;* to pickle gerkins; large cucumbers; French beans; grapes and samphire; p. 260, 262, 264, 267, 270.—Vide, also, *The Universal Cook, by John Townshend, printed* 1772; and several others. May not the false gilding on ginger-bread, &c. prove very detrimental to children, who make nothing of eating it, as well as the ginger-bread itself?

View of the **TRIUMPHAL ARCH**, and the manner of receiving General Washington at **Trenton**, on his Route to New-York, April 21st 1789.

upon him the administration of the government of the Unitde States.

This arch was erected in the center of the bridge which extends across Assanpinch creek, at the entrance of Trenton—where our gallant general, at one time, made so noble a coup on the enemies of his country; and, at another, so important a stand, and a retreat worth more than a victory. The arch was eighteen feet high, fifteen feet in breadth, and ten in length, supported by thirteen pillars entwined with wreaths of laurel. The roof was interwoven with laurels and evergreens. On the front was inscribed in large golden letters, THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS WILL ALSO PROTECT THEIR DAUGHTERS. Over this, in the center of the arch, on a square, ornamented with festoons of ever-greens decorated with flowers, was the date of his glorious victory at this place, when nine hundred Hessians were made prisoners, and the horizon of American affairs enlightened by a radiance which never again forsook it. On the summit of the arch a large sun-flower, as always pointing to the sun, was designed to express this motto, TO YOU ALONE.

The circle of the arch, both above and below the inscription, was ornamented with wreaths of ever-greens, interwoven with artificial flowers of every kind, which made a most beautiful appearance: a large festoon of flowers likewise hung from the inner circle of the arch, and gave the whole a finished air of grandeur.

The ladies had arranged themselves in the foot-way, on one side of the street, between the arch and the town, with their daughters in front, to a very considerable number, all dressed in white, and decorated with wreaths and chaplets of flowers; six of whom held baskets of flowers in their hands. As soon as the general had passed under the arch, the little choiristers advanced, singing the following sonata, composed for the occasion.

Welcome, mighty chief! once more
Welcome to this grateful shore:
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the hostile blow—
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair, and matrons grave,
Those thy conqu'ring arms did save.
They for thee triumphal bow'rs
Build, and strew thy way with flow'rs—
Build for thee triumphal bowers,
And strew their hero's way with flowers.

As they sung the last lines they strewed the flowers before the general, who halted till the sonata was finished.

Being presented with a copy of the sonata, his excellency was pleased to address the following card to the ladies.

"To the LADIES of Trenton, who were assembled on the 21st day of April, 1789, at the *Triumphal Arch* erected by them on the bridge, which extends across the Assanpinch creek."

"General Washington cannot leave this place, without expressing his acknowledgements to the matrons and young ladies, who received him in so novel and grateful a manner at the triumphal arch in Trenton, for the exquisite sensation he experienced in that affecting moment. The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation at the same spot; the elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion; and the innocent appearance of the *white*

robed choir who met him with the gratulatory song—have made such an impression on his remembrance, as, he assures them, can never be effaced.

"Trenton, April 21, 1789."

Thus, then, we see, that though the gentlemen may meet their beloved general with peals of thunder, and honour him with all the pompous parade of war, it yet remains for the ladies to meet their defender with sentiment, and touch the tender feelings of the HERO's heart. P. Q.

Trenton, April 25, 1789.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Mr. RETAILER being much engaged during this month, requested a gentleman of his acquaintance (the writer of the following piece) to furnish him with a number for his paper. The following was sent him. As it contains opinions, from which the Retailer, in future, might deviate, in order to preserve a kind of uniformity, he said he must decline ranking it as his own production—It is, however, offered for the consideration of the editor of the Columbian magazine, as a detached essay. A CORRESPONDENT.

"*The soul and the body are to each other, as the lining is to the coat—you cannot rumple the one, without discomposing the other.*" Anon.

I HAVE always been an admirer of those sciences, which consider the effects of matter upon the immaterial part, and the operations and changes which the soul can effect upon the body and other material objects connected with it. In physic, the doctrine of sympathy is, to me, the most beautiful part; and in metaphysics the doctrine of mental sympathies, affords me a peculiar pleasure: but the sympathies between the body and the mind, and, vice versa, between the mind and the body, appear to constitute a science the most beautiful, interesting, and useful, of any that can be conceived. It appears to be universal, and universally applicable—every the most distant part of an human body, has a sympathy with every other—all the most distant, and perhaps most different parts, material and immaterial, have, it is most likely, the same invariable connection with each other. All nature seems to be but one great animal, endued with all the powers, and all the sympathetic connection of a nervous system. I believe there is as great a connection or affinity between silk stockings, with every other elegance of dress, and ten thousand pounds fortune, as there is between fainting and the sight of a dangerous wound. We observe, for instance, the effect of cash upon the head and hair:—every one allows that it makes the head wise, as cash and wisdom have a natural sympathy with each other, and the hair soon becomes decorated with toupees, ribbons, frizettes, and all the other beauties of the *tonsorial* art; but, alas! many assert, that they have seen instances of such effects being produced upon the hair, without the aid of the cause already assigned.

This might be accounted for by *idiosyncrasy;* but being so common, we can only say, that the reason is yet unknown. It is well known to every body, that many sympathies, both of body and mind, are utterly unaccountable; but it is false philosophy to reject or deny them upon that account; because 'facts are stubborn things.' We allow that the sight of any thing nauseous will excite vomiting—why ought it to be so? Vomiting is supposed to be useful in cleansing the stomach—but why need we vomit, before it is in the stomach to offend? Ought we not rather to *cry* or *weep,* at a nasty sight, as in that case the offence is committed against the eye; and tears are said to be the means which nature makes use of to shew it.

It is true, in some instances, that such sympathy is observable, as many are known to shed tears at the sight of some eyes.

We can no better account for the relation that certain parts of one person's body, bears to certain others of another person. Thus a man offends me, or I him; he knocks me down with a club, or his fist: I rise grievously wounded—return his blows—but am at last beaten, and acknowledge it—we are instantly *friends,* and both *honourable* fellows. But, if he applies the thumb and finger of his hand to my *nose,* a part of very little corporeal sensibility, death or disgrace is the consequence. Again, if he should apply only five *toes,* in the most gentle manner, to a certain part——— I shall add no more—every one knows the sympathy.

I remember that a few years ago, a gentleman of my acquaintance, of a very irritable disposition, had contracted a quarrel with a very genteel friend of his —I need not mention the surprizing connection between genteel quarrels and pistols—a challenge ensued as a natural consequence. My friend, Mr. C. was the challenger. He arose early on the morn of that tremendous day—thrice he viewed his pistols, those harbingers of glory, and thrice he thought on death—he was attired in all the habiliments of a gentleman, and aroused his courage with the ideas of an unmerited insult. The clock struck six—it was the hour of destiny—The *sympathy* between glory and six o'clock were evident in his countenance—He sets off with his faithful second——but, as he attempted to cross a wide gutter in the middle of the street, the quick rotation of a dray-wheel passing along at the same instant, splashed the dark thick mud in such quantities over his face and clothes, that, alas! he no longer looked like a gentleman——Observe the effects! not all the world, and all that inhabit it, except a *clean* suit of clothes, would prompt to proceed---he felt like a *dirty fellow,* and his courage fled. I ask---who could, a priori, prognosticate such an event? Nobody----Yet, unless there had been an immutable connection between *dirt* and *disgrace,* his mind certainly would have been affected by an accident that had happened primarily to his body and its appendages. I have often been offended with our modern rhetoricians, who, by the ridiculous use of the word, *figure,* annihilate at once many glorious and useful inventions of the ancients: for, what these call *figures,* they meant for *realities.* I shall give but one instance of what I mean---A good writer is

said to hold a good pen---this is called a figure---but can a man write good sense with a bad pen? Can he illustrate a *delicate sentiment* with a pen that will not make an hair-stroke? Can a soft love-tale be well related with an hard pen? Can a man be a sensible writer, who does not write a *good hand?* I am wrong to say so much; it is self evident, and even tautology, to say, that no man can be a *good* writer, who does not write *well;* and I am as fully convinced of the natural connection subsisting between a well made pen, and a good writer, as I am of the affinity of good roast beef to well made mustard. We need not seek for many uncommon instances of the effects of material objects upon the soul---even the vulgar are convinced of it. Thus no man will trust his money to another, who is suspected of having *dirty hands*, or to one who has *slippery fingers*, and consequently will not be likely to preserve it; neither are these expressions to be looked upon as *figures*, but are rather to be understood according to their literal meaning.

It would be very amusing to a person, accustomed to give implicit faith to such ideas as we have already advanced, to peruse the histories and records of nations. There we shall be able to assign causes for every action and every event, which might have escaped the penetration of the historian. A great action of a general, that has been attributed to wisdom and fortitude, may, perhaps, be owing to a glass of grog, a bowl of punch, or a bottle of wine. The cool and deliberate decisions of the senate of Rome upon a certain occasion, which was so unanimously attributed by all historians to the judgment and moderation of the senators, I can assure you, were nothing more than the genuine operation of the mild, cool and moderate month of May, upon their minds. Have you never seen a buck when he is drunk, with a cocked hat on? No doubt you have--Well, do but observe how he turns the front part of it behind---Why? Because there is a natural sympathy between the *head* and the *hat*. The head was *turned* first by strong liquor, and the hat must follow of course, and be turned to keep it company. We need seek no further proof of the influence of external and material objects, upon the mind and its functions, than what might be drawn from the few last years of the history of Pennsylvania. During the war, the English army, we know, were all in *red* uniform---every one knows the natural connection between that colour and *blood;* as also the connection between *blood* and bloody-mindedness: and can we attribute the cruelties of the English to any other cause than their *red coats?* For the Hessians and Anspachs, who were embarked in the same cause, against the same enemies, and with the *same* weapons of offence and defence---they, I say, were never accused of much slaughter and bloodshed. Where shall we seek for the cause? Not, indeed, in their minds, or in their bodies; but, in their coats. For we well know they were all of a *blue*, without the least tincture of *red*.

Every true American will always have his eye fixed on the ever memorable congress of 1775 and 1776. I wonder if America did not long suffer a paroxyism of an *intermittent fever;* for---remember *my bold thought*---I look upon

all the accidents in the world to be similar to those which happen in an animal body—indeed I called nature herself but one great animal——*Taxation*, and *non-representation*, were the remote cause of this fever. It indeed acted as a sedative; it put a total stagnation to the natural functions of America, i. e. *trade* and *agriculture*. These sedative causes produce an indirect stimulus to the very *heart* and *arteries* of America; or, in other words, to the president and members of congress. The *vis medicatrix* is excited, and an attempt made to throw off the offending cause---the hot fit came on in June 1776---and I appeal to any one, if he thinks that AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, would have been declared in any other kind of weather, than that which happened on the *hot* day of the 4th of July 1776. The hot stage of the fever lasted till the latter end of the year 1777,- --when the *sweating* stage came on; which went off in this part of America's *body*, on or about the 17th of June, 1778. After this, things wore the *type* of a continual fever, which terminated critically in 1783.

About this time, or rather before,---was the glorious capture of lord Cornwallis. This affected the *minds* of all the citizens of *Philadelphia*. But how did the *mind* again operate upon the body?--- There was no apparently natural connection between *Cornwallis* and *illumination*---yet all the city was illuminated on the occasion. But what connection was there between joy and riotousness; between taking Cornwallis and the breaking of windows?—they are natural connections which, alas! the extent of human knowledge cannot fathom.

A few words more—We have already observed that a general breaking of windows, took place in Philadelphia.---This was but a *material* operation, and has no obvious connection with the mind: but I will venture to assert, that it operated so powerfully upon the *minds of some, as never to be obliterated*.---Thus does the mind operate upon the body, and the body upon the mind. Every one knows the cold winter of 1779—and we all recollect that the *bloody oath*, which scarce any honest man could take, was passed in that session of the assembly of Pennsylvania—Was not this the effect of the cold weather—was not the *icy* hand of oppression quite obvious in this transaction?—But enough——

I could spend a great deal of time, and write at least a whole pamphlet, in elucidating and proving this *sublime* truth,—but I feel the effects of many *material* causes now operating upon my own mind, that incapacitate me for this task ——My pen is not the same as when I began; the remainder of my ink has sought refuge in the cotton, and my penknife, hagged and jagged like a saw, no longer performs its duty—Besides, I have just dined, and taken a few glasses of wine: and now I have literally told what I have in *my head* at present.

A MENTAL MECHANIC.

An Essay on GENIUS.

[Continued from p. 252.]

BUT there are other varieties of genius, besides the original and imitative, which are worthy of our attention. These di-

visions are, themselves, divided into many others; or rather, they possess many peculiar and discriminating characters. Of these we will mention a few, and in such an order, as that one may serve as a kind of contrast, or opposite, to another. We begin with what may be called the *particular* genius. It has been said by a writer * of no vulgar eminence, that "genius is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined, to some particular direction." Should this be admitted as the exclusive definition of genius, it would certainly exclude many, who have usually been allowed a claim to its honours. We sometimes see men possessing talents, by no means inferior, or even common, for a particular branch of science, who seem to be almost utterly devoid of capacity for any thing beside. It is said by those who contend that the mind has no original bias to one pursuit more than to another, that this singularity proceeds from the circumstance, that those in whom it is observed, have bent the whole force of their minds, toward a particular and favourite object, to the neglect of every other. This sentiment has been pushed so far as to say, that sir Isaac Newton would have been as great a poet as he was a philosopher, if poetry, and not philosophy, had been the object of his ambition. Such assertions, however, can evidently be of no consequence, because they must originate and end in conjecture. Newton, we know, was a great philosopher, but no poet; and this is not the age for logical possibilities. Beside, it seems very obvious to enquire, what it is, except natural propensity, that originally determines the man of genius, to the selection which he makes. Accident it certainly is not, at least in numerous instances: for it is often seen that men of talents do not discover their powers, till a considerable time after they begin their course of study, and literary pursuits. They pass over a number of subjects with no distinction from their fellows, till at length, meeting with that for which they are particularly formed, they shine out with distinguished and pre-eminent lustre. That accident and cultivation give a tone and energy to the mind, favourable to a particular science, or employment, and beyond what would readily be supposed, is undoubtedly true. But that there are men, happily disposed by *nature herself* to some one science, in preference, and almost to the exclusion, of every other, is, we apprehend, likewise true. A genius for poetry has, almost universally, been allowed to be a singular and natural talent. We grant, however, that though singular, it is not usually what we have denominated particular.—Eminent poets commonly possess a capacity for many, and sometimes for every species of composition; and for every particular art, as well as for poetry. But it will be exactly in point, if we can shew that there is any one science, or liberal art, for which men are seen to have singular and extraordinary talents, while at the same time they are destitute of capacity for improvement in others;---and, on the contrary, that there are men who have no capacity for improvement in this sci-

* Doctor Johnson.

ence, while in others it is eminently distinguished. Now such a science is the mathematics. There are frequent and striking examples of persons who appear to have, from nature, such an appetite and aptitude for every thing mathematical, that they are drawn toward it as it were by instinct, and perceive it with almost intuitive readiness. It seizes and fixes on the mind almost involuntarily. Yet, in those which are usually called the fine arts, these men are void both of genius and taste. On the other hand, there are those from whose view nature seems to have covered almost every thing belonging to numbers, measure, and proportion, with an impenetrable veil. They appear to want, almost entirely, the power of keeping in view the past steps of demonstration, and of seeing how new consequences will follow from them. After their utmost toil and attention, they can make no progress. Yet in every thing in which the imagination is concerned, or which, in other instances, depends principally on the memory and judgment, they shall possess even a considerable degree of genius. It is, perhaps, impossible to account for this singularity, otherwise than by referring it immediately to the original constitution of nature, in the individuals who exhibit it. Here, however, it is worthy of remark, that these *particular* geniuses commonly arrive at the highest degree of eminence in their favourite art. The faculties of the mind, like those of the body, when confined to a particular mode of action, collect all their force to that one point, and make almost incredible exertions. Or else, when one faculty is withheld, those which are given are bestowed in greater original vigour and purity. Indeed there seems to be nothing mysterious in the point before us, unless we esteem all the ultimate laws of nature mysterious. It is surely nothing uncommon, to see a man more remarkable for one power of his mind than for another. How frequently is great strength of memory observed to be separated from sound judgment!* Nothing more unaccountable than this happens in the case of *particular geniuses*. HE who bestows every faculty as he pleases, gives one in abundance, and withholds the rest; as he withholds one in particular, and sublimes the rest.

In contrast to the *particular*, stands what may be denominated the *universal genius*. We do not mean by this, that there are men who attain to the highest degree of eminence in all the arts: we mean, what we could not allow to be the exclusive definition of genius—a mind of large general powers. Human life is too short, and the human faculties are too feeble, to admit any individual to possess universal excellence.† But there seem to be some instances of men who exhibit an equal capacity for every object of literary pursuit. To whatever they turn their minds, they find an equal facility in understanding, and, if suitable attention were bestowed, of excelling in it. You cannot say that their natural

* "Wit and memory are often conjoined; solid judgment is seldom united with either." Kaime's El. Crit.

† If the stories which are told of *the admirable Creichton*, and some other characters of the same cast, are not fabulous or exaggerated, they are to be considered rather as *monsters* of human intellect, than as belonging to any regular class of genius.

bias is more happily directed toward one thing, than another; and yet it is uncommonly favourable for all. They push their enquiries more in one direction than another, rather from accident or necessity, than from choice. Their writings, on whatever subject, show, that if they have not, they might have, excelled, if their attention had not been broken and divided by different pursuits. Nay, there are some who rank high upon many subjects among authors, who have made those subjects the single object of their attention. Such were Voltaire, Goldsmith, Watts, and several others. The lofty regions of imagination, the straight path of historical facts, and the intricate labyrinth of philosophical research, were equally the theatres on which these men appear to shine. Considerable distinction they did obtain: the highest they did not reach in any, because they did not pursue it singly and steadily. Let them stand as monitors to all inferior geniuses, not to attempt too much. The latter, indeed, as he wrote not for applause, but for the good of the world, and obtained his object in a high degree, can hardly be wished to have written less, or otherwise than he did. But the two former might probably have encreased their fame, and obtained their purpose better, by keeping to a single tract of science, or, at leaſt, by a less variety than appears in their works.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

I AM too honest to apologize for speaking *truth*, when there is a prospect of effecting some good by it. Therefore, as the enclosed essay has no motive in view, beside general utility, I presume you will afford it a place in your magazine. I do not flatter myself with having the approbation of all your readers—who may differ as much in sentiment as in countenance. The best plans are obnoxious to criticism, and may be controverted by cavillers. Yet, as nothing I have advanced can give umbrage to the judicious and candid reader, I trust it will meet with a kind reception, and thereby answer the sanguine hopes of its author.

An Essay on EDUCATION.

EDUCATION, or the improvement of the mind, is the first thing which ought to be pursued in life, in order to consitute us rational, and thereby distinguishable creatures from those of the brute creation: yet, notwithstanding its importance, few, very few, seem concerned about the manner, or method, used in teaching their children. If they do but go to some school, and learn *something*, the parents are satisfied —not considering, that active nature requires the most assiduous care with respect to its culture in the earliest stages, lest rank and poisonous weeds spontaneously

shoot forth their baneful influence, so as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to remove the prejudices first imbibed.

As most of the good and evil in the world proceed from a right or a wrong—or, in other words, a true or a false education, I may, possibly, render service to my fellow-mortals, by submitting here a few hints as to the method and manner, which appear the most eligible to affect both the interior and exterior capacities of youth—to form and fix in them such just ideas of right and wrong, as depend greatly on the first rudiments they are taught to receive; so as to render life happy in themselves, a blessing to their parents, useful to their connections, and revered by the wise and virtuous of their acquaintance.

I shall first point out, in a few strictures, that too general practice of sending children to such schools as are nearest, or, otherwise, to such as are cheapest—without any regard to the qualifications of those to whom they are sent, either in literature, conduct, or other accomplishments important to the character of those who undertake the tuition of youth:—important, I say, because the first impressions made on the mind are almost always the most lasting—often never to be effaced. Among the numerous instances which evince the truth of this observation, I shall mention one, which is told in that admired work, *The Spectator*. Speaking of prejudices, imbibed before the power of discernment is strengthened by mature reflection, as being often attended with unhappy consequences throughout life, the writer introduces a soldier, who, tho' daring enough to face a cannon, yet feared to be alone in the dark, lest he should see some of those dreadful things, with which his nurse had amused and terrified him when a child.

I might add to the above, a number of ill tendencies that are still more fatal, and which are derived from errors early implanted in the judgment; such as deception and lying, promising to children what is never performed—a practice too common among tutors, as well as parents. As the passion of anger, or resentment, usually exceeds the bounds of moral conduct, we ought to guard against the wanton excitement of it in children: it is enough to provoke their anger, when it becomes unavoidable in the discharge of our duty—when affection, founded on attention to their well-being, is the cause. We ought to be no less careful of our own conduct before them, since *their* manners are to be grounded upon *our's*—and (having but little original in themselves) they generally become expert copyists. Example is better than precept; yet both are indispensable in the education of youth. A neglect of the former is succeeded by vulgar and immoral habits, which controul the deportment of the body, and affect the regulation of the mind; and hence, precept alone is incapable of answering the end of education. How often do we find both these essentials neglected—where the ignorance of the tutor is as glaring as that of the pupil! In such a case, can aught that is noble or generous be inculcated? Can acts of benevolence, and a courteous behaviour, be transplanted from a soil where they do not grow? Surely not: they are not the concomitants of narrow minds.

A teacher should have observed, and make all allowance for the different capacities and propensities which are born with us: he ought to pursue those methods which are most suitable to the natural bias of his pupil, and labour to eradicate evil tendencies, and promote the good: otherwise the latter may be choked in their growth, and be eventually supplanted by the former, to the irreclaimable corruption of the mind, and the privation of every virtue.

A selfish, or penurious disposition, has often the appearance of being hereditary in some families: but, when members of such families have been happily and timely removed into the society and converse of others, whose hearts were generous and humane, example has frequently moulded the selfish inclinations into the disinterested and philanthropic. Hence it would seem, that mankind are not born, as some affirm, with the seeds of vice; but rather that they are sown afterwards by immoral example, which stealing imperceptibly into the habit, gains an ascendency over the will and contracts the understanding—— not, indeed, from conviction, for those must be few and depraved, indeed, who cannot distinguish between the happiness of virtue. and the misery attendant on vice.

There is an opinion, which too generally misleads parents—that children are incapable of profiting by instruction, till their reason is matured. But I conceive it erroneous in the extreme: for there are numerous instances to prove, that children have preferred the good to the evil, without knowing why they did it. They are directed by the eye to follow the examples before them—and hence the necessity of an early and scrupulous attention to them. We are admonished to "train up a child in the way he should go, and, when old, he will not depart from it;"—and this almost always holds good.

As we do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles, let us wisely begin early to plant those seeds from which we wish to reap fruit: let us root up every weed, and carefully prune off all exuberances that might injure the growth. But these things must be done in the order of nature: if the proper season be suffered to slip away, much, if not all, may be irrecoverably lost.

The fashionably polite will, it is probable, feel objections to my plan, as it deviates from the modern mode of beginning at the wrong end—the heels before the head. Dancing is the foundation stone of all the graces they are to practice: it makes them alert and pert; gives them assurance enough to prevent a conscious blush, and, with the aid of a dress à la mode, holds a place among the gay, superior to the rational and dignified deportment of a mind well regulated by the rules of knowledge and virtue. Music comes next—and then follows the French, before they have learnt to speak or read the mother tongue with propriety.

I would beg leave to offer a few rules to the notice of parents, guardians, and teachers. After gaining the alphabet, it would be proper to let children sound a few monosyllables in a primer, and then learn to spell in a small story-book; which, as it would please, could not fail to command their attention more than a common spelling-book, and, consequently, save time: besides, children who make use of the spelling-book, are apt

to contract a disagreeable tone. Their spelling may be further improved by some interesting story-books and fables, which afterwards, they will read with pleasure. But in order to perfect youth in the English language, no book, in my estimation, is comparable to the *spectator,* either as to the matter, or the manner of its composition. The spectator exhibits the justest ideas of morality; lays down the best rules for our conduct in life; and, contrasting virtue and vice in their proper colours, he introduces the reader to both; but leaves him enamoured with the latter, in spite of opposite propensities, or early prejudices.

Many objections, I think, will lie against the custom of reading the bible at school. As a book intended to be held sacred, it is certainly making it too cheap; and many passages in scripture are two abstruse to be comprehended by very young minds. The book of wisdom by the son of Sirach, appears to be the plainest and most suitable to beginners: it contains many excellent practical lessons,—which would be better worth retaining in the mind, than catechisms, which sometimes lead more to prejudice than profit, and lay a foundation for bigotry and uncharitableness. As to the custom of prattling over the testament and psalters, and loading the memory with hymns (so common among the ignorant pious) I need only observe, that it rather obstructs than promotes both religion and good literature.

I am aware that much of what I have advanced will not be approved by those who are tenacious of old forms—especially tutors whose knowledge is confined to the spelling-book, where syllables are divided so readily, as to enable any person to commence schoolmaster, in the usual acceptation of the word; the only additional requisites being psalters, testaments and bibles—together with a bench or two, a ferule, and a long switch, to *instruct* the scholar in the rules of behaviour, and turn his mind *to* his book. These things, in the conception of some folks, form the whole apparatus for making a scholar! Unaccountable weakness! While other professions are attended with the utmost exertions to constitute a practitioner, education, the corner stone of them all, is treated as a thing of no moment!

Where is the merchant who would venture to intrust his merchandize to the direction or disposal of an ignorant accountant? And yet, as if the value of a good education were a minor consideration, how often do we see the father confide the mental care of his child to one who is wholly unqualified for the important business of instruction!

For the timely execution of the plan I would propose, there should be youths of both sexes selected, for the purpose of becoming teachers, as early as they appear to possess genius and inclinations suitable to the office; and before they are corrupted with too much adulation on account of their promptness—for this has frequently spoiled promising buds—If such, I say, were selected, and placed as assistants under the direction of judicious preceptors, for further improvement, they might respectively serve to succeed those preceptors, as their places should happen to become vacant by death or otherwise. By this means, there would

always be a sufficient number of *able* teachers: the avocation of a tutor would acquire respectability; and it would be deemed reputable to serve a kind of apprenticeship to it. The profession of physic, which administers assistance to the body, is held in high estimation—why should not the avocation which assists and improves the faculties of the mind, be equally esteemed?

The well-informed among the ladies, might render effectual service to any improved plan of education, by taking an active part: nor would it diminish the respectability of any one possessing eminent abilities, and even fortune, if she were to apply a portion of her leisure to the care and superintendence of her own sex: on the contrary,—I believe it would add a lustre to her reputation. And here I cannot avoid offering my tribute of praise to a gentlewoman, now in Philadelphia, who, with an independent fortune, added to many excellent endowments, has lately opened a school, without any lucrative motive, merely for the improvement of the rising generation. I have read of a lady at Rome, who was much famed for the attention she bestowed on the education of her son, who aftewards became a great and leading character among the Romans.

Having hinted, in the course of this essay, at dancing, it may be proper to add a few words here on the subject. I consider dancing, in itself, as an innocent and a graceful accomplishment; it polishes the exterior, and wears off that irksome stiffness of manner which we are apt to contract without its assistance. A graceful address makes those who possess it pleased with themselves, because it is pleasing to others; it gives, at the same time, a degree of confidence in public, which renders the enlightened mind and honest heart a more valuable acquisition to society. It is also a healthful exercise. I can, therefore, have no objection to dancing, as a branch of education: but I dissent from the common practice of employing the *first* years of youth in acquiring it, ignorant as they must be in the principles of virtue, the rules of modesty, or the value of literary attainments. A dancing-master is not answerable for the conduct of his scholars out of school; and the manners, not the morals, are his peculiar care. I would, therefore, propose that the first ten or twelve years of the pupil should be appropriated to the more substantial parts of education, in order that a proper foundation be laid, before he goes to the dancing school. This would effectually check that froward pertness, and immodest demeanour, so visible in the masters and misses of the present day, who make dancing the corner stone of all their acquirements; the false bias of which often attends them through life, and rivets in them a distaste to the useful and dignified parts of knowledge.

I know that there are many, who hold dancing as criminal, and yet allow of various other recreations, both for pleasure and health. Many of them are equally averse to music. But good music, in my opinion, is a sublime and useful recreation: it promotes a cheerful turn of mind, touches the finer feelings of the heart, soothes us in affliction, and relieves the mind when oppressed with the severities of study.

If music and dancing, then, have their uses, let us not con-

demn them, because they may be abused. The best things have often been perverted to the worst purposes; but shall we on that account forego the use of them? Shall we despise the fragrant rose, because it is connected with thorns? Or must we neglect the honey, because the bee may inflict a wound with his sting? The true way of estimating the value of any thing is fairly to weigh the advantage against the disadvantage of it, and to receive or reject it according to the scale which preponderates.

The drama may be said to combine, with the addition of others, most of the advantages which flow from music and dancing. It is a rational, an interesting, and instructive species of entertainment. But the stage—whose leading object it should be to render vice detestable, and virtue amiable—has too frequently been prostituted to the former, at the expence of the latter. Many of its representations are grossly indecent, and reflect disgrace both on the writers and the actors of them:—nor can we pay a compliment to the delicacy or good sense of an audience who can sit to hear them. In taking this view of the drama, however, we see its worst side: the other has many excellencies toward counterbalancing those defects; and there is no doubt, that under certain regulations, the theatre would prove the school of chaste amusement, and interesting instruction. The drama is intended, in the language of mr. Addison,

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art;
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart;
To make mankind, in conscious virtue bold,
Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold.

PHILANTHROPEDIA.

Rules for the Construction of PUMPS: *By that celebrated Philosopher and Mechanician, the late James Ferguson, F. R. S.*

ALL pumps should be so constructed as to work with equal ease, in raising the water to any given height above the surface of the well: and this may be done by observing a due proportion between the diameter of that part of the pump-bore, in which the piston or bucket works, and the height to which the water must be raised.

For this purpose, I have calculated the annexed table, in which the handle of the pump is supposed to be a lever, increasing the power five times; that is, the distance or length of that part of the handle that lies between the

pin on which it moves, and the top of the pump-rod to which it is fixed, to be only a fifth part of the length of the handle, from the said pin to the part where the man (who works the pump) applies his force or power.

In the first column of the table, find the height at which the pump must discharge the water above the surface of the well: then in the second column, you have the diameter of that part of the bore in which the piston or bucket works, in inches and hudredth parts of an inch; and in the third column is the quantity of water, (in wine measure) that a man of common strength can raise in a minute. And by constructing, according to this method, pumps of all heights may be wrought by a man of ordinary strength, so as to be able to hold out for an hour.

Height of the pump in feet above the surface of the well	Diamet. of the bore. Inches	100 parts of an inch	Water uncharged in a minute, in wine measure. Gallons	Pints
10	6	93	81	6
15	5	66	54	4
20	4	90	40	7
25	4	38	32	6
30	4	00	27	2
35	3	70	23	3
40	3	46	20	3
45	3	27	18	1
50	3	10	16	3
55	2	95	14	7
60	2	84	13	5
65	2	72	12	4
70	2	62	11	5
75	2	53	10	7
80	2	45	10	2
85	2	38	9	5
90	2	31	9	1
95	2	25	8	5
100	2	19	8	1

Strange Effects of SEA-WATER *on* CAST-IRON.

IN 1756, there were fished up in the road of La Hogue, within musket-shot of Fort Tillet, four iron guns; one of which was a sixteen pounder, part of the wreck of mons. de Tourville's squadron, to which that gentleman set fire on the 29th of July 1692; and which consequently had lain in the water sixty-four years. M. Morand, jun. had the curiosity to examine them, and sent the following account to the royal academy of sciences at Paris.

The guns were covered, both without and within, with a crust of mud, mixed with sand, &c. This crust being taken off, the cannon were found to be as soft as tin: but after being exposed to the air for twenty-four hours, they resumed their former degree of hardness, and bore the largest charges three times successively, without being suffered to cool; though, beside the balls they were loaded with a great number of flints, on purpose to try them.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A THOUGHT.

A People debarred from the full and free exercise of the understanding, by the restraints of the sovereign, will be pitied

and despised—pitied, because the noblest attribute of human nature is imprisoned—despised, because their manners will assume a degree of frivolity, proportioned to the dignity and importance of the subjects they are forbidden to discuss. In some nations, politics are the property of the prince, and religion is the right of the ecclesiastics. Wherever tyranny and bigotry rise paramount to liberty and reason, there philosophy must be viewed at a distance, or approached with fear and caution. The tree of knowledge has more than *once* drawn down punishment on those who dared to pluck its fruit. The mind *must* be employed: deprive it of one pursuit, and it necessarily turns to another. If the contemplation of great objects be refused, smaller will be substituted: and hence succeeds a trifling light manner, as the readiest and the safest to be acquired.

HISTORICAL SCRAP.

"THERE was a sort of tribute, which the incas of Peru exacted from the impotent, and such as are called *poor;* and that was, that every one was obliged, from so many days to such a time, to deliver into the hands of the governours a reed filled with *lice*. It is said that the reason why the incas required this strange sort of a tribute, was, that no person, how impotent soever, might pretend an exemption from tribute: and because lice were the easiest tribute, the king exacted such as they could pay; and the rather, that so this people, by such obligation, might be forced for payment to clear and make clean themselves of vermin, and not pretend to be void of all employment. The care of this collection was committed to a decurion or officer of ten. By this and other acts of mercy and compassion, the inca merited the title of a lover of the poor—which name he assumed among other titles of honour."

Garcilasso de la Vega.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

ABOUT fifty years ago, the general assembly of New-Hampshire used to sit in a tavern. A countryman happened to come into Portsmouth to buy *nails*, and was enquiring at the shops for *single-tens*. A waggish fellow, known by the name of doctor Moses, over-hearing him, directed him to the tavern, where he told him were plenty of single tens. The man went, and enquired of two members who happened to be in the porch—they deemed it an insult on the honour of *the house*, and made complaint to the speaker. The man was taken into custody and laid the blame on Moses. He

was then sent for, and having acknowledged the fact, was ordered to receive the speaker's reprimand and ask pardon *on his knees*. Moses obeyed, and having performed his humiliation, as he was rising from the floor, brushed his knees with his hand, and exclaimed, *a dirty house! a dirty house!* *

USEFUL HINTS AND RECIPES.

The true method of making and using the COPAL OIL VARNISH, *or, what in France is called,* VERNIS MARTIN: *with directions for preparing the* AMBER VARNISH.

LET there be made a large earthen pot, with a cover; let the shape resemble a chocolate-pot, with a handle to it; the cover must fix on exceedingly close, and the vessel be large enough to hold a gallon, and be well glazed inside and out. Care must be taken that this pot is remarkably strong, and not cracked when set on the fire, lest it should burst and fire the gums and oil, which may be attended with dangerous consequences: it would be safest to use it in an open place.

Warm the melting-pot, and then pour into it four ounces of Chio, or Cyprus turpentine; let it dissolve till it become fluid: then pour in eight ounces of amber, finely powdered and sifted; mingle it well with the fluid turpentine, and set it, for a quarter of an hour, on the fire. Now take off the pot, and gently pour into it a pound of copal, finely bruised, but not powdered; stir the ingredients well together, and add four ounces more of the Chio turpentine, and a gill of warm turpentine oil: set it again on the fire, blowing it somewhat more briskly. In about half an hour, take it off, open the pot, and stir these ingredients well together, adding two ounces of the finest and whitest colophony: set it again on the fire, encreasing the briskness of the latter by the bellows; let it remain till all is dissolved and made fluid as water. Then take off the pot, and, placing it a small distance from the fire, let it stand a few minutes, till the excess of heat is somewhat abated: then have in readiness twenty-four ounces of poppy-nut, or linseed oil, made drying; and pour it, by degrees, boiling hot into the dissolved gums, (but let it be boiled on another fire, at a little distance from that over which the gums are melted) stirring them together with a long deal or white pine stick. When the fluid gums and oil appear to be thoroughly incorporated, set them over the fire for a few minutes, still stirring the whole about till it boils once up; then take it off, carry it to some distance, and pour into it a quart of turpentine, made hot over the second fire. Stir these well together, till the liquor boils once up; then take it off the fire, and pour in a pint more of turpentine, made hot, still stirring it well. When the gums are thoroughly melted and incorporated together, the varnish is made.

Let it now stand to cool, and when it becomes lukewarm, strain it through a close-wrought cloth into another vessel. If the varnish be too thick, thin it with oil of turpentine, till it acquire the consistence of linseed oil: strain it a second time, and then bottle it. In a month or more it will be fit for use.

To make the varnish with care, the fire should be brisk, and neither the gums nor oil be suffered to burn. It should be as clear as amber beer—which is as fine as any *Martin* ever made with an expressed oil.

The disagreeable smells arising from the melting of the gums, and the very great smoke they send up, render it adviseable to use a yard or open place for the process—especially where it is to be repeated: a confined place would injure the health of the maker.

☞ This is the COPAL VARNISH, actually invented, made, and used by *Martin*, and which has been so universally celebrated in Europe for many years past.

To LAY ON, RUB DOWN, *and* POLISH *the Varnish.*

WHEN any painted piece of work is intended to be varnished, the colours ought to be laid on as smoothly as possible, and remain till perfectly dry and hard, lest you injure it in varnishing.

The varnish must not exceed the consistence of oil, otherwise it will be too thick to work freely.

* Having received this as an *original* from a correspondent on whom we can rely, we give it as such. Something like it, however, has been told of the British house of commons, in the case of a mr. S——

Varnish a *painted pannel*, for instance, smoothly, and when thoroughly dry, varnish it again, observing to pick off any little hairs or grit that may have fallen on it. When the pannel has received half a dozen coats of varnish, let it stand till quite dry; then take the first pumice-stone, pulverize and sift it finely, and with a wet coarse rag, dipped into it, rub down the pannel till every blemish and streak of the brust disappears. When you perceive it is perfectly smooth, and regular on the surface, wash and dry the pannel well; then varnish it over again, repeating the coats of varnish till a sufficient body is formed. *Smooth* painting will not require it to be done more than ten or a dozen times. This being done, and properly hardened, rub it down, a few minutes, with the powdered punice-stone, as before. Clear and wash off the punice-stone, as soon as the blemishes (if any) of the varnish disappear; then, with fine emery, give it a course of rubbing down, till the pannel acquires a surface as smooth and polished as glass. Next, dry off the emery, and take powder of rotten-stone, nicely sifted, and rub it with your wet rag, till by rubbing the palm of the hand twice or thrice on the same place, it discovers a gloss, equal to glass: after this, clear off the work, and dry it clean; and, with another rag, or piece of flannel, dipped in sweet oil, rub over the painted board a few times, and then use the hand to clear it off with fine dry powder, or flour: and a piece of fine flannel, dipped in the flour, and rubbed over the work, when cleared of the oil, will give it a lustre, as though the painting were under a sheet of the finest glass.

This is the true way to polish all things varnished in oil varnish. Such pieces of work as will admit of it, should be placed in a warm oven as every coat of varnish is laid on. Apartments, where large work, as equipages escritoires, and cabinets are varnished, should be gradually heated by stoves. Martin had a method, in hot and sunny weather, of drawing out his voitures to receive its heat: but this practice is not to be commended, as the work may receive much injury from the insects and dust of the streets settling on it. A close room, warmed with stoves, or the windows thrown open, with canvas before them, is certainly to be preferred as the most eligible mode of preserving and drying the work.

The AMBER VARNISH.

Melt eight ounces of Chio turpentine, and when fluid, pour into it a pound of finely powdered amber—this must be poured in by degrees, and the ingredients stirred all the while, in order to mix them the better together: set it, for half an hour, on the fire: then take it off, stir it well about, and add two ounces of the white colophony. Put it again on the fire, the cover being closely fixed on, raise the fire, and blow it very briskly. An excess of heat must be employed to melt the amber; which done, and all being perfectly fluid, take it off, and set it to cool a little, at some distance. Now pour upon your melted gums, a pound of the prepared linseed, or poppy oil, made drying, and poured in boiling hot: let these be well stirred and mixed; then pour in, by degrees, a quart of turpentine made hot, as before, and stir and incorporate the whole well together. When it is cool, strain it off for use. If properly made, it will be as clear as porter beer.

Lest any should think that the quantity of Chio turpentine is too great, and might crack the work, it is proper to observe, that the exceeding toughness of the amber is such, as would prevent it from melting with clearness, without the aid of the turpentine in dissolving it; besides, not more than half the turpentine remains in the preparation, the other moiety being evaporated. The transparency of amber can only be preserved, by dissolving it with some gum less glutinous, and easier to be dissolved.

On VINEGAR.

IT is a fact generally known, that vinegar, of whatever kind, will not keep long; but in the course of a few weeks, especially in the warm temperature of summer, grows turbid, and that its surface is covered with a thick mucilaginous substance; during which period the acid disappears by degrees, and at last is entirely lost; whence the vinegar must very often be thrown away. Now, in order to avoid this corruption of the vinegar, four methods have been discovered. The first is, to prepare the vinegar very strong and sour. It is well known, that such vinegar keeps for several years; but as there are few people who prepare their own vinegar, and as most content themselves with buying it as it is to be had in the shops, there are, of course, but few who can make use of this method. The second method is, to concentrate the vinegar by congelation; after which a hole is made in the crust of ice which covers it, through which the part that is not congealed is let out, and afterwards put into bottles. This manipulation answers well enough; but as nearly one half is lost, because that which forms the crust of ice is, for the most part, nothing

but water, good economists dislike this mode. The third method is, to prevent the access of air, to wit, to fill the bottles full, and keep them perfectly well corked. Though vinegar will thus keep very long, this method has not been often used, probably, because it is troublesome to fill the bottle immediately again, every time you have made use of part of its contents, with clear vinegar from another bottle; after which, the vinegar in the bottle that is not full, and to which, consequently, the air has access, soon grows turbid and vapid. The fourth method is, to distil the vinegar:* such vinegar suffers not the least change, though exposed to a warm air for years; but, being more expensive than that which is not distilled, this method is seldom made use of, especially as the following is the easiest of all.—

For PRESERVING *Vinegar.*

It is only necessary to put your vinegar into a well tinned kettle, and make it boil for a quarter of a minute, over a strong fire. It is then to be immediately bottled carefully; or, if any one should be afraid of tin being pernicious to health, he may fill his bottles first, and put them into a kettle full of water upon the fire. After the water has boiled about an hour, the bottles are taken out of the pot, and corked. The vinegar thus boiled will keep for several years, as well in open air, as in half-filled bottles, without growing turbid or mucilaginous. It likewise may be used with advantage for pharmaceutical purposes, instead of common vinegar; for the compound vinegars, (if not prepared with distilled vinegar) soon grow turbid, and lose their acidity.

Transl Scheele's Chymical Essays, p. 315.

To make the BEST BLACK INK. *Extracted from Chambers's Cyclopedia.*

TO one ounce of green vitriol, an ounce of powdered logwood, and three ounces of powdered Aleppo or blue galls, add a quart, or at most three pints, of vinegar or white wine, and half an ounce of gum arabic to each pint of the liquor—The more of this gum we employ (consistently with due freedom of writing) it is probable the ink will be the more durable.

Put the ingredients at once into a convenient vessel, and shake them well, four or five times daily. In 10 or 12 days the ink will be fit for use—but it may be improved, by keeping it longer untouched.

To make it more *expeditiously*,—add the gum and vitriol to a decoction of galls and logwood in the menstruum; and when the ink has been separated from the feculencies, put in some coarse powder of galls, from which the fine dust has been sifted, together with one or two pieces of iron: by this its durability will be secured.

Receipt for making the PATENT-YELLOW.

TAKE any quantity of red-lead, litharge, lead-ash, or any calx or preparation of lead fit for the purpose, and calcine it, or, if it should be found necessary, *fuse* it; to any given quantity of the above-mentioned materials add half the weight of sal gem, or any *marine salt*, (or any salt that contains the *marine acid*) with a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve it; mix them together by trituration, till the lead becomes impalpable, or sufficiently comminuted. When the materials have been ground, let them stand for twenty-four hours, in which time the lead will be changed to a good white, and the salt decompounded; if not, the trituration must be repeated, with the farther addition of salt, till the white colour be obtained: the decomposition of the salt may also be brought about by digestion, or by calcination. The materials may be suffered to remain together before the alkali is separated, by the addition of water, for a longer time than is specified above, according to the discretion of the operator, and the end he wishes to obtain. The yellow colour is produced by calcining (or, if it should be found necessary, *fusing*) the lead, after the alkali has been separated from it, till it shall acquire the colour wanted; this will be of different tints, according to the continuance of the calcination (or fusion) or the degree of heat employed. The white lead must be finished by repeated ablutions, and by bleaching it till the white be made perfect.

Doctor Lobb's CURE *for* CONTRACTED LIMBS.

BEAT the yolk of a new-laid egg, till it acquires the greatest degree of thinness; add, by a spoonful at a time, three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, in order to incorporate the egg and water well together. Apply this, either cold or milk-warm, under a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day. Doctor Lobb ascribes great cures to this application.

* Good reasons have been assigned against the use of vinegar *distilled* in the ordinary way: for which see (in the present No.) "*Observations on the poison of copper and brass, &c.*"

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

WILLIAM *and* LUCY; *an American Ballad.*

" IN yon peaceful vale retir'd,
" Free from envy, free from strife,—
" *William* liv'd by all admir'd,
" Happy in a country life.
" When the cock the morn foretelling,
" Wak'd each swain to wholesome toil,
" Hast'ning from his peaceful dwelling,
" Oft he turn'd the grateful soil.
" Ev'ry gay or prudent neighbour,
" Envied *William of the vale*
" As he, form'd for mirth or labour,
" Led the dance, or grasp'd the flail.
" When the evening shades descending
" Sweetly shew'd approaching night,
" Then, to me alone attending,
" Love was *William*'s sole delight.
" Friends on either side consenting,
" Bade him not in sorrow pine;
" I was proud and unrelenting,
" Since a hundred pounds were mine.
" Ye, who listen to my story,
" Take my counsel not amiss;
" Riches yield but fading glory;
" Love alone gives solid bliss.
" Vers'd in arts learn'd in the city,
" I beheld a glitt'ring youth;
" Always laughing, always witty;—
" But his heart estrang'd to truth.
" Oft he talk'd of charming ladies,
" Who for him in secret pin'd;
" Such, I hear, of fops the trade is,
" False and fickle as the wind.
" As he prais'd my wond'rous beauty,
" Maidens! how was I deceiv'd!
" Lost to sense, and lost to duty,
" All he promis'd I believ'd.
" But when sure of my consenting,
" His false vows no more were mine;
" Whilst, alas! in tears repenting,
" For my former love I pine.
" Now by him most justly slighted,
" *William* I must ever mourn;
" For my fickleness requited;
" Will my true-love ne'er return?

" I from you will bear upbraiding,
" Mindful of my fault through life;
" She, who was a fickle maiden,
" Will become a faithful wife.
" After proofs of true repentance,
" For discretion fam'd and truth,
" Will you not revoke my sentence,
" And forgive my thoughtless youth?
" Much it will rejoice my spirit,
" When you mark upon my stone,—
(" Haughty dames shall blush to hear it)—
" *Once she err'd, and once alone.*"
Now the tongue of fame, delighting
In disastrous news, relates,
That her *William* fell in fighting
For his country under *Gates*.
From her cheeks the roses vanish'd;
Grief assail'd her tender breast;
And, whilst every hope is banish'd,
Thus the maid her woes express'd.
" Is my true-love, *William*, dead?
" He whose looks, and manly air
" Charm'd each fondly gazing maid,
" Till I drove him to despair?
" As we danc'd upon the green,
" Beauteous maids, with sly design,
" Strove his tender heart to win;
" But that heart was wholly mine.
" When my bosom swell'd with grief,
" *William*'s heav'd with tender sighs;
" When I found the wish'd relief,
" Pleasure danc'd in *William*'s eyes.
" Through the woodlands as I stray'd,
" *William*, ever at my side,
" To adorn his fav'rite maid,
" Pluck'd the meadows choicest pride.
" If some flippant maiden sneer'd,
" *William's* wit return'd the jest;
" If her swain enrag'd appear'd,
" Dauntless was my *William's* breast.
" As he told his love, I shew'd
" Coy reserve or fierce disdain;
" Though with equal love I glow'd,
" Still I seem'd to scorn the swain.
" But at length, with anger fir'd,
" From the village he withdrew,
" And with glory's charms inspir'd,
" To the field of battle flew.
" Oft on *Saratoga*'s plain,
" *William*'s gallant heart was tried;

" Foremost 'mongst the valiant train,
" There he triumph'd; there he died!
" Why, ye maidens! weep my fate?
" Woes should wring the fickle heart;
" Joys on love sincere await;
" Death for me prepares his dart:
" There his beck'ning ghost I spy——
" *William!* stay—I follow thee—
" For my *William*, lo! I die,
" Since my *William* died for me."
By her wounded mind upbraided,
(Friends a mournful silence kept)
Ev'ry grace of beauty faded,
Lucy thus her weakness wept.
As the worm destroys the blossom,
And defies all human art;
Anguish prey'd within her bosom;
Death was busy at her heart.
Loud is heard the voice of thunder,
Fiercely flash the lightnings blue;
All are aw'd with fear and wonder,
As the lab'ring bark they view.
Circled now by foaming surges,
Ah! she never more will rise!
From the sands she now emerges,
And appears to touch the skies.
For the hapless seamen feeling,
Pale is every maiden's cheek,
As she views the vessel reeling,
As she hears the dreadful shriek.
Now the tempest fiercely urging,
See! she dashes on the rock!
Terror-struck each trembling virgin
Feels by sympathy the shock.
Pity, sighing, mourns their danger;
Courage vainly strives to save;
One alone, to fear a stranger,
Rushes through the raging wave.
In his bosom anguish swelling,
And his cheeks with tears bedew'd,
Oft he views an humble dwelling
Near the margin of the flood.
In deep silence long he gazes;
All at length young *William* greet;
Soon the willing latch he raises;
Soon he stands at *Lucy*'s feet.
" Weep no more, repenting maiden!
" I have heard of all thy woes;
" Let those cheeks, no longer fading,
" Emulate again the rose.

" Let thy bosom glow with pleasure,
" As our transports we renew;
" Each has found a long-lost treasure;
" *William* lives, and thou art true.
" See health's roses, sweetly blooming,
" Spread again o'er *Lucy*'s face;
" Constancy her sway resuming,
" Lustre adds to ev'ry grace.
" For each other fondly living,
" Be reproaches never heard;
" He may talk of ne'er forgiving,
" Who from prudence ne'er has err'd."

LINES

Addressed to a FIRE-SCREEN: *Written January* 29, 1788.

GAY lovely Screen! of blooming flow'rs,
Of wheaten sheaves, of pearls so proud,
Oh! deign to guard my leisure hours,
And keep me from ambition's crowd:
And then, sweet muse, with pipe and lyre,
By rocks and falls of water plac'd,
Oh! deign my youthful mind t' inspire
With virtue, honour, wit, and taste.
So in this dear sequester'd cell,
No tumult shall my bosom know;
But here shall peace and safety dwell,
And here the social virtues grow.
If e'er a wand'ring thought of mine,
Should seek from scenes like these to stray,
Like Mentor's shield Ægean shine,
And drive th' unbidden guest away.
Let me from thy sweet flow'rs inhale
A love of nature's bright array;
And while the wintry storms prevail,
Learn him to welcome rosy May.
Thy wheaten sheaves command to fill
To Him my bosom with its praise,
Whose boundless goodness, boundless skill,
For all his children's wants purveys.
Thy pearls remind me of the crown,
Of lustre of unfading kind,
Of that immortal just renown,
For good and noble minds design'd.
The landscape bids me to revere,
Of rural life the harmless scene;
Who leads with dance and song the year,
And sports with shepherds on the green.
The Muse with her enchanting lyre,

Does Anna's lovely form recall;
On whom, may all th' angelick choir,
Bid all their choicest blessings fall.
Thus journeying on through various life,
Thou shalt protect me on my way,
Till nature, weary of the strife,
To dust dissolves my frame away.
Oh! then, may conscious virtue cheer,
Of time the last—the closing scene;
And seraphs, cloth'd in light, appear,
To take me from my guardian Screen.

On a very accomplished YOUNG LADY *of Philadelphia.*

OH! hast thou seen, amid the flow'rs of spring,
Some beauteous rose-bud glowing on the thorn?
Or hast thou seen, perchance, amid the vale,
The lovely vi'let, spreading incense round?
Such is the sense—my Annabel to see,
In youth and beauty's mingled charms array'd!
Nor these alone—superior to the flow'ry tribes,
Her's are the tints of an unfading bloom,
The soft accomplishments that grace the fair;
But which nor fade nor wound us while they charm.
Her's are the pow'rs of animated song,
By magic music all subduing made:
Her's in all nature—since her pencil just,
Transfers to us its various powr's to please:
Her's is the tongue of Gallia's polish'd court,
By female accents most attractive made.
But what are these, or thousand talents more,
To that polite benignity of mind,
Which, like the sun pervading every orb,
Spreads light and joy, and happiness around!
This would I praise—but when compar'd, my verse
Shrinks from the theme—as from herself the rose.

An Addition to the favourite Song of "WATER PARTED," *&c.*

I.

WATER, parted from the sea,
May encrease the river's tide,
To the bubbling fount may flee,
Or thro' fertile vallies glide.

II.

Tho' in search of lost repose,
Thro' the land 'tis free to roam,
Still it murmurs as it flows,
Panting for its native home.

III.

Thus when torn, dear girl, from thee,
'Midst the fair thy Damon lives,—
Tastes of sweet festivity—
Or his hours to friendship gives.

IV.

Tho' his heart, in search of rest,
May thro' various nature rove,
Nought he finds can ease his breast,
But the gentle Delia's love.

On a beautiful DAMASK ROSE; *emblematical of Love and Wedlock.*

QUEEN of the garden! O how oft
Thy praises have been sung!
In numbers eloquent and soft,
To please the fair and young.

O! sure thou wast the first form'd flow'r
Which hail'd young Eden's grove,
The darling of the nuptial bow'r,
And emblem fit for love.

A transient, rich, and balmy sweet
Is in thy fragrance found;
But soon the flow'r and scent retreat—
Thorns left alone to wound

LAURA.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

By inserting the following poem in your magazine you will oblige your humble servant, Z.

THE LOUNGER.

HOW happy the lounger—no sorrow he knows;
Too la y to care for his friends or his foes,
No fear of a change can his pleasures allay,
For to-morrow he knows will be spent like to-day.

Too lazy to think, he ne'er troubles his pate
With affairs of religion, or intrigues of State;
'Twixt eating and sleeping his days are all spent,
And Heav'n indulgent has made him content.

When the seasons in order roll beauteous away,
And November succeeds to the sunshine of May,
His labour is only his limbs to remove,
From the door,—and stick close as a leech to the stove.

There seated, old Boreas may bellow in vain,
And the tempests of winter howl over the plain;
Plac'd too near the chimney to stiffen or freeze,
He chews his tobacco—and sits at his ease.

To the person who styles himself "The Ladies Friend," and subjoins, "A new Simile for the Ladies," in the magazine for March last.

THE waning moon, our satellite,
Who rules o'er madness and the night,
With jealous eye hath surely shed
Her baneful influence on thy head;
Since as a votary for the bays
Thy muse, bedeck'd in borrow'd rays,
Hath dar'd to claim a poet's praise!
The simile, its true, has humour,
Yet can't be claim'd by each presumer---
Is not the offspring of your brain;
But---Swift is dead, and can't complain.
Alas, poor Dean! he lov'd to pun,
At females oft would aim his fun.
Sometimes, indeed, 'twas low---nay base,
Quite unbecoming one of grace.
And tho' his brain e're now is rotten,
The caput mortuum's not forgotten:
The goddess still her influence shews,
And all her wits have ebbs and flows.
By dint of pow'r she can derange
The brightest wit with monthly change---
Old similies they vouch for new
As plagiaries often do---
Profess themselves the Ladies' Friend
To court applause---"but miss their end"
A lunary---ought first to mend.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

Your inserting *A new Simile for the Ladies*, in a late magazine, has induced a correspondent to send the following,

IS there so whimsical a creature
As an old bachelor in nature?
Yes—I'll recall what I have said,
And, 'stead of *bachelor*, write *maid*. D. L.

A QUESTION.

A Cedar grove I wish to place
In rows of four, my lot to grace;
Two dozen trees just to contain,
In eight-and-twenty rows the same,———
Pray tell me how this may be done?
And I with gratitude will own
The favour you have done to me,
Your humble servant, A. B. C.

A REBUS.

THREE letters of that which the soldier pursues,
And two, that to two words give name;
Two more, in beginning a county, we use,—
The county East-Jersey doth claim.
To these add the letter which names the produce,
That late drench'd Columbia's plains;
And lastly the two that to spell are of use
To th' muse who composes love-strains.
When thus you have plac'd 'em in order, you'll find,
(I'll venture to wager a crown,
Or double the sum, if to bet you're inclin'd)
They'll give you the name of a town. C.

EPIGRAM.

TOM, ever jovial, ever gay,
Of appetite the slave,
Still drinks and whores his life away
And laughs to see me grave.
'Tis thus that we two disagree,
So diff'rent is our whim;——
The fellow fondly *laughs* at me,
And I could *cry* for him.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY comparing the latest European advices together it appears, that the belligerent powers were making the greatest exertions for the vigorous prosecution of another campaign; that there was no prospect of accommodation between Sweden and Denmark, the Swedish monarch having assured the Porte that he will make no separate peace with Russia; while the Dane, on the contrary, lies under the strongest ties to assist the latter—that Poland was convulsed by two factions; the one, headed by the sovereign, in favour of the Russian interest; the other, devoted to the interest of Prusia, and eager for carrying things to extremities——that both Prussia and Poland will, it is probable, take an active part against the Imperial allies and their auxilliaries, by joining the Turks and Swedes; and that other powers may, it is likely, be in consequence drawn into the war——that various were the opinions concerning the dispute between the emperor and his Brabantine subjects, but the most general belief was, that he either had sold or would soon sell them to France ——The Empress of Russia had, in answer to the requisition of the Polish diet, consented that her troops should leave Poland without loss of time——The British king had recovered his reason, and resumed the regal authority over a kingdom which was on the point of being given away to the prince of Wales, as regent, and Charles James Fox, as *premier*.

FRANCE.

Note delivered to the count de Montmorin, minister for foreign affairs at Paris, by mons. Lestevenon de Berkenrode, ambassador from the states-general to the court of France.

"I have the honour to inform your excellency, that the states-general, my masters, have charged me to confer with the ministers of his most christian majesty, on the subject of what was resolved and regulated by the king's order, in the year 1785, between the deceased count de Vergennes on one part, the undersigned, and mons. de Brantzen, ambassador extraordinary from the states-general, to the king, on the other part, concerning the ten millions of Dutch florins which were to be paid to the emperor, and of which the court of France engaged to furnish four and a half millions at eight periods. After this arrangement, the four first periods were exactly paid by the court of France, but the French government have done nothing for the two following, those of the 24th of March, and of the 24th of September of this year.

"Their high mightinesses solely attribute this delay to the situation in which the court of France has found itself at the stipulated epoques: and though their high mightinesses have charged me to mention this delay, their design is not to require immediate payment of the two terms expired, if present circumstances will not permit: but they cannot dispense with reminding the said court of their pretensions in this respect.

"In consequence, their high mightinesses, my masters, have an entire confidence that the court of France will fulfil its engagements, as well for the payment of the two terms become due, as by acquitting those which have since expired: and that the king's ministers will not make any difficulty in giving such assurances to their high mightinesses. I earnestly beg of your excellency to enable me to satisfy their high mightinesses on their just demands.

LESTEVENON DE BERKENRODE.

Paris, Dec. 11, 1788.

Answer of the French ministry to the official note of the Dutch ambassador.

"The official note which mons. de Berkenrode delivered to the king's ministers on the 11th inst. has for its object the payment of the remaining terms of the four millions and a half Dutch florins, which his majesty was engaged to by the treaty of peace, signed in 1785, between the emperor and the United Provinces. Their high mightinesses limit themselves to remind his majesty, and hope the king will perform his promise. To judge of the nature and the conditions of this engagement, it is necessary to refer to causes and circumstances which occasioned it, as well as to events which follow.

"Their high mightinesses have certainly not forgotten that in the war which they were obliged to support against Great-Britain, they received the most efficacious succours from France and Spain; that the arms of the king have preserved the Cape of Good Hope, and have retaken from the

enemy, Ceylon, St. Eustatia and all Dutch Guinea; all which possessions have been restored to the republic. The remembrance of this generous conduct inspired the states-general with a desire to be allied with his majesty. The king agreed to this offer, but the prospect of the treaty was hardly conceived, when the war broke out between the emperor and the republic. Although the king had not then contracted any obligation towards them, his majesty did not, however, hesitate to appear as their ally; and in this quality he was employed in their interests. The solicitations of the king determined the enemy to convert his pretensions into money; and the king willingly took upon himself a part of the sum, to prevent hostilities, which were on the point of commencing, and thereby preserved the United Provinces from a disastrous war.

"Full of gratitude for the magnanimous proceeding, the states-general immediately determined to accept his majesty's offer; and also in return, their high mightinesses made a present to the king of two ships of the line, and hastened, at the same time, to the conclusion of the alliance. The signature of the treaty took place immediately after peace was concluded with the emperor in the month of November, 1785.

"But presently after this epoch, troubles arose in many of the provinces of the republic, which had for their origin and cause, some events that happened in the late war. The king employed as much as possible, his credit and his councils to reconcile all parties; but his efforts proved fruitless. An unexpected revolution absolutely changed the face of affairs in the republic: persons who had shewn the greatest desire that the republic should keep to one sole alliance, have been driven from the country, and new alliances have been concluded.

"That with Great-Britain contains articles which are incompatible with the treaties subsisting between the king and the republic. His majesty has required, by a memorial which his ambassador had orders to deliver on the 3d of June last, that the said articles may be annulled, or that the like may be also stipulated with France. The states-general have declined this request, by alledging many frivolous pretexts, and by which they have altered their alliance with his majesty in its most essential points.

"Considering this state of facts, the king thinks there is no longer any obligation on him, to satisfy the demand of the states-general, who have themselves caused the motives to cease.

"The silence which they have hitherto observed, made his majesty think that their high mightinesses had entirely desisted from their pretension; or, that in reminding him of it, they would have sent a satisfactory answer to the memorial, mentioned in the present note. His majesty leaves it to the prudence of their high mightinesses, to take such resolution on the above, as they think proper."

"*Versailles, Dec. 24. 1788.*"

The account of the population of the city and suburbs of Paris during the year 1788, is as follows: 20,708 christenings, 19,959 deaths, 5,375 marriages, 5,822 foundlings, & 112 religious professions. By this account it appears, that the births exceed the deaths by 749. By comparing the year 1787 with 1788, there were during the latter 330 christenings more than in that preceding, 130 marriages less, 1820 deaths more, 90 foundlings less, and 15 religious professions more.

L' abbé Barthelemy has lately published at Paris, a work of great merit, entitled "Voyage du jeune Anarcharsis en Grece," in seven volumes. It contains a curious and circumstantial account of that country, its manners, laws, and arts, in a style peculiarly pleasing, and replete with instructive matter.

Paris. Some accounts in addition to others, have lately been received from the frigates la Boussole and l' Astrolobe which sailed in August 1785 under the command of mons. de la Perrouse, in order to circumnavigate the globe. M. de Lesseps, son of the French consul at Petersburg, went to act as interpreter for them, when they should arrive at Kamtschatka, where capt. Cooke experienced so much embarrassment for want of a linguist. From April to Sept. 1786, they coasted the western shores of America; and, after traversing the Pacific Ocean, arrived at Macao the 3d of Jan. 1787. They next went to Manilla, whence they sailed the 9th of April, to penetrate towards the north.

The letters last received are dated from the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, otherwise Avatska, where they were the 6th of Sept. 1787, after having sailed round all the coasts of Tartary from Japan, the Kurile island, and a multitude of places yet little known, and erroneously laid down by geographers.

Mr. Lepaute d'Agelet, astronomer of the expedition, has made observations on the length of the simple pendulum, to determine the force of gravitation, in climates where none such were made before. He has been much pleased with the marine clock made by M. Berthoud, and regulated

it by the distances of the moon from the stars, in which he was assisted by N d'Arbaud, a young officer of promising talents.

Our circumnavigators left Avastka Oct. 1, 1787, to return southward in quest of fresh discoveries. They are expected home in the summer of 1789, after a voyage of the greatest length ever made, and of the highest importance to geography, physics and natural history.

L'Orient, Feb 4. The post conveyance from this port to New-York is now broken up, and in consequence the vessels built for that purpose are put up to sale. Some American agents have purchased Le Courier d'Europe, Le Courier Americain, Le Dilligente, and Le Postillion, fine vessels of 16 guns each, and so exceedingly well qualified for sloops of war, that it is very extraordinary they should be disposed of. The Swedes are the purchasers of the other six, which are still larger.

Paris, March 2. The Dutch demand of us 10,000,000 livres, lent to the Americans under our guarantee; but we have a much larger account against them, which is the expense we were put to in protecting their possessions in Ind a. [*London papers.*]

16 Letters patent have passed the great seal of France, naming commissioners to investigate that part of the code of laws, which relates to the mode of procedure in civil and criminal causes. It is intended, in the first place, that the expences of the law shall be reduced, and the form of process shortened; and that the penal laws shall be united under the same head.

In respect to criminal prosecutions, they shall be conducted with the utmost expedition; the punishment shall be new modified to the just proportion of the crime: That, further, the accused shall be allowed every privilege of counsel, and the fairest means of proving his innocence.

ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 21. The total produce of the revenue of the year ending the 10th of Oct. last, as laid before parliament, exclusive of the land tax was 13,073,000 pounds. This sum appears to be upwards of 300,000l. short of the produce of the corresponding period of the preceding year; but it is necessary to observe, that in the amount of that year there was 522,000 l. of old debts due by the East-India company paid in, and therefore this sum must be deducted from the total produce of that year; consequently the last year's receipts exceed the former upwards of 200,000 l.

Feb. 28. An order of council was issued, directing a new form of prayer and thanksgiving to be read in the churches, in consequence of the king's recovery from his mental and bodily infirmities.

Colebrooke-Dale, March 9. Much has been said in legends about iron ships, and now those tales are shewn to be possible. A short time since was launched a 50 ton vessel, completely built of *cast-iron*, as complete, light and elegant a vessel as was ever seen on the Severn; but, unfortunately the back-band being too broad, she does not always answer the helm. Another is now on the stocks, in which the error will be avoided; and strong useful metal barges may be expected at half the moderate price.

London, March 10. It is not unlikely but that fresh attempts will be made towards finding out a north-west passage, in consequence of the discoveries made by captain Dixon, when on a trading expedition to that part of the American continent, an account of which has lately been published. However exploded the pompous accounts of the Spanish admiral De Fonte may have been, there now seems to be a degree of probability in that story, as the islands discovered by Dixon are certainly near the entrance of De Fonte's strait, and further researches may possibly prove the truth of that which hitherto has been deemed a fiction.

March 12. On friday last, the workmen employed in repairing St George's chapel, Windsor, observing the pavement in one part to be sunk, took up some of the stones, when a fracture in one arch appeared. On this they proceeded to dig, and soon after discovered a coffin, which from the carved trophies upon it, proved to contain the remains of *Edward IV.*

Sir Joseph Banks, dr. Herschell, and lord Mornington, the several canons of Windsor, and other gentlemen, were present when the lid of the coffin was lifted. The body of the monarch appeared entire; the lineaments of his face very distinguishable; and the dress, which consisted in part of very fine lace, apparently decayed. That the royal corpse appeared thus perfect, is to be attributed to a liquid preparation, in which it was immerged. Sir Joseph Banks brought away part of this liquor, in order to have it annalized before the members of the royal society.

The historians of the time relate, that Edward died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor. But all enquiries after his tomb, appeared ineffectual, till the present discovery.

Much is said about the comet that was

expected. Some people arraign the judgment of the astronomers. It is certain an American astronomer, in direct opposition to all the European, predicted that it would not appear till the end of the present year, or the beginning of the next. He has since added, that its heat will be considerably greater than that of red-hot iron; and that its tail will be most grandly brilliant after its passage through the region of the sun.

SCOTLAND.

Extract of a letter from Dalry, near Glasgow, February 25.

"A woman in this parish, who died upon saturday last, aged 65, was married to her first husband 36 years ago: about two years afterwards she became pregnant, and at the time expected she was taken in labour, and continued in that condition for twelve days; at the end of which period her pains subsided, and she gradually recovered to ordinary health, without being delivered of any child. Her first husband dying, she was afterwards married to other two, by neither of whom she had any children, but always retained, to the time of her death, the same bigness of a woman at childbearing.

"As the disease of which she died could not be understood, and as the knowledge of the above circumstance naturally produced a curiosity in many of her acquaintance, particularly the surgeons who attended her, to be satisfied of the cause of it, mr. Logan, surgeon here, and mr. Boyle, at Blair, asked and obtained permission of her friends to open and inspect her body. Accordingly, upon monday last, these gentlemen performed the operation, and, to the astonishment of all present, took from her womb a male child ripe for the birth. It has been shewn to hundreds of persons in this place, and will be preserved for the inspection of the gentlemen of the faculty.

IRELAND.

March. A very material discovery has been lately made in regard to the population of Ireland. The accurate and indefatigable commissioner Bushe, in his investigation of the number of chimnies throughout the kingdom, has discovered, that not only about 30,000 fire-places had not been returned to pay hearth-money, but that the population of the kingdom amounts to about four millions and a half of people. This is the more surprising, as immediately after the revolution, the number of souls in Ireland was estimated only at one million. The progress of industry, commerce, and the arts, may probably in another half century, increase the nation two millions more, which will make them nothing short of the population of England. In consequence of the above discovery of the non-return of fire-places to pay the tax, it is said the peasantry will be relieved from the same in the course of the present session.

The present lord-lieutenant [marquis of Buckingham] is very unpopular.

The Irish house of commons have voted a supply for supporting the necessary expences of government, only to the 25th of next May, and for the military to the 1st of June; which will necessarily keep them together, without danger of being either prorogued or dissolved.

SPAIN.

Madrid. Eight millions of piastres, of the best coin, and a considerable number of diamonds and other jewels have unexpectedly been found in the coffers of the late king.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Jan. 15. We have now ten ships of the line, viz. one of 80, two of 74, six of 64, and one of 58; seven frigates, viz. two of 44, two of 40, one of 6, one of 34, and one of 30; four cutters of 20 pieces of cannon each; besides one of 72, one of 40, and one of 30.

GERMANY.

Vienna, March 6. This day's gazette, published by authority, announces that hostilities are *renewed* with the Turks. The emperor is expected to take the field by the middle of next month.

POLAND.

Warsaw, Feb. 7. The diet agreed to levy 20 companies of cavalry, each consisting of 150 noble Poles—to be ready by May.

UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Hague, Feb. Mr. Callard, charge des affairs from the court of France, has delivered to mr. Fagel, register of their high mightinesses, a missive from the king of France, containing the recal of the count de St. Priest: in consequence of which the count de St. Priest took leave of their high mightinesses, in the following memorial:

"High and mighty lords!

"His majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me one of his ministers of state, I am directed to take my leave of your high mightinesses, by transmitting my letters of recal. It is to me a matter of most serious concern, that I find myself unable to attend in person on this last part of my embassy. To which I may add my regret, that my short stay having deprived me of opportunities to merit your confidence, and to convince your high mighti-

nesses how much I wished to cultivate the esteem his majesty entertains towards the republic, which continuing unalterable, I shall embrace every opportunity to approve myself, with the utmost deference,

" Your high mightinesses'

" Most obedient humble servant,

" LE COMTE DE ST. PRIEST.

" Verfailes, 29th Jan. 1789.

Their high mightinesses having taken this letter into consideration, resolved to deliver letters of re-credentials in due form to mons. Callard, charge des affairs for the court of France, accompanied with the usual present to mr. de St. Priest of a gold chain and medal, of the value of six thousand guilders, and one to his excellency's secretary of the value of six hundred guilders.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Feb. 6. On the 2d inst. and not before, the diet was opened with the usual formality. The king, in his royal robes, followed by his two brothers, and the senators in theirs, went in procession to the cathedral. One particular was remarkable: the military guards belonging to the king were not employed on the occasion; but the horse and foot of the burgesses paraded *en Haye* in the streets through which the procession passed. After hearing divine service, they returned to the castle; and when the four estates had taken their seats in the great hall, the king made a speech,—in which he set forth the present situation of Sweden, both with respect to its exterior and interior enemies. The first meeting was a public one; and his majesty spoke in presence of the foreign ministers, —who were seated on a bench, a small distance from the throne. The next day, the four orders assembled in *pleno plenorum*, when the king addressed them in a second, but *secret* speech; in which he entered more into the detail of the manner in which he wished them to act, and informed them of the relation in which he stood with the different powers of Europe, especially Russia and Denmark. This speech, which it was not thought proper to publish, terminated by proposing to establish a secret committee of thirty deputies (twelve to be chosen among the noblesse) to consult on the propositions of his majesty.

☞ *An account of a revolution which followed in Sweden, is deferred till next month, for want of room.*

The utmost preparations are making for an early campaign. The fleet is estimated at 32 ships of the line, besides other vessels; the land forces at 60,000 men. The fleet is said to be the finest that ever floated on the Baltic.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, March 3. Last wednesday a discovery was made of a traiterous design to burn the Russian fleet, now lying before this city. One O'Brien, a sea-captain from Ostend [another account calls him a Scotchman] had bargained for the execution of the plot with a Swedish emissary, in consideration of 5,000 rix-dollars for every ship he should burn; which was to be thus effected. O'Brien's vessel, which lay near the citadel, having been purchased for the purpose by the Swede, and loaded with pitch, resin, gunpowder, and rum, was to bear down among the Russian fleet, and be fired in the midst of them. By this it was not doubted, from the great quantity of gun-powder on board of them, that not only the Russian fleet would be destroyed, but also many of the Danish ships of war, and perhaps, the city itself. O'Brien, suspecting a trick in the bills he received for payment of the vessel he sold to the Swede, has confessed the whole design, and is in consequence secured; but his employer escaped.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16. Major-general Bachman brought a circumstantial account of the taking of Oczakow. The Russians lost 1 major-general, 1 brigadier-general, 3 staff-officers, 101 sub-officers, and 926 soldiers killed: 18 staff-officers and 1704 soldiers were wounded.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 23. The divan have sent an official communication to the several foreign ministers at the Porte, declaratory of their determination to support the Poles against every interference of Russia in the government, or proposed regulations, of the Prussian faction in that republic—and promise to enter Poland with an army, if desired.

Dec. 21. News of the capture of Oczakow arrived, and astonished us this morning. In the afternoon, the following was circulated in the city, and a copy of it sent to every foreign ambassador, viz.

Letter from the pacha commandant of Oczakow, to the ministers of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

" Monday, the 15th day of the month which answers to December, a great movement was observed in the Russian camp, which occupied all the land near the town from the river Bog to the sea. The fire of

their artillery and musketry, which had ceased for some time before, began to play all this day.

"The next day the Muscovites penetrated the entrenchments which were before the pallisades, from whence they threw a great number of bombs into the town, and set fire to the few houses which remained, after many months bombarding; but this evil would not have been much, if it had not been followed by a greater. At day break on the third day, and the 21st of the month, a fire broke out in another quarter, near the gate of Aga Kabatschi, and a violent north wind carried the flames with amazing rapidity into the environs, so that it was then impossible to extinguish them.

"At the same instant the Muscovites began the assault of the place from the trenches, and also from the fort of Hassan pacha.

"The combat was very hot, and a number of people perished momentarily; during which three powder magazines blew up in the town. These were in fact separated from each other; but from the necessity of keeping the doors open to fetch powder continually, the fire caught hold of them nearly at the same instant, and many thousand good Mussulmen thereby lost their lives.

"I, your servant, found myself buried under the ruins during the space of near half an hour, and was not taken therefrom without great labour. As by this accident my troops were greatly diminished, and I saw that longer resistance was useless, I took the resolution to surrender; and having given the signal, I sent, with the consent of the whole garrison, the Chiares pacha to the Muscovite general, to inform him of our resolution. But the answer arrived too late. We could not any longer keep in the town, much less defend it, on account of the fire spreading quite to its gates. The Muscovites profited on the occasion; and, having passed over the ice which covered the ditches, and over heights of snow which fell the preceding night, they entered the town, sword in hand, in six different places.

"Their arrival augmented the alarm and confusion, as they cut in pieces all they met with, not giving quarter to any. The garrison began to run on that side towards the sea, but a great part perished in the flames, and the rest were cut to pieces on the ice in the Levian. The passage on the side of the island of Borezan being shut, none had the means of escaping that way.

"As to me, your slave, who in this situation did not know whether I was dead or alive, I fell into the hands of the prince of d'Anhalt Bernbourg, who conducted me to the camp of general Potemkin, where they gave me a good tent, with many other conveniencies.

"In the interim, the Chiares pacha received permission from the said general to go to a body of our troops, which had retired towards the fort of Hassan pacha, to announce the grant of their lives. These were more fortunate than Debuker pacha, Kussein pacha, Mehemed pacha, Weslau pacha, and Sielueazi pacha, who were all lost in the assault, defending themselves with the greatest valour. Having obtained the liberty to write, I have thought it my duty to profit thereby, and to render an account to the Sublime Porte of the unfortunate and humiliating situation which God has pleased to suffer us to be in, for our sins. It remains with the Sublime Porte only to determine whether they will put an end to the war by a good peace, to deliver me with the other prisoners, and to render tranquillity to the subjects of the empire.

"Mustafa and Ali pacha still live, and are near me, with the other prisoners, who, in exerting the same courage, have supported themselves against death. Hitherto the enemy commandants have given to the soldiers, prisoners, all they wanted; they are very well, although in need of rice for their *pillaus* [a Turkish and Indian dish.]

"Salute cordially, on my account, the incomparable Sade Mehemet (grand vizier) whose glory has reached our ears, as also all those who remember me. In short, I supplicate you to make known our unfortunate situation to the very invincible and very powerful emperor, my sovereign, and also to inform my son Seidbeck thereof. I send a Tartar to you with this letter.

"Written in the camp of Oczakow, in the evening of the 17th of December.

THE PACHA COMMANDANT.

[*For the Russian account, see p. 263 of our last.*]

EAST-INDIES.

☞ *The Intelligence under this head, will be given in our next.*

AFRICA.

Algiers, Jan. 15. The grand signior has demanded from this regency, a body of auxiliary troops, which his sublime highness wishes to employ in the Archipelago, to defend the posts most exposed to the Russian corsairs. The militia of Algiers at present consists only of 12,000 Turks; but the governours are employed in augmenting them, and forming magazines in the province.

The marine of the regency is very flou-

rishing, and consists of 24 armed ships, exclusive of the admiral's ship and the transports. [*Leghorn.*]

Tangiers, Feb. 15. On the 13th instant the pacha of this city assembled all the consuls to inform them of the pacific dispositions of his master, which are more fully explained by a letter written in Italian, by order of his master, to the said consuls, to the following purport:

" Sirs,

" His majesty desires me to assure you that he is at peace with all nations, both those who have their consuls in this empire, and those who have none, as Germany, Russia, Malta, Prussia, &c. When any nation is desirous of breaking this peace, and going to war, they shall be allowed four months, as I have before informed you, by order of his majesty, and now confirmed by the present, of which you will inform the other nations.

" FRANCO CHIAPE."

Mequenez, Feb. 7, 1789.

UNITED STATES.

May 8. THE *house of representatives* being informed, that the president was ready to receive their address, they proceeded to the committee chamber, with the speaker at their head, and presented

" *The* ADDRESS *of the House of Representatives to* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

" Sir,

" The Representatives of the people of the United States present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem: you have often received tokens of their affection: you now possess the only proof that remains of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honour, of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

" We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes of which you had taken your leave for ever: but the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station. And we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction, with which an ardent love for your fellow-citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

" This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services; it is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible Hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty, and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation, founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffused patriotism.

" The question arising out of the 5th article of the constitution, will receive all the attention demanded by its importance; and will, we trust, be decided under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

" In forming the pecuniary provisions for the executive department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution in a moment, critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence to the law then imposed upon yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it encreases the lustre, of a character which has so many titles to adulation.

" Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you. They flow from our own hearts; and we verily believe, that among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

" All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessings of Heaven on our country; and that we add our own, for the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of her citizens.

The ANSWER.

" Gentlemen,

" Your very affectionate address produces emotions which I know not how to express. I feel that my past endeavours in the service of my country are far overpaid by its goodness: and I fear much that my future ones may not fulfil your kind anticipation. All that I can promise is, that they will be

invariably directed by an honest and ardent zeal. Of this resource my heart assures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to co-operate, and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country."

May 16. The *senate*, by their president (the vice-president of the United States) presented the following address.

"*The* ADDRESS *of the Senate to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both houses of Congress.*

"SIR,

"We the senate of the United States, return you our sincere thanks for your excellent speech delivered to both houses of congress, congratulate you on the complete organization of the federal government, and felicitate ourselves and our fellow-citizens on your elevation to the office of president: an office highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it, and extremely honourable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favour is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence, and affection of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit and their esteem. We are sensible, sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow-citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice, and with us all America, that in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide; in you all interests unite; and we have no doubt, that your past services, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman, will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present government, and dignity and splendour to that country, which your skill and valour as a soldier, so eminently contributed to raise to independence and empire.

"When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favour of this country claims our most pious gratitude: and permit us, sir, to observe, that among the great events which have led to the formation and establishment of a federal government, we esteem your acceptance of the office of president as one of the most propitious and important.

"In the execution of the trust reposed in us we shall endeavour to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the prosperity of each state is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter, we shall actually advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aim to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge with an equal eye.

"We feel, sir, the force, and acknowledge the justness of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality: if individuals be not influenced by moral principles it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is therefore the duty of legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well as the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured that the senate will, at all times, chearfully co-operate in every measure which may strengthen the union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated republic.

"We commend you, sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States, and that your administration may be prosperous to the nation, and glorious to yourself.

In senate, May 16, 1789.

"Signed by order,

"JOHN ADAMS, president,

"of the senate of the United States."

The REPLY.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for your address, in which the most affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The coincidence of circumstance, which led to this auspicious crisis, the confidence reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more prosperous issue to my administration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to

anticipate.—I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief, that Heaven, which has done so much for our infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence, before our political felicity shall have been completed; and in a conviction, that the senate will at all times co-operate in every measure, which may tend to promote the welfare of this confederated republic. Thus supported by a firm trust in the Great Arbiter of the universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the Union, and imploring the Divine Benediction on our joint exertions, in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous, but pleasing task, of attempting to make a nation happy.

"G. WASHINGTON."

On the 16th instant, the house of representatives passed "an act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into the United States." The same is now before the senate; but it is expected that considerable alterations will be made in it.

Mr. Madison, one of the representatives from Virginia, gave notice on the 4th inst. to the house, that on the 25th, he would move for the consideration of the 5th article of the constitution, relative to amendments. But on the arrival of that day, however, a number of reasons induced him to postpone the intended motion, till that day fortnight—when we may look for the discussion of this important subject.

A committee of the house of representatives, "appointed to consider and report, whether any and what title or titles should be given to the president and vice-president," reported, "That it would be improper to give any other than those mentioned in the constitution." The house agreed to the report. The senate, on the contrary, appear inclined to annex some distinguishing appellation to the president, such as, "*His Highness the President of the United States of America, and Protector of their Liberties*"—These are the words which were reported to the senate by their committee appointed to consider of a suitable style of official address. Upon this report, and the temper of the house of representatives, the senate have grounded the following resolution, viz.—

"From a decent respect for the opinion and practice of civilized nations, whether under monarchical or republican governments, whose custom is to annex titles of respectability to the office of their chief magistrate, and that in an intercourse with foreign nations, a due respect for the majesty of the people of the United States may not be hazarded by an appearance of singularity, the senate have been induced to be of opinion, that it would be proper to annex a respectable title to the office of president of the United States—But the senate, desirous of preserving harmony with the house of epresentatives, where the practice lately observed in presenting an address to the president, was without the addition of titles, think it proper, *for the present*, to act in conformity with the practice of that house; therefore, resolved, that the present address be to the "*president of the United States*," without addition of title."

The lady of general Washington arrived on the 29th at New-York, having received on the route thither from Mount-Vernon, every mark of esteem and respect.

Two cannon, which constituted a moiety of the American artillery at the commencement of the late war, have lately been ornamented with the following inscription, finely executed in relievo:

One is inscribed THE HANCOCK;
The other, THE ADAMS.
SACRED TO LIBERTY!
This is one of four Cannon
which constituted the whole Train
of Field Artillery
possessed by the British Colonies of
North-America,
at the Commencement of the War,
on the XIX *April*, MDCCLXXV.
This Cannon, and its Fellow,
belonging to a number of Citizens of Boston,
were used in many Engagements during the War:
The other two, the Property of the
Government of Massachusetts,
were taken by the Enemy.
By Order of the UNITED STATES
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,
May XIX. MDCCLXXXVIII.

Agreeably to the constitution, the senate of the United States were formed by ballot, on the 15th inst. into three equal classes; the members of the first class to sit for two years; those of the second, four years; and those of the third, six years.

The following is a list of the officers and members who compose the present congress of the United States—The figures placed after the senators' names, denote the number of years they have to serve, as lately determined by ballot.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *esquire, president of the United States.*

JOHN ADAMS, *esquire, vice-president of the United States.*

SENATORS.——*New-Hampshire*, John Langdon 6, Paine Wingate 4—*Massachusetts*, Tristram Dalton 2, Caleb Strong 4—*Connecticut*, William Samuel Johnson 6, Oli-

ver Elsworth 2—*New-York*, [none appointed]—*New-Jersey*, Jonathan Elmer 2, William Patterson 4—*Pennsylvania*, William Maclay 2, Robert Morris 6—*Delaware*, Richard Bassett 4, George Read 2—*Maryland*, Charles Carroll 2, John Henry—*Virginia*, William Grayson 2, Richard Henry Lee 4—*South-Carolina*, Pierce Butler 4, Ralph Izard 6—*Georgia*, William Few 4, James Gunn 6.

REPRESENTATIVES ——— *New-Hampshire*, Nicholas Gilman, Samuel Livermore, Benjamin West—*Massachusetts*, Fisher Ames, Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Goodhue, Jonathan Grout, George Leonard, George Partridge, George Thatcher—*Connecticut*, Benjamin Huntingdon, Roger Sherman, Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth—*New-York*, Egbert Benson, William Floyd, John Hathorn, John Lawrence, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Peter Sylvester—*New-Jersey*, Elias Boudinot, Lambert Cadwalader, James Schuurman, Thomas Sinnickson—*Pennsylvania*, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, F. A Muhlenberg (Speaker), Peter Muhlenbergh, Thomas Scott, Henry Wynkoop—*Delaware*, John Vining—*Maryland*, Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, Joshua Seney, William Smith, Michael Jenifer Stone—*Virginia*, Theodorick Bland, John Brown, Isaac Coles, Samuel Griffin, Richard Bland Lee, James Madison, jun. Andrew Moore, John Page, Josiah Parker, Alexander White—*South-Carolina*, Ædanus Burke, Daniel Huger, William Smith, Thomas Sumpter, Thomas Tuder Tucker—*Georgia*, Abraham Baldwin, James Jackson, George Matthews.——*Secretary of the senate*, Samuel A. Otis—*Clerk of the house of representatives*, John Beckley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh, May 2. The Indians are troublesome in the back parts of this state. On the 25th ult. they killed at Dunkard-creek, a William Thomas, Joseph Cumbridge and wife, and also two children: and we are informed from Sandusky, that five parties of different Indian tribes were preparing there for a hostile excursion against our frontier settlements.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS——*At* Boston, *mr. Samuel Thayer to miss Rachel Carey; Wm. Powell, esq; to miss Gardner; mr. Thomas Crane to miss Pease; mr. Daniel Ray to miss Sally Bangs; capt. Ephraim Wales to miss Betsy Trott; mr. Joseph Blake, of Milton, to mrs. Thankful Baty;* —*At* Sandwich, *mr. Josiah Dwight, of Stockbridge, to miss Caroline Williams of this place*—*At* Lexington, *rev. Henry Ware to miss Polly Clark*—*At* Taunton, *David L. Barnes, esq; to miss Joanna Russell, of Providence*—*At* Springfield, *mr. Josiah Hitchcock to miss Huldah Hitchcock.*

RHODE-ISLAND——*At* Providence, *mr. Joseph Russell to miss Ann Frances Lippitt.*

CONNECTICUT——*At* New-London, *doctor Samuel Seabury, jun. to miss Fanny Tabor.*

NEW-YORK——*At* Hudson, *mr. John Shipboy, merchant, to miss Nancy Olney*—*At* West-Farms, *mr. James Leggett, aged* 86, *to mrs. Rachel Hunt, widow of Cornelius Hunt, aged* 75.

PENNSYLVANIA——*At* Philadelphia, *mr. Woodrop Simms, merchant, to miss Sally Hopkins, of Hartford, Connecticut; mr. Sallows Shewell to miss Maria Shields.*

VIRGINIA——*At* Richmond, *mr. Jordan Harris to miss Betsey Cannon*—*At* Port-Royal, *mr. Wm. Barrett to miss Fanny Hipkins.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA——*Richard Withers, esq; to mrs. Frances Wells of St. Thomas's.*

WESTERN-TERRITORY——*At* Marietta, *capt. David Zeigler, of the federal army, to miss Lucy Sheffield of Rhode-Island.*

Deaths.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE——*At* Portsmouth, *mrs. Langdon, aged* 74; *miss Lydia Peirse, aged* 53; *mrs. Mary Sanders, aged* 89—*At* Gilmantown, *mrs. Gilman, wife of mr. Edward Gilman.*

MASSACHUSETTS——*At* Boston, *capt. Joseph Hudson, aged* 56; *mr. John Means, aged* 72; *the hon. John Browne, aged* 53; *mr. Samuel Belknap, son of the rev. Jeremy Belknap, aged* 18—*At* Cambridge, *mr. N. Kidder, aged* 87; *and soon afterwards, mrs. Deborah Kidder, his widow, aged* 72—*At* Charleston, *mrs. Eliza. Stearns, aged* 68—*At* Roxbury, *mrs. Jane Ivers, aged* 90—*At* Newbury-Port, *mr. Abel Merrill, aged* 80; *mrs. Susannah Teel, aged* 20—*At* Gloucester, *capt. John Osborne Sargent; capt James Pearson; mrs. Susan Logan, aged* 81—*At* Uxbridge, *mrs. Willard, consort of doctor Willard*—*At* Dighton, *mrs. Lucy Pearce, aged* 27—*At* Lexington, *mrs. Lucy Clark, aged* 53—*At* Sutton, *rev. David Hall, aged* 85—*At* Northampton, *mr. Josiah Clark, aged* 92. *He was the youngest of* 11 *children (*6 *sons and* 5 *daughters) three of whom lived to be above* 90, *four above* 80, *and three above* 70 *years of age: from the six sons, only, have descended* 1158 *children, grand-children, and great-grand-children;* 925 *of whom are now living.*

NEW-YORK——*At* New-York, *mr. Myers.*

PENNSYLVANIA——*At* Philadelphia, *mrs. Mary Biddle, aged* 80; *mrs. Mary Miller, wife of mr. John Miller, jun. aged* 28; *miss Rachel Budd, aged* 21—*At* Fort-Pitt, *Thomas Hutchins, esq; geographer to the United States.*

BSERVATIONS**

IA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *June*, 1789.

HYGROMETER. of De Luc. *Mean degree.* Deg	¼	SCHUYLKILL. Height of Schuylkill. *English foot.* Ft.	In.	¼	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest	WEATHER. Temperature of every day.	Days of the month
57	2									Foggy, fair.	1
54	2									Fair, overcast.	2
49	1									Very fair, clear.	3
51	3									Foggy, very fair.	4
69	2									Fair, cloudy.	5
62						1	1			Fair, gust. [night.	6
68	2					1	1			Cloudy, over-cast, gust in the	7
64						1				Over-cast, rainy.	8
58	2					1				Very fair, hot, small rain.	9
67						1	1			Over-cast, gust.	10
73						1	1			Moist, vegetative, gust.	11
57					1					Fair, serene.	12
55	2									Fair, over-cast.	13
63										Very fair.	14
48	2									Very fair, serene, windy.	15
44	2									Very fair, serene.	16
46										Very fair.	17
54										Very fair.	18
57	2					1	1			Fair, over-cast, hot, gust.	19
62						1	1			Fair, hot, gust.	20
61	2						1			Very fair, hot, thunder.	21
62	2					1	1			Stormy.	22
57										Very fair, windy.	23
50										Very fair.	24
53	2									Very fair, cloudy.	25
56	2									Very fair.	26
56										Very fair, sultry.	27
60										Very fair, windy.	28
65						1				Very fair, small rain.	29
57										Very fair.	30

11th greatest degree of moisture 85

3rd least deg. of moisture 34 3

Variation 50 1

mean deg. of moisture 58

MEAN HEIGHT OF SCHUYLKILL. 5 4

1 10 8

RESULT.

TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH.

Very fair, dry and vegetative, with but little dew, many thunder storms, sometimes without rain.

PREVAILING SICKNESS.

No prevailing disease this month.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1789.

Embellished with two COPPER-PLATES, viz.

I. Description of Cook's PATENT DRILL PLOUGH.

II. Description of the GREEN-WOODS in Connecticut.

CONTENTS.

History of the American war, [continued] 329
Life of William Penn, [continued] 329
General duties of man, [concluded] 341
Essay on genius, [concluded] 344
Description of Cook's patent drill plough 352
Account of communications and donations made to the philosophical society at Philadelphia, 360
Arguments against slavery in the French islands, translated from the French, 361
A humourous petition on pronunciation, 363
A humoureus petition from the long ſ, 364
Description of the Green-Woods in Connecticut, 366

CURIOUS EPITAPHS,

On a chymist, 367
On a blacksmith, 368

USEEUL HINTS AND RECIPES,

Method of making mortar, which will be impenetrable to moisture, 370
On sealing-wax, ib.

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

The fair thief, 371
Maria and Acasto, 372
The wedding, 373
Ode to May, 378
Address to Stella, 379
Epigramme, ib.

THE CHRONICLE,

Containing foreign and domestic intelligence, 380
Marriages—Deaths, 384

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD,

BY TRENCHARD AND STEWART.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 Miles NNW. from PHILADELPHIA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *June*, 1789.

Days of the month.	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT. Mean degree. Deg.	1/10	*0	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR. Degrés Moyens. Deg.	1/10	*0	BAROMET. Phosphoric & Mean and Corr. height. † English foot. In.	1/12	1/16	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. n.	1/12	1/16	EVAPORATION of every day: French foot. In	1/12	1/16	ANEMOMETER. PREVAILING WIND of every day.	HYGROMETER. of DE LUC. Mean degree. Deg	1/4	SCHUYLKILL. Height of Schuylkill. English foot. Ft.	In.	1/2	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest	WEATHER. TEMPERATURE OF EVERY DAY.	Days of the month.
1	61	2		13			29	9	2				2	10		Calm N W	57	2									Foggy, fair.	1
2	61	9		13	3		29	9	2				2	8		Calm	54	2									Fair, overcast.	2
3	63	2		13	9		29	10					3			id	49	1									Very fair, clear.	3
4	63	5		14			30		8				2	12		id	51	3									Foggy, very fair.	4
5	70	3		17			29	11	7				2	10		Calm S W	69	2									Fair, cloudy.	5
6	74			18	7		29	9	11			15	2	12		S S W W	62						1	1			Fair, gust. [night.	6
7	72	5		18			29	9	5			5	3			Calm	68	2					1	1			Cloudy, over-east, gust in the	7
8	75	5		19	4		29	10	3	2		5	2	5		id	64						1				Over-cast, rainy.	8
9	77	7		20	3		29	9	13			3	2	7		id	58	2					1				Very fair, hot, small rain.	9
10	75	5		19	4		29	7	11	1	12		2			Calm S S W	67						1	1			Over-cast, gust.	10
11	74	6		18	9		29	7	10	1	1		1	10		S S W	73						1	1			Moist, vegetative, gust.	11
12	70	3		17			29	9					2	12		Calm W N W	57					1					Fair, serene.	12
13	72	9		18	2		29	9	3				2	14		W N W	55	2									Fair, over-cast.	13
14	75	8		19	5		29	9					2	7		Calm	63										Very fair.	14
15	81	5		22			29	7	2				5			W N W	48	2									Very fair, serene, windy.	15
16	69	8		16	8		29	9	7				3	13		E vari. N vari.	44	2									Very fair, serene.	16
17	69	5		16	7		29	10	11				2	11		E N E	46										Very fair.	17
18	70	3		17			29	10	12				3	3		E N E vari.	54										Very fair.	18
19	78			20	5		29	8	8	1	13		3	7		W	57	2					1	1			Fair, over-cast, hot, gust.	19
20	77	7		20	3		29	8	1	4	13		2			Calm	62						1	1			Fair, hot, gust.	20
21	79	2		21			29	8	4				2	6		W	61	2						1			Very fair, hot, thunder.	21
22	81	5		22			29	6	12			6	1	11		W vari.	62	2					1	1			Stormy.	22
23	78	8		20	8		29	5	9				3	2		W	57										Very fair, windy.	23
24	69	1		16	5		29	8	12				3			W	50										Very fair.	24
25	63	5		14			29	9	8				3	10		W N W	53	2									Very fair, cloudy.	25
26	64	7		14	5		29	10	6				3			W N W	56	2									Very fair.	26
27	71	3		17	5		29	11	8				4	3		S E by S	56										Very fair, sultry.	27
28	70	9		17	3		29	11		F	1		3	4		S E by S	60										Very fair, windy.	28
29	79	2		21			29	10	1				3	1		S E by S	65						1				Very fair, small rain.	29
30	79	7		21	2		29	9	7				4	4		W S W	57										Very fair.	30

RESULT.

2d greatest deg of cold. 45 5

30th greatest deg. of heat. 91 3

Variation. 45 8

Temperature. 72 5

Le 2 deg. du plus. grandfroid 6

Le 30 plus G.D. de chaud. 26 4

Variation. 20 4

Temperature. 18

the 4th greatest elevation *cor.* 30 14

the 23 least elevation *correct.* 29 5 6

Variation. 7 8

Mean elevation. 29 9 5

Total of the fall of WATER. 1 2 4

Total of the evaporated WATER. 7 3 6

PREVAILING WIND OF THE MONTH. Calm W N W

11th greatest degree of moisture 85

3rd least deg. of moisture 34 3

Variation 50 1

mean deg. of moisture 58

MEAN HEIGHT OF SCHUYLKILL. 5 4

1 10 8

TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH.

Very fair, dry and vegetative, with but little dew, many thunder storms, sometimes without rain.

PREVAILING SICKNESS.

No prevailing disease this month.

RESULT.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1789.

Embellished with two COPPER-PLATES, viz.

I. Description of Cook's PATENT DRILL PLOUGH.

II. Description of the GREEN-WOODS in Connecticut.

CONTENTS.

History of the American war, [continued] 329
Life of William Penn, [continued] 329
General duties of man, [concluded] 341
Essay on genius, [concluded] 344
Description of Cook's patent drill plough 358
Account of communications and donations made to the philosophical society at Philadelphia, 360
Arguments against slavery in the French islands, translated from the French, 361
A humourous petition on pronunciation, 363
A humourous petition from the long ſ, 364
Description of the Green-Woods in Connecticut, 366

CURIOUS EPITAPHS,

On a chymist, 367
On a blacksmith, 368

USEFUL HINTS AND RECIPES,

Method of making mortar, which will be impenetrable to moisture, 370
On sealing-wax, ib.

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

The fair thief, 371
Maria and Acasto, 372
The wedding, 373
Ode to May, 378
Address to Stella, 379
Epigramme, ib.

THE CHRONICLE,

Containing foreign and domestic intelligence, 380
Marriages—Deaths, 384

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD,

BY TRENCHARD AND STEWART.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 1st *day of July,* 1789, *entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for June,* 1789" *agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly.*

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
May 30, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton, 40*l* 42*l*
Brandy, common, 5*s*
Bread, per cwt. 16*s*
Beer. *American*, in bottles, per dozen, 8*s* 4*d*
Ditto, per bbl. 30*s*
Boards. *Oak*, per m. feet, 67*s* 6*d* 85*s*
Merchantable pine, 60*s* 65*s*
Sap, 40*s* 42*s* 6*d*
Cedar, 55*s* 65*s*
Chocolate, per lb. 1*s* 2*d*
Flour. *Superfine*, per bbl. 40*s* 41*s*
Common, 35*s* 37*s* 6*d*
Bur middl. best, 27*s* 30*s*
Middlings, 24*s*
Ship Stuff, per c. 10*s* 11*s*
Flax per lb. 6*d* 7*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel, 4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
Ginseng, 2*s* 9*d* 3*s* 4*d*
Gin, Holland, per gallon, 5*s*
Ditto, per case, 30*s*
Grain. *Wheat*, per bu. 7*s* 3*d* 7*s* 9*d*
Rye, 4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
Oats, 1*s* 6*d*
Indian Corn, 3*s* 3*s* 3*d*
Barley, 4*s* 6*d*
best shelled, 20*s*
Buckwheat, 2*s* 3*d*
Hams, per lb. 5½*d* 6*d*
Hogs-lard, 5½*d*
Honey, 3½*d* 4*d*
Hemp, 5*d* 6*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m. 5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb. 9½*d* 10*d*
Indigo, French, per lb. 7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
Carolina, 4*s* 6*s* 6*d*
Iron. *Castings*, per ton, 22*l* 30*l*
Bar, 26*l* 27*l*
Pig, 7*l* 15*s* 8*l*
Sheet, 60*l* 65*l*
Nail rods, 33*l*
Meal, Indian, per bbl. 15*s* 15*s* 6*d*
Molasses, per gallon, 2*s* 2*s* 2*d*
Nails, 10, 12, *and* 20*d*. 8½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per doz. 30*s* 37*s* 6*d*
Porter, American, 9*s*
Pork. *Burlington*, 60*s* 62*s* 6*d*
Lower county, 55*s* 57*s* 6*d*
Carolina, 52*s* 6*d* 55*s*
Pease 6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt. 20*s*
Rum. *Jamaica*, p g. 4*s* 3*d* 4*s* 6*d*
Antigua, 3*s* 9*d* 3*s* 10*d*
Windward, 3*s* 6*d* 3*s* 8*d*
Barbadoes, 3*s* 3*d*
Country, 2*s* 6*d*
Taffia, 2*s* 4*d*
Steel. *German*, per cwt. 60*s* 70*s*
English, blistered, 82*s* 6*d*
American, 40*s* 60*s*
Crowley's, per fag. 4*l* 10*s*
Snake root, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common, 4*d* 6*d*
Castile, 10*d* 12*d*
Starch, 4*d* 6*d*
Sugar. *Lump*, per lb. 13*d*
Loaf, single refined, 14*d*
Ditto, double ditto, 20*d*
Havannah, white, 9*d*
Ditto, brown, 6*d* 8*d*
Muscovado, cwt, 65*s* 70*s*
Salt. *Allum*, per bushel, 2*s* 3 2*s* 6
Liverpool, 15*d* 19*d*
Cadiz, 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
Lisbon, 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
Tar. *N. Jersey*, 24 gall. 7*s* 6*d* 9*s*
Carolina 32 gall. 9*s* 6*d* 10*s*
Turpentine, 11*s* 6*d* 12*s* 6*d*
Tobacco, 100lb. *J. R. new, best*, 35*s* 42*s* 6*d*
Inferior, 28*s* 35*s*
Old, 45*s* 50*s*
Rappahannock, 25*s* 27*s*
Coloured, Maryland, 40*s* 60*s*
Dark, 25*s* 28*s*
Long leaf, 25*s* 28*s*
Eastern Shore, 18*s* 25*s*
Carolina, new, 25*s* 27*s* 6*d*
Old, 35*s*
Tea. *Hyson*, per lb. 12*s* 6*d* 15*s*
Souchong, 6*s* 9*s* 6*d*
Congo, 3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*
Bohea, 1*s* 10½*d* 2*s*
Wine. *Mad.* per pipe, 40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
Lisbon, 40*l*
Teneriffe, 24*l* 26*l*
Fayal, per gal. 3*s* 4*d* 3*s* 6*d*
Port, per pipe, 39*l* 40*l*
Ditto, per gal. 5*s* 10*d*
Ditto, per doz. bot. 30*s*
Claret, 30*s* 45*s*
Sherry, per gal. 6*s* 9*d* 12*s*
Malaga, 4*s* 6*d* 5*s*
Wax, bees, per lb. 2*s* 2*s* 2*d*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, April 30, 1789.

New-loan certificates, accord. to int. due, 4*s* 8*d* 5*s* 3*d*
Depreciation funded, and militia or state debt, accord. to int. due, 6*s* 6*s* 8*d*
Ditto, unfunded, 6*s*
Com. Land-office certificates, on pr. and int. 5*s* 6*d*
State money of 1781, 133⅓ *to* 140
Continental certifi. indented to 1787, 4*s* 8*d* 4*s* 9*d*
Indents or Facilities. 3*s*
Paper money, Pennsylvania, 26 *per cent disc.*
For 100 *Jersey ditto*,, 33⅓ *to* 35 *disc.*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London, 90 *days*, 70
Ditto, 60 *days*, 72½
Ditto, 30 *days*, 74
Amsterdam, 60 *days*, per guilder, 3*s*
30 *days*, 3*s* 1*d*
France, 60 *days*, per 5 livres 7*s* 1*d*
30 *days*, 7*s* 4*d*

NOTES.

The gentleman who has, for some time past, acted as editor to this magazine, having declined, such communications as were in his hands, are delivered to his successor. They shall be noticed in due course.

The *Lines on mrs. Washington* being mislaid, cannot oblige our readers in this number, as was intended.

We shall at all times accept the communications of the *Retailer* with pleasure, and propose introducing number 10 in our next.

The continuation of *William Penn's* life is received. The merit of this part of the Magazine, gives a value to the whole work, and it must afford real satisfaction, to every class of readers, to receive so important a system of information; we confess ourselves much interested both in the subject and the arrangement, and it is with pleasure we inform the subscribers that our expectations of receiving communications, from our biographical correspondent, are, we believe, well founded.

Several favours of the *Muses*, will hold a place in our next—the children of wit and sentiment, as well as the favourites of fancy, will oblige us by their further remembrance to grace the parnassiad.

We also solicit the miscellaneous productions of every description of writers, both for amusement and instruction. The observations of the satyrist, whose principal design is to

——"Shoot folly as it flies
"And catch the manners living as they rise"—

(if his pen is employed to lash the vice alone and spare the individuals) as they often afford subjects for improvement, will be received with thanks, and such attention shall be shewn as we hope will convince the judicious, that while we are solicitous to draw forth the productions of genius, we aim at the strictest impartiality; and where we deem a piece inadmissible, we shall endeavour to offer such suggestions to those who favour us with their communications, as may check the too lively flow of satire, or point out further improvement to the writer: in the performance of which duty, delicacy and a regard to the feelings of our friends, who would wish promote the work, shall be the invariable rule of our conduct.

We must regret the impossibility of adding to this number of the Magazine the invaluable favours of our meteorological correspondent, we mean the tables which were received in due time, but are unavoidably postponed for next month, in order to arrange them agreeable to the intentions of our judicious correspondent.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1789.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR IN AMERICA.

CHAP. IV.

[Continued from page 276]

THIS resolution, however, was neither adopted nor confirmed by the provincial meeting, which was held soon after; nor was it any where carried into practice.

In general, as might have been expected in such great commercial places, the proposal for shutting up the ports (former resolutions of this kind having been much abused for the private gain of individuals) was received with considerable hesitation and coldness: it was held as proper only in the last resort. In other respects, upon the arrival of the news from Boston, moderation was little thought of any where; and the behaviour of the people was nearly similar in all places: they united in expressing their detestation of the Boston port-bill, and determined to oppose its operation in every possible manner.

In this state of general dissatisfaction, complaint, and opposition, Gage had the temporary satisfaction of receiving a congratulatory address, signed by one hundred and twenty-seven persons, merchants and inhabitants of Boston. Besides the compliments customary upon these occasions, a declaration of the strong hopes which they had founded upon the general's public and private character, and a disavowal, as to themselves, of all lawless violences—they lamented that a discretionary power was not lodged in his hands, to restore trade to its former course, immediately, upon the terms of the late law being fully complied with; and shewed, that as the act stood at present, notwithstanding the most immediate compliance, so much time would be lost before his favourable account of their conduct could reach the king and council, and produce the wished-for effect, as would involve them in unspeakable misery, and, they feared, in total ruin.

A few days after, an address from the council was presented to the governour, which contained some very severe reflections on his two immediate predecessors;*

* Bernard and Hutchinson.

to whose machinations, both in concert and apart, that body attributed the origin and progress of the disunion between Great-Britain and her colonies, and all the calamities that afflicted that province. They declared, that the people claimed no more than the rights of Englishmen, without diminution or abridgment; and these, as it was the indispensable duty of that board, so it should be their constant endeavour to maintain, to the utmost of their power——in perfect consistence, however, with the truest loyalty to the crown, the just prerogatives of which they would ever be zealous to support.

This address was rejected by the governour—who would not suffer the chairman of the committee to proceed any further, when he had read the part which reflected on his predecessors. He afterwards returned an answer to the council in writing, in which he informed them, that he could not receive an address which contained indecent reflections on his predecessors, who had been tried and honourably acquitted by the privy council, and their conduct approved by the king: that he considered the address as an insult upon his majesty and the lords of the privy council, and an affront to himself.

The house of representatives, upon their meeting at Salem, passed a resolution, in which they declared the expediency of a general meeting of committees from the several colonies, and specified the purposes which rendered such meeting necessary: by another, they appointed five gentlemen, as a committee to represent the province; and by a third, they voted five hundred pounds for the use of that committee. As such an appropriation of the public money could not be agreeable to the governor, he refused to concur in it: the assembly, in consequence, recommended to the several towns and districts within the province, to raise this sum, by equitable proportions, according to the last provincial tax, a recommendation which, at present, had all the force of a law.

The assembly now foreseeing a speedy dissolution to their body, were desirous to give the people a public testimony of their opinions; and, under the name of recommendations, prescribed rules for their conduct, which they knew would be more punctually complied with than the positive injunctions of laws. The resolution they passed on this occasion, was declaratory of their sense of the state of public affairs, and of British designs. In a forcible manner they recommended to the people of Massachusetts, totally to abstain from the use of India teas, and, as far as possible, of all goods imported from the East-Indies and Great-Britain, until their grievances should be fully redressed: it was, also, strongly recommended to give every encouragement to American manufactures.

While this business was transacting with privacy, the governour heard of it, and dispatched his secretary to pronounce the immediate dissolution of the assembly. Finding the door locked, the secretary demanded admittance; which being refused, he caused proclamation for dissolving the assembly to be made on the stairs. Such was the issue of the final contest between the governour of Massachusetts-Bay, and the last general assem-

June 17. 1774.

bly which was holden in that province upon the principles of its charter.

A most pathetic, yet firm and manly addresss, was next day presented from the merchants and freeholders of the town of Salem to the governeur. We cannot forget that this town was become the temporary capital of the province, in the place of Boston; and that the general assembly, the courts of justice, the custom-house, and, so far as it could be done by power, the trade of that port were removed thither; so that they were already in possession of a principal share of those spoils, which, it was supposed, would have effectually influenced the conduct of the people, and thereby have bred such incurable envy, jealousy, and animosity, between the gainers and sufferers, that the capital feeling her forlorn situation, would soon be reclaimed, and brought to as full a sense of her duty, as of her punishment.

Whether this opinion was founded upon a thorough knowledge of human nature in general, or arose from particular instances, which were extended in speculation to the whole, may in some degree be determined from the following generous sentiments of the inhabitants of Salem. "We are deeply afflicted," say they, "with a "sense of our public calamities; "but the miseries that are now "rapidly hastening on our brethren "in the capital of the province, "greatly excite our commisseration; and we hope your excellency will use your endeavours "to prevent a further accumulation of evils on that already "sorely distressed people"—— "By shutting up the port of Boston, some imagine that the "course of trade might be turned "hither, and to our benefit; but "nature, in the formation of "our harbour, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce with "that convenient mart. And "were it otherwise, we must be "dead to every idea of justice, "lost to all the feelings of humanity, could we indulge one "thought to seize on the wealth, "and raise our fortunes on the "ruin of our suffering neighbours."

The whole of this address was remarkable for propriety and justness of sentiment. It was expressive of high respect to the governour, and the strongest attachment to Great-Britain.

Gage had formed considerable hopes upon the conduct of the merchants; who he expected would have entered into the spirit of the late law, and, by removing their commerce along with the custom-house to Salem, have the sooner induced the capital to the wished-for compliance:—but in this he was disappointed.

Draughts of the two remaining British bills relative to the colony, as well as that for quartering the troops in America (all of which were in agitation in England when the last America-bound ships sailed) now found their way to Boston, and were immediately circulated throughout the continent. The knowledge of these bills, excited the general indignation of the colonies. The idea of shutting up the ports became common language. Nothing was to be heard of but meetings and resolutions. Liberal contributions for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston were every where recommended, and soon reduced into practice: and the Bostonians were earnestly exhorted to persevere in that virtue which brought on their sufferings.

The people of America, at this time, with respect to political opinions, might in general be divided into two great classes. One of these, was composed of men who were for rushing headlong into extremities: they would put an immediate stop to trade, without waiting till other measures were tried, or receiving the general sense of the colonies upon a subject of such importance; and though they were eager for the holding of a congress, they would leave it nothing to do, but to prosecute the hasty measures which they had begun. The characters who formed the other, if less numerous, were not less respectable; and, though more moderate, were perhaps equally firm. These were averse to any violent measures being adopted, until all other means were ineffectually tried: they wished further applications to be made to Great-Britain; and the grievances they complained of, with the rights which they claimed, to be clearly stated and properly presented. This, they said, could only be done effectually by a general congress, as in any other manner it might be liable to the objection of being only the act of a few men, or of a particular colony. We, however, acknowledge a third party, denominated tories,—friends to the administration in England; but their still, small voice was so low, that, except in a very few particular places, it could scarcely be distinguished.

It was remarkable at this time, and became still more visible, when things were brought to extremity, that, in the southern provinces, the opulent and influential were very generally united in favour of their country; while, on the contrary, those of the upper classes in the northern provinces were, generally, disaffected the claims of their country, a in some instances, became her m inveterate enemies.

That part of the people wh had not patience to wait for t result of a congress, entered in other measures. An agreemer was framed by the committee c correspondence at Boston, whic they entitled a solemn league and covenant; wherein the subscribers bound themselves, in the most solemn manner, and in the presence of God, to suspend all commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, from the last day of the ensuing month of August, until the Boston port-bill, and the other late obnoxious laws were repealed, and the colony of Massachusetts-Bay fully restored to its chartered rights.. They also bound themselves in the same manner, not to consume or purchase any goods whatever arriving from Britain after the specified time; and to break off all commerce, trade, and dealings, with any person who did, as well as with the importers of such goods. They renounced, in like manner, all future intercourse and connection with those who should refuse to subscribe to that covenant, or bind themselves by some similar agreement, on pain of having their names published to the world.

The covenant, accompanied with a letter from the committee at Boston, was circulated with the usual activity; and the people came into this new league, with the greatest eagerness. Similar agreements had, however, been entered into, about the same time, and in different parts of the continent, without any previous concert with one another.

The name, as well as the tendency, of this agreement, spread alarm among those who were

friendly to British measures. General Gage issued a proclamation against it; in which it was styled, an unlawful, hostile, and traiterous combination, contrary to the allegiance due to the king, destructive of the lawful authority of the British parliament, and of the peace, good order, and safety of the community. All persons were warned against incurring the pains and penalties due to such aggravated and dangerous offences, and all magistrates charged to apprehend and secure, for trial, such as should have any share in the publishing, subscribing, aiding, or abetting the foregoing, or any similar covenant.

This proclamation had no other effect, than to exercise the pens and the judgment of those who were versed in legal knowledge, by endeavouring to shew, that the association did not come within any of the treason-laws, and that the charges made by the governour, were consequently erroneous, unjust, and highly injurious. They said, he had assumed a power, which the constitution denied even to the sovereign—the power of making those things to be treason, which were not considered as such by the laws; that the people had a right to assemble to deliberate on their common grievances, and to form associations for their general conduct towards the remedy of those grievances; and that the proclamation was equally arbitrary, odious, and illegal.

Measures were now every where taken for the holding af a general congress; and Philadelphia having a central and secure situation, was fixed upon as the place, and the beginning of September as the time of meeting. Where an assembly happened to be sitting, as in the case of Massachusetts, they appointed deputies to represent the province in congress: but as this happened to be the case in very few instances, the general method was, for the people to elect their usual number of representatives, and these at a general meeting chose deputies from among themselves, the number of which, in general, bore some proportion to the extent and importance of the province—two being the least, and seven the greatest number, that represented any province: but no province had more than a single vote.

At these meetings, a number of resolutions were constantly passed; and, a declaration, that the Boston port-act was oppressive, unjust, unconstitutional in its principles, and dangerous to the liberties of America, was always among the foremost. At Philadelphia, a petition signed by near nine hundred freeholders, was presented to mr. Penn, the governour, entreating him to call a general assembly, as soon as possible. The request being refused, the province proceeded to the election of deputies, who soon after met at Philadelphia. As the resolutions passed at this meeting, bear striking marks of cool and temperate deliberation, as well as of affection to Great-Britain, and are, at the same time, equally firm in the determination of supporting the rights of the American people, we shall be the more particular in our notice of them.

July 15.

They set out with the strongest professions which could well be divised, of duty and allegiance to the British king; and declare their abhorrence of every idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent state: upon which ac-

count, they say, they view the existing differences, with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, —as fruitless to her, grievous to them, and destructive of the best interests of both. Then, after expressing the most ardent wishes for a resoration of the former harmony, they declare, that the colonists are intitled to the same rights and liberties within the colonies, that subjects, born in England, may claim within that realm.

In forcible terms they reprobated the late acts of parliament relative to Massachusetts; and declare, that they consider their brethren as suffering in the common cause of all the colonies. They also declare the absolute necessity of a congress,—to consult together, and to form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purposes of procuring relief for their suffering brethren, obtaining redress of their general grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing their rights, and for the restoration of harmony between Great-Britain and her colonies, upon a constitutional foundation.

They acknowledge, that a suspension of their commerce with Great-Britain, would greatly distress multitudes of their own industrious inhabitants; but are, notwithstanding, ready to offer that sacrifice, and a much greater, for the preservation of their liberties: that, however, it was their earnest desire, that the congress should first try the gentle mode of stating their grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redress. They conclude with warning dealers not to raise the price of their merchandize beyond the usual rates, on account of any resolutions that might be taken with respect to importation—— threatning to break off all dealing and commercial intercourse with any town, city, or colony on the continent, or with any individuals in them, who should refuse, decline, or neglect to adopt and carry into execution, such general plan as should be agreed upon in congress.

At a meeting of the delegates of the several counties in Virginia, at Williamsburg, *August* 1. —besides ardent professions of allegiance and loyalty, of regard and affection for their fellow-subjects in Britain, and several resolutions in common with the other colonies,—they passed others which were peculiar; and, considering the state and circumstances of this province, with its immediate dependence on that country for the disposal of its only staple commodity, we must allow them deserving of attention, because strongly indicating the true spirit of the people of Virginia.

Among these, they resolved not to purchase any more slaves from Africa, the West-Indies, or any other place; that their non-importation agreement should take place on the first of the following November; and that if American grievances were not redressed by the 10th of August 1775, they would export, after that time, no tobacco, nor any other goods whatever, to Great-Britain: and to render this last resolution the more effectual, they strongly recommended the cultivation of such articles of husbandry, instead of tobacco, as might form a proper basis for manufactures of all sorts; and, particularly, to improve the breed of their sheep, to multiply them, and to kill as few of them as possible. They also

resolved to declare those persons enemies to their country, who should break through the non-importation resolution.

The people of Maryland, the other great tobacco colony, were not behind those of Virginia in the spirit of their determinations; nor were the two Carolinas, tho' greatly dependent on exportation, backward in pursuing similar measures.

The people were, from circumstances or temper, as is always the case, more or less warm in different places; but their opinion of internal taxation, the great object of debate, was every where the same in all the old colonies.

The justices of the peace in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, had the boldness, in this state of affairs, to present a congratulatory address to general Gage; in which they expressed great concern at the conduct of their fellow-citizens, and especially of those whose business it was, as preachers of the gospel, to inculcate principles of loyalty and obedience to the laws. A protest, also, was passed by several gentlemen of the county of Worcester, against all riotous disorders, and seditious practices. These efforts had no other effect, than to lead the British administration into an erroneous opinion, as to the strength of their party in that province.

Though liberal contributions were raised in the different colonies, for the relief of the suffering people of Boston; yet it may be easily conceived, that, in a town containing more than twenty thousand inhabitants, who had been used to draw their subsistence from commerce, and the trades and business subservient thereto, there must have been a degree of distress pervading the city in general which no temporary relief could entirely remove. Even the rich were not exempt from this general calamity, as a very great part of their property consisted in wharfs, warehouses, sheds, and other erections destined for the purposes of commerce, but now of no further value.

The inhabitants of the town and port of Marblehead, who were among those who were to profit the most by the ruin of their suffering neighbours, instead of endeavouring to reap the fruits of their calamity, sent them a generous offer of their stores and wharfs; of attending to the lading and unlading of their goods; and of transacting all the business they should do at their port, without putting them to the smallest expence. But they, at the same time, exhorted the Bostonians to persevere in that patience and resolution which had ever marked their character.

Soon after Gage's arrival in his government, two regiments of foot, with a small detachment of artillery, and some cannon, were landed at Boston, and encamped on the common, which lies within the peninsula on which the town stands. These troops were, by degrees, reinforced by the arrival of several regiments from Ireland, New-York, Halifax, and, at length, from Quebec. Their presence was far from being agreeable to the inhabitants; nor were the people of the surrounding counties less displeased. The dissatisfaction was further encreased by the placing of a guard on Boston-Neck (the narrow isthmus which joins the peninsula to the continent) a

measure of which the frequent desertions of the soldiers, was either the cause or the pretext.

A trifling circumstance now gave the Bostonians a full earnest of the support they might expect from the country, in case of extremity; and an opportunity of knowing the general temper of the people. A report had been spread, perhaps industriously, that a regiment posted at the neck, had cut off all communication with the country, in order to starve the town into a compliance with British measures. Upon this vague report, a large body of the inhabitants of the county of Worcester assembled, and dispatched two messengers to assure the people of Boston, that there were several thousand men in arms ready to march to their assistance. These messengers were further commissioned to acquaint them, that if even they might be disposed to a surrender of their liberties, the people of the country would not think themselves at all included in their act: that by the late acts of the British parliament, and the bills pending therein, their charter was utterly vacated; and that the compact between Great-Britain and the colony, being thus dissolved, they were at full liberty to combine together, in what manner and form they thought best, for mutual security.

Not long after, the governour issued a proclamation *August* 4. for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and punishing vice, prophaneness, and immorality. This proclamation, which was avowedly in imitation of that issued by the British king upon his accession, seems, like most acts of that government about this time, to have been wrong placed, and ill timed. The people of New-England had always been scoffed at, and reproached by their enemies, as well as by those of looser manners, for a pharisaical attention to outward forms, and to the appearance of religious piety and virtue. It is scarcely worth an observation, that neither proclamations, nor laws, can reach farther than external appearances. But in this proclamation, "hypocri-"sy" being inserted among the immoralities, against which the people were warned, it seemed as if an act of state were turned into a libel on the people: and this insult exasperated the rage of minds already sufficiently discontented.

Along with the new laws, which did not arrive till the beginning of August, governour Gage received a list of thirty-six new counsellors, who, in conformity to the new regulations of them, were appointed by the crown, contrary to the method prescribed by the charter, of their being chosen by the representatives in each assembly. Of these gentlemen, about twenty-four accepted the office, a number sufficient for the business, until a fresh nomination should arrive for filling up the vacancies.

Matters were now, however, hastening to that crisis, which was to put an end to the British rule in this and other provinces. The people grew daily more dissatisfied; every thing bore the semblance of resistance and war. In Berkshire and Worcester counties, Massachusetts, they were particularly active in the purchasing and providing of arms and ammunition, the casting of balls, and those other preparations, which testify danger, and determine resistance.

* * * *

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The LIFE *of* WILLIAM PENN, *the celebrated Founder of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from page 228.]

IT has been observed that his father, sir William Penn, had merited much by his services in the English navy. There were also certain debts due to him from the crown, at the time of his death, which the royal treasures were poorly able to discharge. His son, after much solicitation, found no prospect of getting his due, in the common mode of payment, and therefore turned his thoughts toward obtaining a grant of land in America, on which he might make the experiment of settling a colony, and establishing a government suited to his own principles and views.

Mr. Penn had been concerned with several other quakers in purchasing of lord Berkeley, his patent of West-Jersey, to make a settlement for their persecuted brethren in England, many of whom transported themselves thither, in hope of an exemption from the troubles which they had endured, from the execution of the penal laws against dissenters. But they found themselves subject to the arbitrary inpositions of sir Edmund Andros, who governed the duke of York's territory, and exercised jurisdiction over all the settlements on both sides the Delaware. Penn and his associates remonstrated against his conduct, but their efforts proved ineffectual. However, the concern which Penn had in this purchase gave him not only a taste for speculating in landed interest, but a knowledge of the middle region of the American coasts; and being desirous of acquiring a separate estate, where he might re-alize his sanguine wishes, he had great advantage in making enquiry and determining on a place.

Having examined all the former grants to the companies of Virginia and New-England, the lord Baltimore and the duke of York, he fixed upon a territory bounded on the east by the bay and river of Delaware, extending southward to lord Baltimore's province of Maryland, westward as far as the western extent of Maryland, and northward "as "far as plantable." For this he petitioned the king; and being examined before the privy council, on the 14th of June, concerning of those words of his petition "as "far as plantable," he declared, 'that he should be satisfied with 'the extent of *three degrees of* 'latitude; and that in lieu of 'such a grant, he was willing to 'remit his debt from the crown, 'or *some part* of it, and to stay for 'the remainder, till his majesty 'should be in a better condition 'to satisfy it.'

Notice of this application was given to the agents of the duke of York and lord Baltimore, and enquiry was made, how far the pretentions of Penn might consist with the grants already made to them. The peninsula between the bays of Chesapeak and Delaware had been planted by detached companies of Swedes, Finlanders, Dutch, and English. It was, first by force, and afterward by treaty, brought under the dominion of the

crown of England. That part of it which bordered on the Delaware was within the duke of York's patent, while that which joined on the Chesapeak was within the grant to lord Baltimore.

The duke's agent consented, that Penn should have the land west of Delaware and north of Newcastle, "in consideration of the *reason* he "had to expect *favour* from his ma-"jesty." Lord Baltimore's agent petitioned that Penn's grant might be expressed to lie north of Susquehannah fort, and of a line drawn east and west from it, and that he might not be allowed to sell arms and ammunition to the Indians. To these restrictions Penn had no objection.

The draught of a charter being prepared, was submitted to lord chief justice North, who was ordered to provide by fit clauses for the interest of the king and the encouragement of the planters. While it was under consideration, the bishop of London petitioned, that Penn might be obliged by his patent to admit a chaplain of his lordship's appointment, at the request of any number of the planters. The giving a name to the province was left to the king.

The charter consisting of twenty-three sections, "penned with "all the appearance of candour and "simplicity," was signed and sealed by king CHARLES II, on the 4th of March, 1681. It constitutes WILLIAM PENN, and his heirs, true and absolute proprietaries of the province of PENNSYLVANIA, saving to the crown their allegiance and the sovereignty. It gives him, his heirs and their deputies, power to make laws "for the good and happy government of the country" by advice of the freemen, and to erect courts of justice for the execution of those laws, provided they be not repugnant to the laws of England. For the encouragement of planters, they were to enjoy the privileges of English subjects, paying the same duties in trade and new taxes were to be levied on them, but by their own assemblies, or by acts of parliament. With respect to religion, no more is said than what the bishop of London had suggested, that if twenty inhabitants should desire a preacher of his lordship's approbation, he should be allowed to reside in the province. This was perfectly agreeable to Penn's professed principle of liberty of conscience; but it may seem rather extraordinary that this distinguished leader of a sect, who so pointedly denied the lawfulness of war, should accept the powers given him in the sixteenth article of the charter, "to levy, muster and train all "sorts of men; to pursue and "vanquish enemies; to take and "put them to death by the laws "of war; and to do every thing "which belongeth to the office of "CAPTAIN-GENERAL in an AR-"MY." Mr. Penn, for reasons of state, might find it convenient that he and his heirs should be thus invested with the power of the sword, though it was impossible for him or them to exercise it, without first apostatizing from their religious profession.

The charter being thus obtained, he found himself authorized to agree with such persons as were disposed to be adventurers to his new province. By a public advertisement, he invited purchasers, and described the country, with a display of the advantages which might be expected from a settlement in it. This induced many single persons, and some families chiefly of the denomination of qua

kers, to think of a removal A number of merchants and others formed themselves into a company, for the sake of encouraging the settlement and trade of the country, and purchased twenty thousand acres of his land. They had a president, treasurer, secretary, and a committee of twelve, who resided in England and transacted their common business: their objects were to encourage the manufactures of leather and glass, the cutting and sawing of timber, and the whale-fishery.

The land was sold at the rate of twenty pounds for every thousand acres. They who rented lands were to pay one penny yearly per acre. Servants, when their terms were expired, were entitled to fifty acres, subject to two shillings per annum; and their masters were allowed fifty acres for each servant, so liberated, but subject to four shillings per annum; or, if the master should give the servant fifty acres out of his own division, he might receive from the proprietor one hundred acres, subject to six shillings per annum. In every hundred thousand acres the proprietor reserved ten for himself.

The quit-rents were not agreed to without difficulty. The purchasers remonstrated against them as a burden, unprecedented in any other American colony. But Penn distinguished between the characters of proprietor and governour, urging the necessity of supporting government with dignity, and that by complying with this expedient, they would be freed from other taxes. Such disinctions are very convenient to a Politician, and by this insinuation the point was carried: upon which it was remarked (perhaps too severely) that "less of the man of God "now appeared, and more of the "man of the world."

According to the powers given by the charter, "for regulating and governing property within the province," he entered into certain articles with the purchasers and adventurers (July 11, 1681) which were entitled "Conditions and concessions" These related to the laying out roads, city and country lots; the privilege of water-courses; the property of mines and minerals; the reservation of timber and mulberry trees; the terms of improvement and cultivation; the traffic with the Indians, and the means of preserving peace with them; of preventing debtors and other defaulters from making their escape; and of preserving the morals of the planters, by the execution of the penal laws of England, till an assembly should meet.

These preliminaries being adjusted, the first colony under his authority came over to America, and began their settlement above the confluence of the Schuylkill with the Delaware. By them the proprietor sent a letter to the Indians, informing them that "the "*great God* had been pleased to "make him concerned in their "part of the world; and that the "*king* of the country where he lived "had given him a great province "therein; but that he did not de- "sire to enjoy it without *their* con- "sent: that he was a man of peace, "and that the people whom he sent "were of the same dispositi- "on; but if any difference should "happen between them, it might "be adjusted by an equal number "of men chosen on both sides." With this letter, he appointed commissioners to treat with the Indians, about purchasing land,

and promised them, that he would shortly come and converse with them in person.

About this time (Nov. 1681) he was elected a fellow of the royal society.

The next spring, he completed a frame of government (April 25, 1682) with the express design "to "support power in reverence with "the people, and to secure the "people from the abuse of power." It is prefaced with a long discourse on the nature, origin, use, and abuse of government; which shews that he had not only well studied the subject, but that he was fond of displaying his knowledge.

By this frame of government, there was to be a provincial council, consisting of *seventy-two* persons, answering to the number of elders in the Jewish sanhedrim, who were to be divided into three classes; twenty-four to serve for three years, twenty-four for two years, and twenty-four for one year; the vacancies thus made to be supplied by new elections; and after seven years, every one of those who went off yearly, were to be incapable of a re-election for one year following. This rotation was intended "that *all* might be fitted for government, and have experience of the care and burthen of it." Of this council two-thirds were to be a quorum, and the consent of two-thirds of this quorum was to be had in all matters of *moment;* but in matters of *lesser moment* one third might be a quorum, the majority of whom might determine. The distinction between matters of moment, and of lesser moment was not defined; nor was it declared who was to be judge of the distinction. The governour was not to have a negative but a treble voice. The council were to prepare and propose bills to the general assembly, which were to be published, thirty days before its meeting. When met, the assembly might deliberate eight days, but on the ninth were to give their assent or dissent to the proposed bills; two-thirds of them to be a quorum. With respect to the number of the assembly, it was provided, that the first year *all* the freemen in person might compose it; afterward a delegation of two hundred, which might be increased to five hundred. The governour, with the council, to be the supreme executive, with a parental and prudential authority, and to be divided into four departments of eighteen each; one of which was called a committee of plantations, another a justice of safety, another of trade and revenue, and another of manners, education and arts.

To this frame of government was subjoined a body of fundamental laws, agreed upon by Penn and the adventurers in London, which respected moral, political and economical matters; which were not to be altered, but by the consent of the governour, or his heirs, and six parts in seven of the freemen met in provincial council and assembly. In this code we find that celebrated declaration, which has contributed more than any thing else to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, viz. "That all persons living in the "province who confess and acknowledge the ONE almighty "and eternal GOD, to be the creator, upholder, and ruler of the "world; and hold themselves obliged in conscience to live "peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested for their religious per-

"suasion or practice, in matters "of faith and worship; nor shall "they be *compelled* at any time to "frequent or maintain any reli- "gious worship, place or minis- "try whatever." To which was added another equally conducive to the welfare of society, "That "according to the good example "of the primitive christians, "*and the ease of the creation,* every "first day of the week, called "the Lord's day, people shall ab- "stain from their common daily "labour, that they may the bet- "ter dispose themselves to wor- "ship God, according to their "understandings."

These laws were an original compact between the governour and the freemen of the colony. They appear to be founded in wisdom and equity, and some of them have been copied into the declarations of rights prefixed to several of the present republican constitutions in America. The system of government which Penn produced has been regarded as an Utopian project; but though in some parts visionary and impracticable, yet it was liberal and popular, calculated to gain adventurers with a prospect of republican advantages. Some of its provisions, particularly the rotation of the council, have been adopted by a very enlightened body of legislators, after the expiration of a century. The experiment is now in operation, and without experiment nothing can be fairly decided in the political any more than in the physical world.

[To be continued.]

GENERAL DUTIES OF MAN.

[Concluded from p. 285.]

II.

DUTIES TO OURSELVES.

MASTER-PIECE of a God, on this world, man!, it behoves thee to prize the excellence of thy soul properly, and to assert the worth of this immortal being which thy Creator hath given thee.

Raise thyself, it crieth to thee, raise thyself from the dust! Direct thy views to heaven, and heroically tread the passions under thy feet.

Accustom thyself early to the exercise of virtue. The first impressions of it will never be effaced from the soul,

As thine heart is, so let thy good name be, without blemish; thy prudent conduct shall secure it against every attack.

Remind thyself incessantly that thy principal business must be, to labour for eternity, and to secure thy happiness. All else is either indifferent or injurious.

Dost thou glitter on the throne of kings? Great as man can be, thou art nothing, or rather an out-cast of nature, if sin has defiled thy soul.

Be thy days numerous as the sand on the sea-shore. What will such a prodigious length of life avail thee, if it must conclude with the loss of thy soul.?

Flee from evil, and do that which is good; for the Most High Judge shall carefully weigh thy works in his balance.

The life of man upon earth is as a path; on each side you behold

a frightful abyss; and snares spread themselves under his feet.

Repress swelling pride, and the raging impulse of anger. These two monsters, hatched by vengeance, have covered the whole earth with sin and destruction.

Dost thou give up thyself to the impulse of wrath? It will end the threads of thy life, and plunge thee into the pit before thy time.

Fly from the contentious man. He is a troubled ocean, whose waves mount to the heavens: wrath flashes in his eyes, and the pointed dagger in his hand.

But it is not enough to suppress the boisterous emotions of the soul; the door must be barred against the entrance of vice: suffer it not to make its abode in thee.

Above all things, banish idleness, that poisonous fountain of all evil. On the ocean of life calms are no less dangerous than storms.

The laborious is as a gentle stream, whose crystaline waters glide over the sand, and every where entice forth the riches of spring.

Carefully avoid all connection with men who drink wickedness as water, and who glory in their shame.

Immodesty would soon expel every sentiment of honour from thy heart; would wash out the traces of ingenuous bashfulness from thy forehead, and spread in its stead contempt and disgrace.

Art thou once become the sport of thy passions? then shalt thou be as a ship despoiled by the storm, driven to and fro by the winds; and a melancholy sinking will be the conclusion of thy transgressions.

The society of the virtuous is to youth, what a good climate is to the constitution, and the waters of the heavens to the fruits of the earth.

One of the most dangerous rocks to youth is the reading of improper books, those dumb teachers of vice and infidelity.

Cast far from thee that poisonous spawn of hell; rather let blindness close thine eyes than employ them to thine own destruction.

Heaven and earth, all created beings, even the Creator,—all invite, all engage man to the love of wisdom, and the knowledge of eternal truths.

Nothing is more beautiful, nothing more lovely than wisdom, its brightness eclipses the splendour of gold, and its fruits are sweeter than honey.

Let temperance and sobriety, my son, preside at thy table. He who becomes a slave to his appetites, destroys his body and weakens his understanding.

Consider the glutton oppressed with food. He would make his body the temple of pleasure, but he converts it into a lazar house.

Stupidity is the consequence of gluttony. Wisdom never took up her residence in a soul enamoured with eating and drinking.

Recollect frequently, that thou art but a passenger in this world. This mortal life is but a moment to introduce the great day of eternity.

O youth! while the light irradiates thine eye, labour for thy salvation. Soon, very soon the darkness of death will overtake thee.

Flatter not thyself that the end of thy path is still afar off. How oft is youth deceived when it presumes on health and jovial days!

III.

DUTIES TOWARD OTHERS.

When thou, my son, hast fulfilled thy duty to the Supreme Being, when thou hast formed thine own mind, then turn thy heart to others, principally toward those to whom, under God, thou owest

thine existence—remember incessantly the anxiety thou gavest them in thine infancy, and that thy education was to them a fountain of trouble.

Know that the blood of thy parents flow in thy veins. Nature itself obliges thee to be grateful.

Dost thou listen with pleasure to the instructions of a father? Dost thou faithfully observe the precepts of a mother? Then shall the Almighty bless thine undertakings, and thy days shall be many as the stars of heaven.

Woe to him that despises the judgments of his father, and the reproofs of his mother! His candle shall be extinguished and his face covered with shame.

Submission and docility are the first virtues of youth. It should be like the wax which receives any impression; like the gentle reed which yields to the gentle zephyr.

A child that has thrown off the yoke of restraint, is like an unbridled horse whose fire unresrained plunges him headlong down the precipice.

Respectfully attend to the voice of instruction: wisdom shall spring from it; and in it the seeds of every virtue shall strike their roots.

All men are brethren, for all are sprung from the same original: from clay the Creator mixed the mass of human kind.

Death unites all together—the monarch who guided the reins of a mighty kingdom, and the labourer who with the ploughshare inverts the soil of his fathers.

O ye, who bathe in nectar and ambrosia! despise not the poor countryman whose food is bread, moistened with the sweat of his brow.

Let thy affection, my son, extend to every one. The works of thy charity should know no other limits but those of thy ability.

The wretch who, helpless, wallows in the dust, bears, like thee, the image of a God; like thee he bears the stamp of immortality on his soul.

Does the poor knock at thy door? Does the complaint of his hunger or his nakedness echo in thy hall; Oh! shut not thine ear to his complaints, nor push away the hand stretched out to thee for help!

To the whole human race, thou art debtor: but thy country has the fast claim on thee, which thy heart may not deny. The powers of thine understanding, as well as the strength of thine arms, are engaged in its service.

The more thou hast laboured during the summer, the more shalt thou taste and enjoy satisfaction in the winter.

Defame no one. The poison of adders drops from the tongue of the slanderer, and deadly are the wounds it inflicts.

Never suffer a thought of vengeance to arise in thy heart; it belongs to the almighty; he has reserved it for the great day of wrath.

Is thine heart sensible of the instincts of friendship?—choose one who may be another self, and who in common with thee may take the burthen of human life on your shoulders.

True friendship is founded on virtue and honour. Never yet did it reside in a vicious heart.

Before thou placest thy confidence in any one, consider attentively whether he has chosen prudence for his guide, and if his soul be not tainted with any vice.

Fly from the friend who flatters

thy failings. He is a serpent ready to discharge his poison. Soon, perhaps, will it be in thy bowels.

If virtuous sentiments exalt thine heart, then shalt thou mount as the eagle above the clouds; thou shalt glisten as a star through the blackness of night.

Let integrity govern in all that thou sayest. Never open thy mouth to injure the truth.

A noble boldness is the property of the upright; he goeth about with his head erect, and looks down with contempt on the subterfuges of vice. His language is always a true copy of his heart.

Hath any one done thee a kindness? preserve a lively sense of it in thy memory. Let sensations of gratitude arise at the sight of thy benefactors.

Oh, youth! who hast set thy foot on the stage of the world, and art perhaps to act some important part, let a prudent conduct adorn thy virtues: let prudence, virtue, and religion, govern thy heart.

This is the gate through which thou mayest enter into the world: it will lead thee through the path of glory to the abode of happiness.

Does the blood of heroes fill thine veins? Does the tree of thine genealogy extend its branches into remote antiquity? then consider how thou mayest assert this honour,—not in shew and ostentation, but by the brilliancy of thy virtues.

Rough and bestrewed with thorns is the path leading to these virtues: but their abode is transporting, and the advantages of it are so great that all labour to attain it are but trifling.

Essay on GENIUS.

[Concluded from page 296.]

THE last contrast, in the varieties of genius, which we shall now consider, is that which exists between what may be called the *speedily matured*, and the *slowly progressive*. There are some who seem to arrive at the zenith of their intellectual splendour, by a rapid and sudden ascent; and there are others, on the contrary, whose mental lustre, seems gradually to encrease and brighten, till almost the evening of life. Two of the greatest wits of the last, and perhaps of any age, were striking examples of the contrast here stated. The persons to whom we refer, were Pope and Swift: and as observations drawn from real characters, and well known facts, are always the most striking and illustrative, this part of our subject shall be explained, by a few remarkable circumstances, in the story of these distinguished writers. The former of them, Mr. Pope, declared that he lisped in numbers, and could not remember the time, when he began to write verses. Whether this assertion were true or not, we have an undoubted specimen of his ablities, at the age of twelve years. At twenty, he produced his essay on criticism. Doctor Johnson, whose eminence as a critic needs not be told, and who is certainly not chargeable with being profuse of his approbation, at least in regard to Mr. Pope,

gives the following character of this work*, and just reflection on the genius of the author. "It exhibits says he) every mode of excellence that can dignify didactic composition, selection of matter, novelty of arrangement, justness of precept, splendour of illustration, and propriety of digression. I know not (continues he) whether it be pleasing to consider, that he produced this piece at twenty, and never afterwards excelled it. He that delights himself with observing, that such powers may be so soon attained, cannot but grieve to think, that life was, ever after, at a stand." The intimate friend and companion of this man, was, on the other hand, as remarkable an instance of *progressive genius*. So far was he from being distinguised for capacity, in early life, that he did not even escape disgrace. He is reported to have said, that he thought himself the greatest dunce of the college, in which he was educated. From whatever motive such a declaration may be supposed to proceed, it is well known that his first productions were not happy†. On shewing some of his early attempts at verse to Dryden,, who was then esteemed the Colossus of genius, poetry, and learning, he received for answer, "Cousin Swift, you will never be a poet." Happily for Dryden, his works are not of a perishable nature; for by this reply, produced perhaps by friendship, and founded, no doubt, on probability, he irreconcilably provoked a man, one lash of whose satire, was, afterwards, sufficient to leave a mark to all posterity‡. It may be thought, perhaps, that it was not the want of capacity, but of industry, in early life, to which these failures of Swift ought to be attributed. But to this, it seems a sufficient answer to remark, that it is one of the properties of genius, to render its possessor incapable of satisfaction, in an indolent and inactive state. It urges him on to the pursuit of its proper object, in opposition to every obstacle. It creates such an ardent love for its favourite employment, as cannot be extinguished, nor precluded from gratification. So that inactivity itself, is a mark of its absence, or of its immature, and inoperative state. Men of genius may be, and often are, of a natural make and temper, extremely prone to indolence. But that ardour of mind, which they possess, will not suffer them to indulge in habitual sloth. It propels them, irresitably, to the thing which they love. And it may not be improper here, to remark, that this circumstance, generally attendant on genius, was strikingly exhibited in the character, immediately before us, even prior to the attainment of distinction. Swift seems to have possessed an invincible confidence, that his talents were capable of improvement, and of excellence. Instead of being discouraged by disgrace, and disappointment; he was only

* Lives of the poets.

† Swift's odes were his first compositions in poetry. They are so wretchedly languid, and jejune, that whoever can read them through, till he shall have prescribed it to himself for a task to do so, possesses more resolution, or other feelings, than the author of this essay.

‡ "Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For these our critics much confide in;
Tho' only wrote, at first, for filling,
To swell the volumn's price a shilling." SWIFT.

stimulated to the greater care and pains. After receiving a degree, at the university, by *special favour*, he spent eight hours in the day, for seven years, in close and laborious application to study. It was, probably, toward the close of this period, that he formed the first sketch of *the tale of a tub*;—the first thing that bears any features of that genius, which afterwards distinguished him so highly. It has been remarked, however, and perhaps with justice, that the stile and manner of this work, are not like any of his other productions. Some there are who may, and do, esteem it, his master-piece. Yet it would seem if the remark just made be well founded, that he had not yet realized, at least his own ideas of good writing. But the disposition to perseverance, as already suggested, was not uncommon in this instance. It is a disposition which, as it is necessary to bring their powers to perfection, so nature seems to have implanted it in an uncommon degree, in all those, whose genius remains, for a considerable time, latent, or immature. Either their inextinguishable love of the pursuit, in which they are destined, finally to excel, or their undismayed confidence in their own powers, carries them forward, in dispite of obstacles and failures. It does not, indeed, follow from this, that every man who continues to study, and write, is by neceſſary consequence, possessed of genius. There are no doubt many inveterate dunces, as well as many men of real progressive capacities. In the one case, there is a total absence of capacity; in the other, there is only the want of time and industry to ripen and improve it. Both may be diligent, but the one wants that, which will render diligence useful and effective, and the other possesses it.

Thus have we considered some of the most important varieties in the human intellect. We did not propose to take notice of them all, nor do we imagine that we have done it. Many of the observations which have been made, might be much expanded and extended. But enough has been said, to afford a clue to those who think the subject worthy of their attention. This comprehends the whole aim and expectation of the writer. It will eaſily occur that several of the characters of genius which have been mentioned, may be united in one person. Genius may be original, or imitative; and at the same time it may be particular, or universal, speedily matured, or ſlowly progressive. It will likewise be obvious to observe, how the wisdom and deſign of the great author of nature, ſhines conſpicuouſly in the ſtructure of the immaterial, as well as of the material creation. Variety is every where beheld, and yet every part is useful to every other. Original genius is bestowed to furnish those materials which the other species may improve and mature. That equality in the lots of men, which has been observed to exiſt so remarkably, in other instances, is here preserved. If great powers are conferred, the gift is frequently accompanied with passions, or with other circumstances, which sometimes destroy the usefulness, and frequently the peace of the possessor.* If more moderate abilities are given, they are often cultivated and improved, into

* Among all the extraordinary endowments of sir Isaac Newton, perhaps there was none more singular, than that natural modesty and peaceableness of disposition which rendered him as much superior to other great men in happiness, as he was to all in genius.

great excellence and utility; and are productive of happiness to their owner. If a partial capacity be bestowed, it attains the highest degree of eminence, in a favourite art. If a general one be possessed, it attains not supremacy in any. These, indeed, are general remarks which admit of some exceptions; but it is necessary to delineate the prominent features of any portrait, exposed to public view, as strongly as they ever appear in nature, and the beholder must be expected rather to approve than to condemn what is coloured highly, and marked distinctly, on purpose to solicit and fix his attention. He must, likewise, expect to discern for himself, those more distant approaches toward a resemblance, which do not amount to a perfect likeness, but which still distinguish their subject, as belonging to the same family, with the particular one which is pourtrayed. These observations it will be necessary to apply to this whole essay. The author is sensible, that the varieties in genius, which are here pointed out, are not in their general appearance so striking and remarkable, as they are represented There are many intermediate shades, dissimilar traits and combined features. But it was his business, keeping within the bounds of nature and real life, to mark distinctly what was singular; and what may be considered as the highest degree of the thing he represents. The general outline and resemblance being drawn, the other parts may be filled up, with a great variety of modifications.

A number of deductions easily follow from what has been said. It follows that whoever is, in any degree, possessed of original powers, ought not to cramp and trammel them, by servile imitation, or the rules of mechanical criticism. It is his business to furnish new materials, and to lay the foundation for more rules of just criticism. If it be asked, how shall we know that we have original talents? The reply is, that this is one of those questions, that nature will better answer for every one, who is really interested in it, than can be done by any speculative rules. A man of original powers, though he thinks in a singular train, sees the beauty and excellence of the objects which he contemplates so distinctly and strikingly, that he is in a measure sure, that they are what he apprehends them to be. Still, however, the confidence which we obtain from concurring opinion, and which, even in demonstrative science, is not perfect, till this be obtained, is wanting, and the want of it is apt to restrain him unduly. He is afraid to venture on untrodden ground. This is the danger which intimidates him. The crowd of contemptible innovators, and unsuccessful projectors, and attempters, is a society, the dread of which, influences him more, than the ambition of being ranked with originals. Against this dread, in its extreme, he ought to be on his guard. He ought to remember that no high attainment is made without some risk. While he is careful to distinguish a crude, and immature conception, from one of sterling and original value; he should still have confidence enough in himself, after examining his notions thoroughly, and being satisfied as far as possible, that they will stand the test, to venture them into the crucible of public opinion. Of worthless novelties, and base singularities, it must be confessed, that there are

already a great abundance; and yet the fear of adding to the number, is perhaps, too predominant; or perhaps we should rather say that those have the most of this fear who have the least cause for it. Would writers rely more on themselves, only taking care to examine thoroughly, what they offer to the public, and mature it by diligent cultivation, we should meet with a greater variety, more novelty, and a richer entertainment, in modern productions. The desire of being safe, and of being able to justify ourselves by great authorities, though commendable in itself, is capable of being carried to excess. If we would be more than imitators and refiners, we must make an experiment of the public taste.

But from what has been said on the nature of *imitative genius*, it follows likewise, that they who possess, have every encouragement to cultivate and improve it. The emoluments which are bestowed on its exertions, are even higher than their desert. For though the merit of novelty and originality be the greatest, yet it is far from meeting, in every instance, with the highest reward. Considerable time is often necessary, to ascertain the sentiments of the public, in regard to an original production. Frequently it lies neglected, or is esteemed, only by a few, for many years, and sometimes during the whole life of the author. Sometimes, though the matter of the production be excellent, it is given to the world, in a manner, which does not attract attention. Hence it often comes to pass, that he who refines, digests, and arranges a subject, in an agreeable, and pleasing manner, though there be hardly one original thought in the whole, receives a much higher reward, than all the authors to whom he is indebted, and without whose materials he could have done nothing. The justice of his principles being previously established, require no time to obtain authority; and we are delighted with having that which is acknowledged to be useful, rendered pleasing, and easy of access and comprehension. The possession of this species of capacity, being common, and capable of great improvement, from industry and application, are circumstances which place the attainment of praise, and utility within the reach of many. Indeed it is this species of capacity, which the great bulk of mankind posses; some in a much higher degree than others; some in so great a degree as to be even capable of improving on the thoughts of an original writer, after they are suggested, tho' they would not have been able to suggest them themselves; but in one degree or another, a great proportion of mankind, are capable of attaining distinction by example, and of writing well by careful imitation. A slavish imitation of a particular author is, indeed, never allowable; or at least it never commands applause. By imitation we mean something much more extensive, and liberal than this. We mean that general assistance, which is collected from careful reading and study;—— the correction and improvement of our taste, by forming it on just models, and the tallent of arranging, and expressing our thoughts, with accuracy and elegance; by carefully observing the manner in which this is done, by approved authors. It will not easily be imagined, by those who have not made the experiment, what a readiness and facility, habit itself

confers, in this, as in every thing beside. Whoever possesses but a moderate share of talents, and will perseveringly accustom himself to observe with care, and practice with attention, the art of combining and arranging words and sentences, will soon reach a point of excellency in it, which he once contemplated with envy, and dispaired of attaining. A neat and easy stile is, indeed, an attainment which almost any one may make. Neither is it an attainment of inconsiderable value. It will enable its possessor to extend both his respectability and usefulness. After all, there is danger of putting too high a value on the mere structure of words and sentences. This is indeed the fault to which the taste of the public at present is strongly inclined. It would be easy to name several productions which have obtained a considerable currency, whose whole merit notwithstanding, consist in a kind of *flowing nonsence*, and *splendid frippery*. Be it therefore the care of all, and especially of those who possess the species of genius now immediately in view, to be careful to estimate things aright. Let it be remembered, for it is too often forgotten, that no man can write well who has not a knowledge of the subject on which he writes, thoroughly digested in his own mind. To this object industry should be first and principally applied. And the acquisition of this will contribute, more than any thing else, to perfect even the arrangement and expression. A great part of the difficulty of composition arises, not from the want of words, but from the want of thoughts. We are seldom at a loss to express a sentiment which we conceive distinctly and feel sensibly. In this case, a man, who is free from vulgar habits, will usually find that those words which are most proper, will occur to his mind the first.

Again, it follows evidently from what has been observed of the *particular genius*, that they who possess it, should not waste much of their time, in laborious, irksome and unprofitable pursuits, for which they are unfitted by nature; but apply closely, and principally, to that for which they are best calculated. Sufficient attention is not paid to this circumstance in most of our colleges and other literary institutions. A certain course of study is prescribed to all, without any regard to the particular talents and genius of individuals. It is true, that in the usual course of accademical education, no great length of time is spent on each particular branch of science, and not more, commonly, than is requisite to furnish that general knowledge of the liberal arts, which it is necessary for every man, who calls himself a scholar, to possess, though his after improvements are to run in a particular direction. Yet it could be wished that more attention were given to the particular bent, and disposition of youth; and that a larger proportion of time, in their accademical course, were allowed them in studies which they love, and in which they excel, though it should render their knowledge of the rest, even more superficial than it usually is. It signifies nothing to force the mind on pursuits, for which it has no capacity. The little that is acquired is immediately lost, by subsequent negligence and disgust. This, however, is not applicable to those who avoid study, through mere

laziness, which is often the real cause of ignorance in those who assign the want of relish and aptitude, as the reason for not making progress in the dry, and abstruse parts of learning. Nor should it be forgotten, here, that a peculiar aptness for some one branch of science, is a thing of very general occurrence. In the high degree, in which we have mentioned it, in the foregoing part of the essay, it may indeed be rare. But in a certain degree, there are but few persons who are not more happily calculated for a certain species of study, and improvement, than they are for others. And it is of the utmost importance that this should be attended to and known by every individual. Much, not only of his eminence, but of his usefulness and happiness, will depend on this knowledge. If he apply himself to that for which nature intended him, he will probably obtain distinction, and be very useful; and at the same time his business will be his pleasure and delight. If, on the contrary, he devote himself to something for which he is less calculated, he will probably never reach beyond mediocrity, while his whole life will be a scene of irksome drudgery. To make a just estimate of our talents, and rightly to determine in what our greatest strength lies, is one of the most difficult, and yet, one of the most important concerns of life.

The reflection of the most importanee on what we have denominated *universal genius*, is hinted at under our treatment of this part of the subject. It is, that persons who possess this kind of capacity, ought not to aim at too much; or endeavour to grasp the whole circle of science and expect to distinguish themselves in every species of composition. The observation of Pope, on this point, is in general just, and should always be kept in mind.

"One science, only, will one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit."*

But a question here occurs, which we will just take notice of, as leading to an observation of some importance. It may be asked,—if these general powers are not to be cultivated, why were they bestowed? To this we answer, that their bestowment may be of much use, though they are not, and cannot be all, equally cultivated. The man who possesses a facility of investigating a great variety of literary subjects, has many advantages, over one whose talents are more limited. Cicero has, long since, observed, that there is a kind of common connection, or intimate relation between all the arts, so that an acquaintance with one, not only introduces us more easily to the knowledge of another, but is of much utility in the practice of it.† From this cir-

* Essay on criticism.

† On this principle is founded his argument (in his book *de oratore*) that the orator should be a universal scholar. It is generally supposed that Cicero was here drawing his own picture. But in order to make the rule general, it would be necessary that talants equal to his own should be possessed by every man who is a public speaker.

cumstance, he who is endued with large general powers, may derive much advantage. For though he ought to make a selection of his employment,—to make it early, and pursue it steadily and principally, yet he may, and ought, occasionally, and to a certain degree, to acquaint himself with all the sciences. And the ease and rapidity with which he will do this, will carry him considerable lengths; as far, perhaps, as knowledge of those sciences, is necessary or useful, to one who does not propose to commence a teacher of them, and will enable him, by this mean to enrich his mind, and to transplant whatever is useful or ornamental into his favoutite art. This is not a matter of bare speculation. In authors of general and extensive knowledge, there is a certain richness of illustration, and expression, which is not to be found in those of a different character, though possessing equal, and perhaps, even more accurate knowledge, of the particular subject of which they treat. This then is the advantage of possessing versalitity of genius. Of this advantage, they, who have it in their power, should avail themselves, and with this they should be content. For if not content with this, they aim to traverse the whole system, and to shine in all the different regions and parts of science; it will be a phenomenon which the world has not yet beheld, if they are not frequently eclipsed by those, whose orb of ambition is more circumscribed.

From what has been said on that kind of genius which is speedily matured, it follows, that we are not always to calculate, that a man will distance the whole human race, in his future progress, and attainments, because those which he makes at first, are uncommonly rapid, and promissing. That he will be considerably and even highly distinguised, is commonly a just presage; but whether it be, that the mind is apt to grow contented, or secure, with its acquisitions, and, in consequence of this, to cease its exertions, or whether it really arrives, at its impassible limit, so it really happens, that after a short period, it generally becomes, and continues, stationary.

Finally. From what has been observed of the slowly progressive genius, we may fairly infer, an incouragement to industry, and application; though at first they may not be as successful, as might be desired. Nothing is more false and delusive, than an opinion which is apt to prevail among youth, that industry, or close attention to study, is a mark of a dull and heavy mind; and that, on the contrary, it is the mark of genius, to be volatile, and dissultory, and to dispise laborious application. This is so far from the truth, that no man, be his talents what they may, did ever rise to the first grade of eminence, without much labour and attention. Without these, he may indeed possess a handsome address, be able to converse generally and readily on literary topics, and even produce a number of *prettinesses*. But he will ever sink into his natural insignificance, when the demand is made for real abilities, and solid knowledge. These are the offspring only of labourous efforts, and close examination. Therefore the presumption in general is, that those in whom these efforts are found, and this examination is observed, will produce it. Neither should they be discouraged, though their progress, at first, be much less rapid, than what they

may perceived in othere. Some minds seem as if they needed to be urged, and incited, before they can unfold their powers, and yet are, by no means radically incapable of improvement. Some, like plants of a backward kind, are long in putting forth their blossoms, and bringing their fruit to maturity, and yet, when matured, it may possess distinguished excellence. But it should especially, be considered here, that there is a very material difference, between facility of acquiring knowledge, and descernment or readiness in applying it. It is often seen, that a man of consummate information, shall be much less capable of putting his knowledge to use, than one who posseses not half the quantity. In like manner, it may happen, that he who acquires knowledge with the greatest ease, and swiftness, shall not be able, to apply it, with as much judgement and skill, as one who is much longer in making the acquisition. A capacity for learning, is very different from genius. The first consists in a clearness and quickness of the perceptive and retentive powers, the second, sometimes at least, in a faculty of observing how things may be turned and directed to their proper end. And though these qualities are most frequently united, yet sometimes they are disjoined.

Errata in the essay on Genius.

Page 179, first col. line 2, for *works* read *wrecks*. Line 25, for *musick* read *merit*. Line 21 from bot. for *department* read *departments*. Page 295, first col. line 1, for *it is* read *they are*. Col. sec. line 24, for *as* read *or*. Page 296, col. sec. line 2, after *appear* read *fitted*.

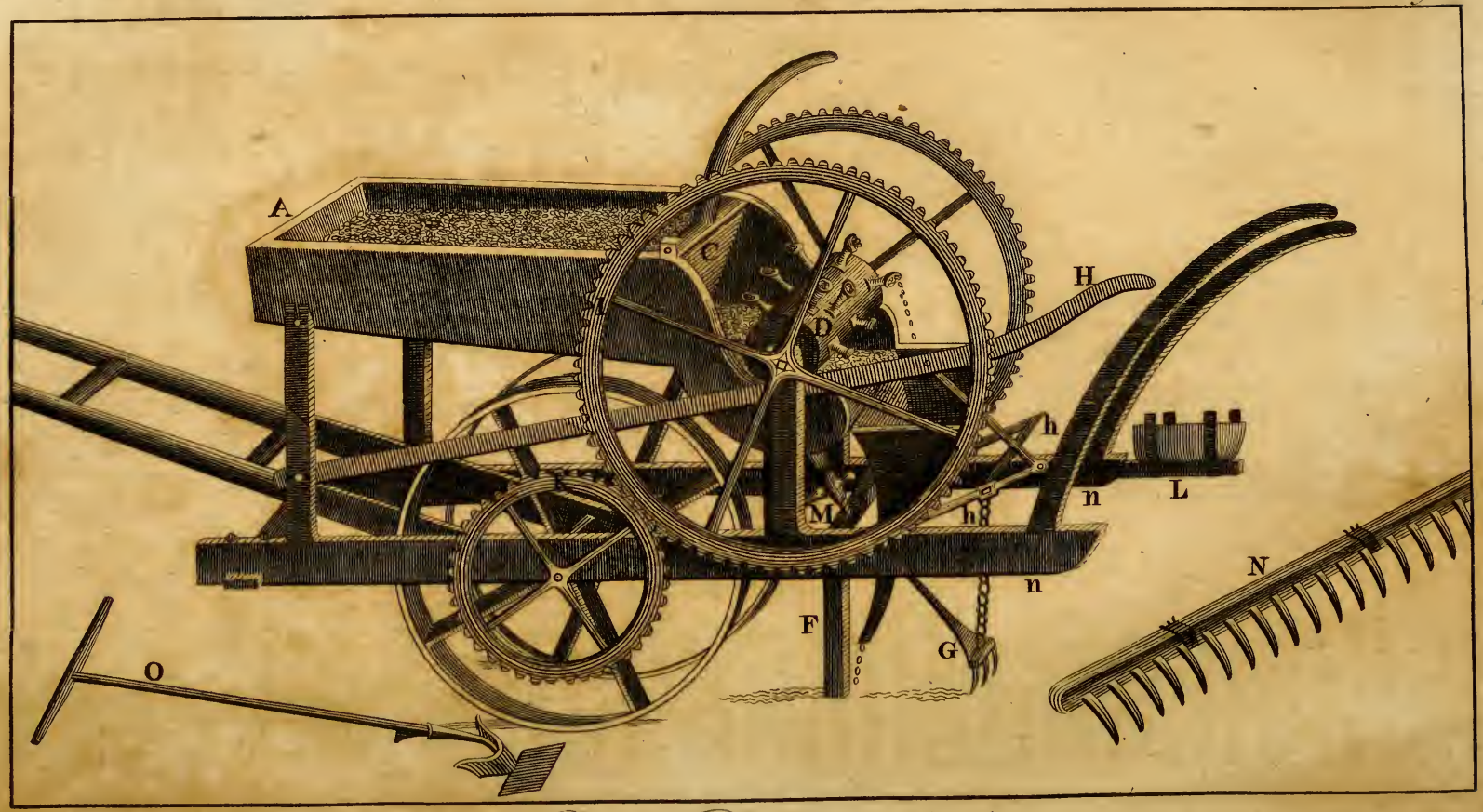
Account and Description of a new Drill-Plough, *called* COOK'S PATENT DRILL-MACHINE *invented by the rev. James Cooke, of Heaton-Norris, Near Manchester, in England: From* Annals of Agriculture, *published by Arthur Young, esq.* F. R. S.

[Illustrated by a plate]*

References to the plate.

A, the upper part of the seed-box. B, the lower part of the same box. C, a moveable partition, with a lever, by which the grain or seed is let fall at pleasure from the upper to the lower part of the seed-box, from whence it is taken up by cups or ladles fixed on the cylinder D, and dropped into the funnel E, and conveyed thereby into the incision, or drill, made in the land by the coulter F, and covered by the rake or harrow G. H, a lever, by which the wheel I is lifted out of generation with the wheel K, to prevent the grain or seed being scattered upon the ground, while

* The real plough may be seen in the possession of the *Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture.*



Cooke's Patent Drill Machine.

the machine is turning round at the end of the land; by which the harrow G is alſo lifted from the ground at the ſame time, and by the ſame motion, by means of the crank and the horizontal lever h h. L, a ſliding lever, with a weight upon it; by means of which, the depth of the incisions or drills, and conſequently the depth that the grain or ſeed will be depoſited in the land, may be eaſily aſcertained. M, a ſcrew in the coulter-beam, by turning of which the ſeed-box, E, is elevated or depreſſed, in order to prevent the ſeed being cruſhed or bruiſed, by the revolutions of the cups or ladles. N, a rake with iron teeth, to be applied to the under ſide of the rails of the machine, with ſtaples and ſcrew-nuts at n, n, by which many uſeful purpoſes are anſwered, viz. in accumulating quitch or hay into rows; and as a ſcarificator for young crops of wheat in the ſpring; or to be uſed upon a fallow; in which caſe, the ſeed-box, the ladle-cylinder, the coulters, the funnels, and harrows are all taken away. But to prevent the wearing of the axis of the machine in this buſineſs, it is recommended to apply the above quitch-rake to a common roller. O, a new conſtructed ſimple hand-hoe, by which one man will effectually hoe two acres per day in light lands, earthing up the ſoil at the ſame time to the rows of corn, ſo as to cauſe roots to iſſue from the firſt joint of the ſtem above the ſurface of the land, which otherwiſe would never have exiſted.

This ſide view of the machine is repreſented, for the ſake of perſpicuity, with one ſeed-box only, one coulter, one funnel, one harrow, &c. whereas a compleat machine is furniſhed with five coulters five harrows, ſeven funnels, a ſeed-box in eight partitions, &c. with ladles of different ſizes, for different ſorts of grain and ſeeds.

These machines (which coſt with five coulters 16 guineas, with four coulters 15 guineas) equally excel in ſetting or planting all ſorts of grain and ſeeds, even carrot-ſeed, with great exactneſs, after the rate of from eight to ten chain-acres per day, with one man, a boy, and two horſes. They depoſite the grain or ſeed in any given quantity, from one peck to three buſhels per acre, regularly and uniformly, and that without bruiſing the ſeed, and at any given depth, from half an inch to half a dozen inches, in rows at the diſtance of 12, 16, and 24 inches, or any other diſtance. They are uſeful on all lands; are durable, eaſy to manage, and by no means ſubject to be put out of repair. Experiments, on a large ſcale, were made with the machine in 1784 and 1785, by gentlemen of character and rank in many parts of the kingdom, who have favoured the patentee with ample teſtimonials of the utility of the invention, which he will communicate to any perſon who ſhall require ſuch information.

Directions for using the Machine.

The ladle-cylinder D, (ſee the plate) is furniſhed with cups or ladles of four different ſizes, for different ſorts of grain or ſeeds, which may be diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. No. 1, the ſmalleſt ſize, is calculated for turnep-ſeed, clover-ſeed, cole-ſeed, rape, &c. and will ſow ſomething more than one pound per ſtatute acre: No. 2, for wheat, rye, hemp, flax, &c. and will ſow ſomething more than one buſhel per acre: No. 3,

for barley; and will sow one bushel and a half per acre: No. 4, for beans, oats, pease, vetches, &c. and will sow two bushels per acre.

The grain or seed intended to be sown must be put into these boxes, to which the cups or ladles, as above described, respectively belong; an equal quantity into each box, and all the other boxes left empty. The ladle-cylinder may be reversed, or turned end for end at pleasure, for different sorts of grain and seeds. For sowing of beans, oats, &c. with a five coulter machine, four of the large cups or ladles must occasionally be added, at equal distances round the cylinder, opposite the two end boxes; and for barley, eight large ones must be applied as above, or four ladles, No. 2. to each of the wheat boxes. These additional ladles are fixed on the cylinder with nails, or taken off in a few minutes: but for sowing with a four-coulter machine, which is recommended in preference to a five-coulter one, the above alterations are not necessary. Notwithstanding the above specified quantities of grain or seed, a greater or less quantity may be sown at pleasure, only by stopping up with a little clay, or by adding a few ladles to each respective box. The funnels of a five-coulter machine are all numbered, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. For sowing at the distance of 12 inches, the funnels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are made use of; for sowing at the distance of 16 inches, the funnels 1, 6, 7, 5, are used; and for sowing at the distance of two feet, the funnels 1, 3, 5, are used, the coulters being first fixed at the above respective distances. With a four-coulter machine, four funnels will answer the above purposes, without any alteration.

The machine being thus put together, which is done with great facility and expedition, the land being also previously ploughed, and harrowed, if necessary, the driver should walk down the furrow or edge of the land or ridge intended to be sown; and having hold of the shaft-horse's head with his hand, he will readily keep him in such direction as will bring the outside coulter of the machine within three or four inches of the edge of the land or ridge; at which uniform extent he should keep his arm, till he comes to the end of the land, where having turned round, he should go to the other side of the horse, and walking upon the last outside drill, having hold of the horse's head as before, he will readily keep the machine in such a direction, as will strike the succeeding or adjoining drill, at such a distance from the last outside one, or that he walks upon, as shall be required.

The person who attends the machine, cannot possibly commit any errors, except such as are wilful, particularly as he sees at one view the whole process of the business, viz. that the coulters make the drills of a proper depth; that the funnels convey the grain or seed into the drills; that the rakes or harrows cover the grain or seed sufficiently; and when seed is wanting in the lower boxes, B, which he cannot avoid seeing, he readily supplies them from the upper ones, A, by applying his hand, as the machine goes along, to the lever, C.

The lower boxes, B, should not be suffered to become empty before they are supplied with seed; they should be kept nearly full, or within an inch of the edge of the box. When the machine approaches the end of the land or ridge, the at-

tendant should apply his right hand to the middle of the cross-rail between the handles; by which means he will, with more ease, lift up the lever, H, with his left hand, which will prevent the seed being scattered upon the head land, while the machine is turning round; and by continuing his right hand upon the cross-rail, and applying his left arm under the left handle of the machine, he will be better able to lift up the machine, so as to keep the coulters out of the ground, while it is turning round; always taking care to put down the lever, H, soon enough at the end of every land, that the cups or ladles may have time to fill, before he begins to sow.

Here it may be necessary to observe, that if the land intended to be sown, is rough and full of large clods, which may frequently happen on strong soils, a roller should be worked on the surface, provided it is dry enough to admit of the operation; and on very strong clays, in dry seasons, the spiked roller may be used with good effect, And likewise that, in order to strike the first drills in a right line, when a machine is first set to work, it may be advisable that a boy conduct the leading horse, observing the same rules as are laid down for the driver.

Clover and other lays intended to be sown by the machine, should be ploughed strong and deep, and well harrowed, in order to level the surface; and when sown, if any of the seed appear in the drills uncovered, by reason of the texture of the soil, or toughness of the roots, a light harrow may be drawn over the land, which will effectually cover the seed, without displacing it at all in the drills. But for sowing clover lays, a sett of wrought iron coulters, well steeled, and made sharp at the front edge and bottom, are recommended: they would divide the soil more readily, require less draught, and consequently expedite business. The expence of these coulters would be trifling.

Land intended to be sown by the machine with carrot-seed, should be ploughed as deep as possible and for every half acre of land, one bushel of saw-dust, and one pound of carrot-seed, should be provided; the saw-dust must be dried and sifted, to take out all the lumps and chips, and divided into eight equal parts or heaps: the carrot-seed having been likewise well dried and rubbed between the hands, to take off the beards, that it may more readily separate, and being also divided into eight equal parts, a part of the carrot-seed, and a part of the saw-dust must be well mixed and incorporated together, and so on, till all the parts of carrot-seed and saw-dust are respectively mixed and incorporated together; in which state it may be sown by the ladles, No. 2, already described. Carrot-seed resembling saw-dust very much in its size, roughness, weight, adhesion, &c. and being well mixed with saw-dust, will remain so mixed during the sowing. A ladleful of saw-dust, will, upon an average, contain three or four carrot-seeds, by which means the carrot-seed will be as regularly distributed in the drills, as any other grain or seeds whatever.

For sowing carrot-seed, turnep, &c. the lever, L, (see the plate) must be reversed, and a considerable weight applied to the end of it, to prevent the coulters making the drills too deep. If the person that attends the machine will make, with a piece of chalk, a line or stroke across the backs of the coulters, at

ſuch distance from the ends of them as the seed ſhould be deposited in the land, he will be better able to balance the machine, by applying a greater or less weight to the lever L, so as to ascertain the exact depth of the drills, by observing whether the chalk lines are above or below the surface of the land when the machine is at work. Immediately after the sowing of small seeds, a light roller ſhould be taken over the land, which will level the ſurface, and prepare it for an earlier hoeing than could otherwise have taken place.

It has always been found troubleſome, ſometimes impracticable, to ſow any kind of grain or seeds in a high wind, even by hand. This inconvenience is intirely obviated, by placing a ſcreen of any kind of cloth, or even a sack ſupported by two uprights nailed to the sides of the machine, behind the funnels; which will prevent the grain or seed being blown back into the boxes from whence it was taken up by the ladles. Small pipes, or tubes of tin may likewise be occasionally screwed to the ends of the funnels, to convey the grain or seed so near the surface, that the highest wind cannot possibly interupt its descent into the drills. The lightest seed, (even woad-seed) has, by this means, been sown by the machine in a very high wind.

In different parts of the kingdom, lands or ridges are of different breadths: if the machine ſhall happen to be too wide for the land, one or more funnels may be stopped at pleasure with a piece of loose paper, or any other similar substance, and the seed received into ſuch funnel, returned into the upper seed-box. But for expedition and regularity, lands or ridges consisting of ſo many feet wide, from outside to outside exclusive of furrows, as the machine contains coulters, or twice or three times the number of feet, &c. that the machine has coulters, when fixed at the diſtance of 12 inches from each other, are best calculated for the machine. For sowing narrow high-ridged lands, the outside coulters ſhould be let down, and the middle ones taken up, ſo that the points of the coulters may form the same curve that the land or ridge forms. In wet soils, ridges of the ſame width of the machine, and in dry soils, of twice the width are recommended.

If seed-wheat is brined and limed, it should be made ſo dry that it will readily separate, and the loose particles of lime should be sifted out. Good old seed-wheat is much preferable to new, particularly as it is not ſo subject to smut. This is proved from experience. Wheat should not be deposited more than two inches deep on strong clays or wet soils, on any account whatever; on dry soils it is not so very material. The moſt proper depth is readily ascertained in soils of different textures, only by observing at what depth under the surface, the secondary or superficial roots of the plants are formed in the spring: in strong soils they will be found nearer the surface; in light ones more remote from it: from two to three inches is a proper medium depth. The points of the funnels should always ſtand directly behind the backs of the coulters, neither inclining to one side nor the other, which is effected by putting the wedges on such side of the coulters as occasion requires. Some people, not much acquainted with the properties of matter and motion, have, from the narrowness of the coulters, premature-

ly concluded that the soil displaced by the coulters will close again, before the seed is admitted into the drills: in answer to which, it is here observed, that the velocity of the coulters in passing through the soil, is so much greater than the velocity with which the soil closes up the drills, by its own spontaneous gravity; that the incisions, or drills, are constantly open for three or four inches behind the coulters; in which place it is morally impossible (if the points of the funnels are placed directly behind the backs of the coulters) that the grain or seed, with the velocity it acquires in falling through the funnels, should not be admitted into the drills, or that it should not be sufficiently covered.

That farmers may not be reduced to the necessity of sowing their lands out of condition,—that is to say, when the soil is wet and clammy,—every exertion ought to be made in ploughing up their lands as early as possible in the season; that the first opportunity of sowing when the soil is dry may be embraced. Nothing bids fairer for success in the drill system, than early sowing; in which case the plants have time to throw out or multiply so many additional stems or off-sets, as the land is able to support. But if farmers will sow early, they must plough early, otherwise strong productive soils will not be in condition to receive the seed. Such extraordinary advantages have been uniformly derived from ploughing up stubbles immediately after the crops have been carried, that many intelligent experimental farmers have declared, that one furrow of earth of the plough before winter, is worth two or three in the spring.

Directions for Hoeing, &c.

This hoe (see the plate) is worked much in the same manner as a common Dutch hoe, or scuffle, is worked in gardens. The handle is elevated or depressed, to suit the height of the person that is to work it, by an iron wedge being applied to the upper or under side of the end of the handle that goes into the socket.

Wheat and rye cannot be hoed too early in the spring, provided the soil be dry enough to admit of being rolled. Nothing facilitates and expedites hoeing so much as rolling, by pulverizing the soil, and levelling the surface; but it ought by no means to be done, when the soil is not dry enough to quit the roller. The wings or moulding-plates of the hoe, which are calculated to earth up the soil to the rows of corn, so as to cause roots to issue from the first joints of the stems above the surface (which otherwise would never have existed,) should never be used for the first hoeing; ought always to be used for the last hoeing, except when land is to lie down with seeds; and used or not used, at the option of the farmer, when an intermediate hoeing is performed. The last hoeing, or earthing up, should not take place till the crop is eight or ten inches high, or till the young ears of corn are so far advanced in the stems, as to be above the surface of the soil, when the earthing up is finished. The young ears of corn will, on dissecting a few stems, be found to exist (in embryo as it were) much sooner than is generally apprehended. The absurdity of rolling any crop after the young ears are formed, and of earthing up the soil before they are advanced in

the stems above the surface of the soil, must be self-evident. In the former instance, they will be crushed by the roller; in the latter, they will be smothered by soil. The young ears of corn will be found to exist, as soon as the secondary or coronal roots are formed.

The above observations on hoeing wheat and rye, are applicable to the hoeing of spring-crops; only the first hoeing of barley, oats, &c. should take place as soon as the second blade or leaf of the young stem appears. And of beans, pease, &c. as soon as the plants may be distinguished in the rows.

The best season for hoeing, is two or three days after rain, or so soon after rain as the soil will quit the instrument in hoeing. Light dry soils may be hoed at almost any time; but this is far from being the case with strong clay-soils. The season for hoeing such is frequently very short and precarious; every opportunity, therefore, should be attentively watched, and eagerly embraced. The two extremes of wet and dry, are great enemies to vegetation in strong clay soils; the bad effects of the former, though difficult to guard against, are, nevertheless, to be remedied, in some measure, by ploughs of a better construction, and more properly conducted, than such as are commonly met with in most strong soils. For if the wing or feather of the plough-share was made nearly as wide as the intended furrow, and fixed so as to work parallel to the surface of the land, the under-side of every furrow would be cut parallel to the surface; and a smooth under-floor, polished by the bottom of the plough, would be found beneath every furrow, forming a regular plain, with an uniform descent from the top of the ridge into the water-furrow: upon which polished floor all superfluous water, after filtrating through the loose soil, or furrows turned over by the plough, would readily find its way into the water-furrow; which would prevent its stagnating in the soil, at least so as to starve the plants. But so far from guarding, as much as possible, against the ill effects of superfluous water thus stagnating in clay-soils, the construction of the ploughs commonly made use of in strong clays, and the method of conducting them in many parts of this kingdom, have a direct tendency to the contrary: this is done by working their ploughs in such a position, that the wing or feather of the share, being neither so wide as the intended furrow, nor parallel to the surface when at work, but forming an angle of 40 or 50 degrees with the surface; or, in other words, moving in an oblique direction to the same, turns over, not a square or parallel, but a triangular furrow; in which case it is self-evident, that such lands are only half ploughed; that there will be so many ridges of fast undisturbed soil, as there are furrows forming so many troughs or trenches; and that of all superfluous water that shall fall upon such lands, so much only as shall remain over and above filling the trenches, will be able to find its way into the water furrows: for, some clay-soils, indeed all soils when puddled, will hold water; consequently so much water as the above trenches shall contain, will remain there, till it is evaporated by sun and air, starving the plants and puddling the soil to such a degree, that the nutritive quality in the food of plants becomes so far impaired, as not to be restored: or if it should, the tender fibres of

the roots of plants may be turned to putrefaction, so as to be incapable ever after of answering their intended purpose in promoting vegetation.

As to the bad effects of strong clay-soils caking in dry weather, nothing is more easy to prevent; for there is a period between the time that clay-soils run together, so as to puddle by superfluous wet, and the time of their caking upon the surface, that they are as tractable as need be. Now, this is the period, this is the juncture for hoeing; and so much land as shall be thus seasonably hoed, will not cake nor crust upon the surface, as it otherwise would have done, till it has been soaked or drenched again with rain; in which case the hoeing is to be repeated, as soon as the soil will quit the instrument, and as often as necessary; by which time the crop will begin to cover the ground, so as to act as a screen to the surface of the land, against the intense heat of the sun, and thereby prevent, in a great measure, all the bad effects of the soil's caking in dry weather.

When land is to be laid down with seeds, the seeds must not be sown, as usual, when the grain is sown, but on the day on which the last hoeing is to be performed. If seeds are sown when barley is sown, hoeing is excluded, consequently the great advantages of drilling are lost; but not being sown till the last hoeing is just going to take place, every purpose is answered. For the crop is not only improved by hoeing, but the soil, in the spaces between the rows of corn, being cleared from weeds, and pulverized by hoeing, will be in much better condition to receive the seeds; and the seeds being sown broadcast just before the last hoeing, will be incorporated with the soil by the action of the hoe, so as to vegetate better, ad produce a much superior crop. The wings of the hoe may, or may not be used at all upon land that is to lie down with seeds. Such strong weeds as may grow in the rows of corn, and out of the reach of the hoe to cut up, should be plucked up by hand, to prevent their coming to maturity, and dropping their seeds upon the soil, that has been previously made clean by hoeing.

An experiment has been made with a new constructed instrument for sowing clover-seed, and other small seed, in drills or otherwise, in the spaces between the rows of corn, at the same time, and by the same process, and without any additional trouble or expense, that the last hoeing is performed. The construction is so simple, as not to admit of a doubt respecting its utility. Three or four pounds of clover-seed will be quite sufficient for an acre. By the same means turnep, cole, rape, &c. may be sown in the spaces between the rows of all drilled crops, at the last hoeing, which will not only smother the weeds, but afford a prodigious quantity of sheep-feed after the crops are reaped.

As hoeing is an indispensable part of mr. Cooke's system of drill-husbandry, he earnestly requests, that none will purchase his machines, but those who are determined to make a full and proper use of the hoe. In which case a neat profit of more than the rent of the land, may be relied upon, over and above usual profits, as appears from the ascertainments of the drilled crops of the two last years.

J. C.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An account of Communications *and* Donations *made to the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AT PHILADELPHIA, *since the Publication of their second Volume of Transactions.*

June 16, 1785. A LETTER from messrs. Christopher (jun.) and Charles Marshall, with specimens of *sal glauberi* and *sal ammoniac*, made at their laboratory in Philadelphia.

These salts are equal in quality, if not superior, to any imported, and are sold at a low rate.

August 18. A letter from mr. Charles Wilson Peale, with a drawing and description of a *fan-chair*, invented and made for him, by mr. John Cram, an ingenious mechanic of Philadelphia. Presented by dr. Benjamin Rush.

A letter, with a drawing and description of a *tide mill*; on somewhat of a new construction; by mr. Robert Leslie, now of Philadelphia. Presented by Francis Hopkinson, esq.

November 3. A letter from a society, lately instituted at Cape François, under the name of *du cerole Philadelphia*, with sundry publications by that society. Presented by dr. Benjamin Rush.

A model and description of *a machine for clearing wells, &c. from pernicious damps, or fixed air;* by mr. Ebenezer Robertson, of Philadelphia; with a satisfactory account of its success. Presented by dr. Samuel Duffield.

November 17. A letter from mr. John Jones, of Sussex county, Delaware, accompanying the *model of a bridge, on an improved plan.* Presented by David Rittenhouse, esq.

December 1. Part of an *exceedingly large tooth*, of some unknown species of animal. It was lately found at Tioga, on the banks of the Susquehannah, and is entirely different from the large teeth frequently found on the Ohio. Presented by David Rittenhouse, esq.

December 15. An anonymous paper, on the subject of *stove-rooms*, and *green-houses;* particularly recommending the use of a bason of water on the heated stove, in order to mollify the air in the stove-room, and render it more salubrious. Presented by Samuel Vaughan, esq.

January 19, 1737. An elegant copy of the *medical commentaries*, in ten volumes; published by dr. Andrew Duncan, of Edinburgh, and sent over by him, as a donation to the society. Presented by the rev. dr. Ewing.

February 16. A letter from David Rittenhouse, esq. containing a number of new and curious *observations on the generation of clouds.* Directed to, and presented by Francis Hopkinson, esq.

A paper from mr. John Churchman, of Nottingham, Maryland, containing *a new theory of the variation of the magnetic needle*, founded on the hypothesis of two bodies (besides the moon) revolving round the earth, in small circles parallel to the equator; one near the north pole, and the other near the south pole; and that the needle, being wholly governed by the attraction of these two magnetic satelites, will, in whatever part of the world, always rest in the plane of a circle passing through them and the given place.

April 6. A letter from mr. De

Neufville, giving an account of a *glaſs-house, for the manufactory* of *white glass*, erected by him near Albany; with a specimen of the glass. Presented by mr. John Vaughan.

May 18. An elegant copy of a treatise, entitled, *A defence of the conſtitutions of the government of the United States;* written by his excellency John Adams, and by him presented to the society, through the hands of the president, dr. Franklin.

A letter from the rev. Thomas Barnes, and dr. Thomas Henry, secretaries of the Manchester society, with *two volumes of their tranſactions.*

Two letters from mr. John Whitehurst, of London, with the second edition of his *Enquiry into the original state and formation of the earth.*

A volume of *tracts, mathematical* and *philosophical;* by mr. Charles Hutton, of London.

A letter from mr. Herschel, of Bath, with *a catalogue of* 1000 *nebulæ*, or *clusters of fixed stars*—all presented by dr. Franklin.

A letter from Francis Hopkinson, esq. directed to dr. Franklin, with a *drawing and description of a chronometer, or time-piece;* on a very simple construction.

A paper containing a *drawing and description of a nautilus, or ferry-boat;* in which it is proposed, that one man shall work a number of oars or paddles, by the assistance of the lever; by mr. Eneas Lamont, of Baltimore.

[To be continued.]

Arguments drawn from Interest, as well as Humanity, against the Practice of SLAVERY *in the French Colonies; applicable to other Places where that flagrant Injustice prevails: Translated from a late Voyage made to the* Isle of France, *the* Isle of Bourbon, *&c. by a French Officer.*

"I KNOW not," says he, "whether coffee and sugar are necessary to the happiness of Europe; but certain I am, that those two vegetables have occasioned the misery of two parts of the world. America has been depopulated to procure ground to plant them; Africa has been depopulated to procure hands to cultivate them.

"It is our interest, it is said, to cultivate provisions which are become necessary to us, rather than purchase them of our neighbours: but as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and other European workmen, labour here [in the isle of France] in the noonday heat, why have we not white labourers? But what would become of the present proprietors of lands? They would become more wealthy: an inhabitant would be at his ease with twenty farmers; he is poor with twenty slaves. There are supposed to be 20,000 in the Isle of France, of whom an eighteenth part is obliged to be renewed every year. Thus the colony, left to itself, would be destroyed in 18 years: so true it is, that there is no population without liberty and property, and that injustice is a bad economist.

"It is said, that the *Black code* is made in their favour. Be it so; but the cruelty of their masters

exceeds the punishments allowed, and their avarice subtracts the food, the rest, and the rewards which are due to them. If these wretches would make complaints—to whom should they complain? Their judges are frequently the greatest tyrants.

"But we cannot govern these slaves, it is pretended, but by great severity: there must be punishments, iron collars with three hooks, whips, blocks, to which they are fastened by the foot; chains which go round their necks: they must be treated like beasts, that the whites may live like men——Ah! I well know, that when a most unjust principle is established, the most unjust conclusions are always drawn from it.

"Was it not enough for these wretches to be delivered up to the avarice and cruelty of the most depraved of men, but they must likewise be the sport of their sophisms?

"Some divines affirm, that, for a temporal slavery, they procure them as piritual freedom: but most of them are bought at an age at which they can never learn French; and the missionaries do not learn their language. Besides, those who are baptized, are treated like the rest.

"They add, that they have deserved the chastisements of heaven, by selling one another. Must we, therefore, be their executioners? Let us leave the vultures to destroy the kites.

"Some politicians have excused slavery, by saying, that it is justified by war: but the negroes do not make war with us. Allowing that human laws permit it, it should at least be restrained within the bounds which they prescribe.

"Sorry I am that some philosophers, who combat abuses with so much courage, have scarcely mentioned the slavery of the negroes, except to ridicule it. They turn to a distance. They talk of St. Bartholomew, of the massacre of the Mexicans by the Spaniards, as if this wickedness was not practised in our times, and in which all Europe has a share. Is it then more wicked to kill, at once, some people whose opinions are different from ours, than to torture a nation to whom we owe our enjoyments? Those beautiful colours with which our ladies are adorned; the cotton with which they line their stays; the sugar, the coffee, the chocolate on which they breakfast; the red with which they heighten their complexions,—all these the hand of the miserable negro prepares for them. Tender women! you weep at tragedies, and yet what affords you pleasure is bathed with the tears, and stained with the blood of your fellow-creatures!"

This work concludes with some pathetic reflections, of which the following, relative to the above effusions, do the author great honour,

"Life is only a short voyage, and the age of man a rapid day. I would willingly forget its storms, to recollect only the services, the virtues, and the constancy of my friends. These letters, perhaps, will preserve their names, and make them survive my gratitude. Perhaps they may reach even you, good Hollanders of the Cape! As for thee, O unfortunate Negro! who weepest on the rocks of Mauritius, if my hand, though it cannot dry up thy tears, should make them flow with regret and repentance from thy tyrants, I have nothing more to ask of the Indies—I have there made my fortune."

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE enclosed petition appeared, for the first time, a few years ago. The aim of it was evidently to counteract that affected and false pronunciation, which has lately been imposed upon the word in a Dictionary, that perhaps is rather too fashionable for either the *harmony* or *propriety* of the English pronunciation.

I am, sir,
Your most humble servant,
B.

To the right honourable Company of Critics, Pedants, and Coxcombs,

The PETITION *of much mortified, and very disconsolate* Pronunciation.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT, whereas from time immemorial, I have ever demeaned myself in a decent and becoming manner towards all mankind: I have been the means of promoting their utility and happiness, in all denominations and stages of society; and it has been my endeavour to unite, in the bond of concord and unanimity, all those harmonic sounds which flow from an easy, free, and unaffected smoothness and purity of language. I congratulate myself that the wise and sensible part of the literati, have ever treated me with the utmost tenderness; and their zeal, for my virtue and purity (which has hitherto kept me from falling into a state of barbarism and corruption, and kept me up to a proper standard) demands my utmost gratitude and thankfulness. But, alas! with regret I mention it, your honours have grossly *inshulted* my *virtchue*, altered my *natchure*, diminished my *statchure*, robbed me of my *fortchune*, and *distchurbed* my *quietchude*. I can no longer *enjure* the *perpetchual turpitchude* offered to my *shuperstuctchure*; and I think it my *juty* to *importchune* that you would *gradjually shubjue* this *unnatchural habitchude*; and I *preshume*, that your *shuperior* wisdom, with experience and *edjucation*, will study to repair *chumultchuous ruptchures* imposed upon my *inshulted* dignity. You must think me *destitchute* of all harmony, insensible of all *rectichude*, and void of conscious merit, to *shuffer shuch illchuned* stuff to approach my harmonious system. The grating of teeth, the croaking of owls, the harsh squeals of a grindstone, and the dying screaks of the complaining cart-wheel, are not half so offensive to my harmonious ear. Your petitioner would appear tedious, were she to enumerate the many injuries done to her person, by the conceited beaux and reforming pedants, who discover a pedantic fondness for singularity, and the whims of innovating coxcombs."

Your petitioner humbly prays, that you would take these matters into your serious consideration, and restore my *nature*, uphold my *virtue*, repair my *fortune*, and support me against the impostures, evil *habitudes*, and barbarisms of the above mentioned intruders: and, with full assurance that your worships will graciously condescend to grant this request, your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

But, if otherwise,—from principles of self preservation and defence, I shall consider myself in duty bound, to be your most inveterate, implacable, and irreconcileable enemy; and shall imprecate whole loads of vengeance, justly merited, upon your irreclaimable pates.

PRONUNCIATION.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The *humble remonstrance* of the letter commonly called the long ſ.

Sheweth as follows.

YOUR petitioner has, for a number of years, contributed as much as in him lay to the energy, ease, perspicuity and variety of the English language; and often when he assumes the graceful Italic air and dress, has suffered the loss of part of his limbs, particularly the *extremities of his body, in the service of the public, and from the peculiar formation by displaying the emphatic *sentiments* of authors, which he claims; having for a long time been his clear and undisputed right, by occupancy and common usage, to precede his shorter brother; and possession is universally allowed to be a powerful plea: Yet, notwithstanding his right of possession, he is ejected by you altogether, and his shorter brother preferred, forsooth, because he warmly contends that his flowing shape is the true line of beauty. Innovations, mr. editor, whether in the government of a state or press, are too important not to be noticed; and although arbitrary ejectments may sometimes plead the authority of custom, yet you have not so forcible an argument in favour of my crooked brother. Our common parent, great S, has also for a long time been obliged to resign, in many instances, to this innovator—and, indeed, all the fathers of the flock are not held in the same estimation as formerly, though they are sometimes *permitted* to appear in the group. Really this is treating such respectable characters with but little ceremony. In the learned and monkish ages, these venerable fatherly Roman letters were dignified with a distinguished red badge, whenever they preceded a sentence, and always added luſtre to substantive words. I do not recollect that they have even complained of the innovation, which has so lowered their consequence: their humility, I presume, induces them to rest contented with the small notice with which the public may please to honour them. But my grievances are of a more important nature; annihilation is the dread of the rational part of creation, and you must be persuaded, ſir, that I have long been allowed to be more than the "vox et preterea nihil:" and yet your late bold at-

* Printers, in correcting the errors of their types, when nearly prepared for the press use a steel bodkin, which freequently (notwithstanding the greatest care) takes off the top or bottom of the letters which are above or below the line, particularly the extremities of the Italic *ſ*.

tempts to remove us from every opportunity of writing our labours in the improvement and instruction of your readers, lead to this unhappy annihilation of a family who have suffered more injury, both in head and tail, than either of the other letters of the alphabet——my tender cousin *f* excepted, who, I underſtand, labours under the displeasure of yourself, and some others, on account of his extreme delicacy, his slender shape, and resemblance to an unfortuuate *f*. My shape and delicacy of frame has long been a subject of complaint with printers; but as I supposed it originated from the frequent dislocations our family suffered, and as no formidable attempts to discard us altogether from public notice had ever been made in America, (to which we can only owe allegiance while we continue to receive its protection) our expectations of favour, were, I thought, too well grounded to be alarmed at fruitless complaints. Pretensions to beauty must undoubtedly be decided by the rules of taste, and I really expected, mr. editor, that my crooked brother was rather too much inclined to the *em bon point* to be placed in competition with myself. As a genteel and slender appearance are generally united with uncommon delicacy in the formation of a perfect, beauty, I flatter myself that you will acknowledge my pretensions not misplaced, even when the true contour of beauty is regarded.

But, mr. editor, as a skilful advocate reserves his most forcible arguments for the conclusion, so I shall now offer interesting observations on the subject. *Vox populi, vox Dei,* is a common saying; that is, what all the world think, must be right. Now it is universally acknowledged, that the plea of this innovator, this crooked brother of mine, is not so valid as you might at first suppose. The old women, who have taste, you know,—and who ought, undoubtedly, to be gratified—complain that this crooked little letter puts a spell upon their spectacles, and renders their eyes dim: the old gentlemen also complain of the innovation; and as antiquity makes even the errors of their grandfathers revered, they cannot approve of the attempt to introduce new-fangled ideas and systems. The very children exclaim, that the difference between this mode, and the arrangement of their primer, occasions a necessity of their learning the language a second time: their awkwardness in every attempt to read the magazine in company, covers them with shame and confusion.

Therefore your petitioner, the aforesaid unfortunate long ſ, requests you would take the premises into consideration, and no longer encourage the pretensions of an upstart, but exert your endeavours to restore the good old system of printing used by our forefathers; by which you will confirm an injured family in their just rights, and who, as in duty bound, will ever serve you.

ſ.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Description of the GREEN-WOODS, *in Connecticut.*

[Embellished with a plate]

THE *Green-Woods* derive their name from a vast forest of stately pines, which cover the face of this part of the country.—These are clothed in green bearded moss, which, being pendent from the boughs, screens many of the trees from the eye, and gives to the whole a gloomy, wild, and whimsical appearance.

The Green-Woods are situate between Hartford and Canaan, and, in one direction, extend between twenty and thirty miles. In all this distance, the aspect is mountainous and dreary; but the scene is now and then varied as we reach the summits of the mountains: here a distant prospect of an immense succession of hills, gently swelling into form, and every where covered with trees, breaks in upon the eye, and charms, for a while, with the novelty of its appearance—it resembles the waves of a troubled ocean.

Descending the last mountain, a solitary steeple rises into view from the woods below; and beyond it, an iron-work sends up curling volumes of thick smoke. These are the only visible objects which indicate the existence of human beings in this extensive wild.

If, however, nature has not furnished the unpromising scene before us with the most agreeable external, the want of it is compensated, in some measure, by the valuable fossils with which she has enriched its bowels; such as iron, lead, and tin, marble, limestone, slate and coal. Here is also a peculiar sort of stone, far superior to any other hitherto known, for forming the beds of furnaces, as it has the property of communicating an extraordinary degree of heat: and on that account it is exported to the neighbouring states.

In travelling through the Green-Woods, we come to a huge, lofty rock, standing in a lonely situation, by the road-side, and pierced with a deep and wide fissure. This, it is said, was formerly the secret haunt of savages, who used to sally forth, and do great mischief to the early settlers. In another part of the road, we are shewn, in a bed of stone, a hole about the length and breadth of a horse's hoof: in this were discovered fifteen or twenty horse-shoes, which it had accumulated by stripping them off from such horses as happened to get entangled in it. The shoes are preserved, and shewn to the curious, at the shop of a neighbouring black-smith.

Upon the whole, there is something wildly grand and characteristic in the rude scene we have described: and though the works of *art* may often give animation and contrast to such scenes; yet still they are not absolutely necessary:—we can be amused without them. But when we introduce a landscape on canvas; when the eye is to be confined within the frame of a picture, and can no longer range among the varieties of nature; the aids of art become more necessary, and we want the castle, the abbey, or the villa, to draw the scene into consequence.

View from THE GREEN WOODS *towards* Canaan *and* Salisbury, *in* Connecticut.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

On a CHYMIST.

Here lieth to *digest*, *maturate*, and *amalgamate*,
with clay,
In Balneo Arenæ,
Stratum super stratum
The *risiduum*, *terra damnata*, and *caput mortuum*
Of BOYLE GODFREY, CHYMIST;
A man who in this earthly *laboratory*
Pursued various *processes* to obtain
Arcanum vitæ, or the secret to live;
Also, *aurum vitæ*
Or the art of getting rather than making gold.
Alchymist like——he saw
All his labour and projection,
As mercury in the fire, *evaporated* in fume.
When he *dissolved* to his *first principles*,
He departed as poor
As the last drops of an *alembic*;
For riches are not poured
On the adepts of this world.
Though fond of novelty, he carefully avoided
The *fermentation*, *effervescence*, and *decripitation*,
Of this life.
Full seventy years his exalted *essence*
Was *hermetically seal'd* in its terrene *matrass*:
But the *radical moisture* being *exhausted*,
The *elixir vitæ* spent,
And *exsicated* to a cuticle,
He could not *suspend* longer in his *vehicle*,
But *precipitated*, *gradatim*, *per campanum*,
To his original dust.
May the light above,
Brighter than Bolognian *phosphorus*,
Preserve him from
The *athanor*, *empyreuma*, and *reverberating furnace*
Of the other world!
Depurate him from the *fæces* and *scoriæ*
Of this;
Highly *rectify* and *volatalize*
His *ætherial spirit*;
Bring it over to the *helm* of the *retort*
Of this globe;
Place it in a proper *recipient*,
Or *chrystaline orb*,
Among the elect of the *flowers of Benjamin*;
Never to be *saturated*
Till the general *resuscitation*,
Conflagration, *calcination*,
And *sublimation* of all things!

On a BLACK-SMITH.

Here *cool* the *ashes* of
MULCER GRIM,
Late of this parish, *blacksmith.*
He was born in *Sea-coal* lane,
And bred at *Hamersmith.*
From his youth upwards he was much addicted to *vices,*
And was often guilty of *forgery.*
Having some talents for *irony,*
He thereby produced many *heats* in his neighbourhood,
Which he usually increased *by blowing up the coals;*
This rendered him so unpopular, that,
When he found it necessary to adopt *cooling* measures,
His conduct was generally accompanied with a *hiss.*
Tho' he sometimes proved a *warm* friend, yet,
Where his interest was concerned,
He made it a constant practice to *strike while the iron was hot,*
Regardless of the injury he might do thereby;
And when he had any matter of moment upon the *anvil,*
He seldom fail'd to *turn it to his own advantage.*
Among numberless instances that might be given of the cruelty of his disposition,
It need only be mentioned, that he was the means of *hanging* many of the innocent family of the *Bells,*
Under the idle pretence of keeping them from *jangling;*
And put great numbers of the *Hearts of Steel* into the *hottest flames,*
Merely (as he declared) to *soften* the obduracy of their *tempers.*
At length, after passing a long life in the commission of these *black actions,*
His *fire* being exhausted, and his *bellows* worn out,
He *filed* off to that place where only the *fervid ordeal* of his own *forge* can be exceeded;
Declaring with his last *puff,*
That "man is born to trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward!"

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor,

THE following improved process for *purifying* AQUA FORTIS, was sometime since demonstrated before the *chymical society of Philadelphia*, (discovered by their president) which was instituted by the greater number of the medical students, then in the city, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of chymistry, by a series of experiments.

The consent of the author has not been solicited as it was delivered before upwards of twenty gentlemen, it could not possibly have been intended to be kept a secret: and as it may be of use to the world, it would be a pity if it should be lost. The account of the process was preceded by the following observations:

"Aqua fortis is used in many of the arts, and particularly in metallurgy and the essaying of metals. The goldsmiths use considerable quantities of it for separating gold from silver; which depends upon a curious chymical fact, that gold will not dissolve in aqua fortis, or any other fluid which dissolves silver; whilst *aqua regia*, which dissolves gold completely, is unable to have any effect upon silver.

But this operation is liable to very great uncertainties, unless the aqua fortis be pure; and we find that which is to be met with in the shops, is mostly rendered impure, by the addition of sea-salt, from which the materials (salt-petre) is seldom or never entirely free. Every body knows, that sea-salt, or, at least, a certain principle it contains, being added to aqua fortis makes *aqua regia*—If the quantity of salt is small, the aqua fortis possesses the properties of aqua regia in a small degree: hence it is that the common aqua fortis will act both upon gold and silver.

To purify it from common salt, this process is most commonly in use—a quantity of pure silver is dissolved in genuine aqua fortis. This solution is added to the impure aqua fortis, until no muddiness, or precipitate, is formed in it by the addition of a fresh solution of silver.—By collecting the sediment, we may, by a certain process, obtain the silver again; and the clear fluid that swims above the sediment, is pretty pure aqua fortis.

Three *objections* may be made to this process,—1st. The aqua fortis is not absolutely pure as we are very liable to err, either in adding more of the solution of silver than is necessary, (which remaining in the aqua fortis, renders it impure) or, in not adding enough, in which case we do not effectually separate from it the impurities imparted to it by the sea-salt——2dly. A part of the silver is always lost; which, being a dear metal, muſt make this process expensive.——3dly. The trouble and difficulty of obtaining the silver again, would make this a very inconvenient process to persons unacquainted with metallurgy.

We think that the following will yield an aqua fortis *perfectly pure*, that may be depended upon in all chymical experiments, and other operations requiring accuracy.—Dissolve one ounce of lead, by boiling it in an oil flask with as much of your aqua fortis as is necessary to deprive it of its metallic appearance. The quantity

if strong, will be between two and three ounces: a white sediment will appear in the solution of lead, if the aqua fortis is very impure; and the quantity will in some measure indicate the degree of impurity. When the lead is all dissolved, pour the solution into a small long-necked retort, and then add to it a pound of the aqua fortis you would wish to purify.—Nothing more is now necessary than to distil it according to this common method.

In the receiver the aqua fortis is collected so pure, that, with a solution of silver, no muddiness is perceived, and it dissolves silver completely.

The author of this discovery then proceeded to give the *theory* for it, which I shall omit, as it would not be interesting to your readers in general.

USEFUL HINTS AND RECIPES.

A Method of making MORTAR *which will be* impenetrable *to* Moisture. *From mr. Dossie's Memoirs of Agriculture.*

TAKE of unslacked lime, and of fine sand in the proportion of one part of the lime to three parts of the sand, as much as a labourer can well manage at once; and then, adding water gradually, mix the whole well together, till it be reduced to the consistency of mortar. Apply it immediately, while it is yet hot, to the purpose either of mortar as a cement to brick or stone, or of plaister for the surface of any building. It will then ferment for some days in dry places, and afterwards gradually concrete or set, and become hard: but in moist places it will continue soft for three weeks, or more; though it will, at length, attain a firm consistence, even if water have such access to it as to keep the surface wet the whole time. After this, it will acquire a stone-like hardness, and resist all moisture.

The *perfection* of this mortar depends on the ingredients being thoroughly blended together, and the mixtures being applied *immediately* after to the place where it is wanted. In order to this, about five labourers should be employed for mixing the mortar, to attend *one* person who applies it.

This method of making mortar, mr. Dossie says, was discovered by a gentleman, the back part of whose house being cut out of a rocky hill, the spring from the rock greatly annoyed it, and produced a continual damp; which nothing could cure, till he tried the mortar described.

OF SEALING-WAX.

"BLACK sealing-wax is composed of gum-lac* melted with one half or one third of its weight of ivory-black in fine powder. The inferior sort of lac, called shell-lac, answers as well for this use as the finest. It is customary to mix with it, for the ordinary kinds of sealing wax, a considerable proportion, as two-thirds its weight, of the cheaper resinous bodies, particularly Venice turpentine, by which the beauty of the mass is here less injured than in the red wax, and of which a small addition is in all cases expedient, to prevent the compound from being too brittle. The ingredients being melted and well stirred together over a moderate fire, the mixture is poured upon an oiled stone, or iron-plate, and rolled, while soft, into sticks, which afterwards receive their glossiness by being heated till the surface begins to shine."

* More properly called *Stick-lac.*——*Lac* is a concrete brittle substance, said to be collected from certain trees by a winged red insect, and deposited either on the branches of the trees or on sticks fixed in the earth for that purpose. When freed from the tinging matter it receives from the young insects, it is of an intermediate nature between wax and resins.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

THE FAIR THIEF.

By the late Earl of Egremont.

I tell—and tell with truth and grief,
That Betsy S—— is a thief.

BEFORE the urchin well could go,
She *stole* the whiteness of the snow;
And more—that whiteness to adorn,
She *stole* the blushes of the morn;
Stole all the sweetness Æther sheds
On primrose-buds and violet beds.
I tell—and tell with truth and grief,
That Betsy S—— is a *thief.*
Still, to reveal her artful wiles,
She *stole* the graces' silken smiles;
'Twas quickly seen she *robb'd* the sky
To plant a star in either eye:
She *stole* Aurora's balmy breath,
And *pilfer'd* orient pearl and teeth;
The cherry, dipt in morning dew,
Gave moisture to her lips and hue.
I tell—and tell with truth and grief,
That Betsy S—— is a *thief.*
These were her infant *spoils*, a store—
To which in time she *pilfer'd* more.
At twelve, she *stole* from Cyprus' queen
Her air, and love commanding mien;
Stole Juno's dignity, and *stole*
From Pallas, sense, to charm the soul;
She sung——the syrens all appear'd,
And warbling, she *stole* all she heard.
I tell, and tell with truth and grief,
That Betsy S—— is a *thief.*
She play'd—the muses from their hill
Wonder'd who thus had *stole* their skill;
Apollo's wit was next her *prey*;
Her next—the beams that brighten day.
Great Jove, her *pilferings* to crown,
Pronounc'd these treasures all her own;
Pardon'd her crimes, and prais'd her art,
And to'ther day she *stole* my heart.
Cupid!—if lovers are your care,
Exert your power on this fair;
To trial bring her *stolen* charms,
And let her *prison* be—*my arms.*

MARIA *and* ACASTO.

'TWAS evening, and nature, with labour oppress,
Had sought a renewal of balmy repose;
And all but remorse and despair were at rest,
Whose lids, ever wakeful, no poppy can close;

When the wretched maid, to ruin betray'd,
Condemn'd through the world a sad exile to roam,
On the damp lap of earth, unfriended was laid
For, ah! shall distress ever meet with a home;

Those beauties that once were her principal care,
Now blasted by hunger and loathsome disease,
No more could, attractive, the passions ensnare,
No longer could boast of the power to please.

To th' still ear of silence her grief was addrest,
The lonely complainer benevolence heard,
ACASTO, with sympathy deeply imprest,
Sought the scene whence the voice of the mourner appear'd:

He gaz'd on the ruins intemp'rance had made;—
He felt ev'ry pang that Maria had known—
While thus the soft language of pity convey'd
To her bosom that calmness which dwelt in his own.

" ———Ah! turn, hapless mortal! whose comfortless head
" The eve's chilly dew thus unwholesome surrounds—
" Ah turn—and compassion shall joyfully shed
" (Sweet soother) her oil and her balm o'er thy wounds.

" I ask not, by guilt if thus lowly deprest,
" Thy sorrows, thy wants are sufficient alone,
" And those sighs of contrition that steal from thy breast;
" For thy errors, poor maid, but too amply atone.

" That eye now dejected with sorrow and pain,
" Attention shall soon to its lustre restore;
" And that faded wan cheek, pleasing thought shall, regain
" A bloom more enliven'd, more soft than before.

" That bosom, which now of despair is the seat,
" Shall feel its corroding sensations to cease;
" That heart which now labours with anguish, shall beat
" In one even tenor of virtue and peace.

" Perhaps the fond arms of a parent once more
" To his breast may the penitent prodigal strain;
" Perhaps all thy sufferings soon may be o'er,
" Nor from duty of love wilt thou wander again.

" Then turn, hapless mourner, whose comfortless head
"The eve's chilly dew thus unwholsome surrounds;
" Ah turn!—and compassion shall joyfully shed
" (Sweet soother) her oil and her balm o'er thy wounds."

" PHAON."

The WEDDING, *an Epithalamium; by John Trumbull, Esq; of Connecticut, Author of M'Fingal and other Poems.*

YE nine great daughters of Jupiter,
Born of one mother at a litter,
Virgins who ne'er submit to wisdom,
But sing and fiddle all your lifetime;
In verse and rhyme great wholesale dealers,
Of which we bards are but retailers,
Assist!—but chiefly thou, my muse,
Who never didst thine aid refuse,....
Whether I sung in high bombastic,
Or sunk to simple Hudibrastic,
Or in dire dumps proclaimed my moan,
Taught rocks to weep, and hills to groan;
Or chang'd the style to *love* and *dearey!*
'Till even echo blush'd to hear ye,—
These mournful themes no longer usurp,
But tune to sweeter sounds thy Jew's-harp,
To sing of bridegroom, bride, and wedding,
Of kissing, fondling, love, and bedding.———
Now, from his hammock in the skies,
Phæbus jumpt up, and rubb'd his eyes,
Clapt on his daylight round his ears,
Saddled his horse and fixt his spears;
Night turn'd her b**k**de, so in turn he
Mounted, and set forth on 's journey:
Our wedding folks were yet in bed,
Nor dreamt what's doing o'er head.
At leisure now,—for Episodes
We'll introduce our sett of gods.
Sing then, my muse, in lofty crambo,
How Hymen came with lighted flambeau,
To kindle fire of love between 'em
And make their livers burn within 'em.
Juno, it seems, by sad mishap,
O'er night with Jove was pulling cap,.....
For by that way she's wont to govern
(So Homer tells) the hen-peckt sov'reign,
But now stole off, and left him fretting,
And rode post-haste to come to wedding:
Lucina was not there that morning,
But ready stood at nine month's warning.
The nymphs of every sort and size
Came there before the bride could rise:
The mountain nymphs skipp'd down like fleas,
Dryad's crept out from hollow trees;
The water nymphs from swamps and flats
Came tripping on like drowned rats:
The birds, around on sprays and thistles,
Began to light and tune their whistles;

The cock, when daylight had begun,
Being chorister, struck up the tune
And sung an hymn in strains sonorous,
While ev'ry quail-pipe join'd the chorus———
But we must quit this singing sport, else
Mischance may seize our sleeping mortals,
Who now 'gan jostle, round the fabric,
Finding they'd slept till after day-break.
Our bridegroom, ere he did arise,
Rubb'd sleep's soft dews from both his eyes,
Look'd out to see what kind of weather,
And sprang from bed as light as feather,
Joyful as Dick after obtaining
His master's leave to go to training.
Here, did not rhyming greatly harrass one,
'Twere a fine place to make comparison;
Call up the ghosts of heroes pristine——
Egyptian, Trojan, Greek, Philistine;----
Those rogues renown'd in ancient days,
So sweetly sung in ancient lays;
Set them in order by our gallant,
To prove him handsome, wise and valiant.
He now came forth, and stood before
His lovely goddess' chamber door,
Address'd her with three gentle halloos!
Then read, or said, or sung as follows:—
" Arise! my love, and come away
" To cheer the world, and gild the day,
" Which fades for want of fresh supplies
" From the bright moonshine of thine eyes.
" How beautiful art thou, my love!
" Surpassing all the dames above:
" Venus with thee might strive again;
" Venus with thee would strive in vain,—
" Tho' ev'ry muse, and ev'ry grace,
" Conspire to deck bright Venus' face:
" Thou'rt handsomer than all this trash,
" By full three thousand pounds in cash:
" Rise, then, my love! and come away,
" To cheer the world and gild the day,
" Which fades for want of fresh supplies
" From the bright moonshine of thine eyes."—
And now came forth our lovely bride
Array'd in all her charms and pride:—
Note here, lest we should be misguided,
Lovers and bards are so quick-sighted,
In ev'ry charm they spy a Cupid,
Tho' other people are more stupid;—
So our fair bride, her lover swore,
Was deck'd with Cupid's o'er and o'er:—

Thus Virgil's goddess' Fame appears
From head to foot o'erhung with ears.
Here, if our muse did not check first,
We might go on to sing of breakfast;
Of kissing, courting, and thereafter,
'Till all their mouths began to water;
Of nymphs in gardens picking tulips;
Of maids preparing cordial juleps;
With other matters of this sort, whence
We come to things of more importance:—
The sun, who never stops to bait,
Now riding at his usual rate,
Had hardly pass'd his midway course,
And spur'd along his downward horse,
Our bridegroom, and his lovely virgin,
Set forth to cherish—without urging;
A solemn throng before, behind 'em
A lengthen'd cavalcade attend 'em
Of nymphs and swains; a mingled crew,
Of every shape, of ev'ry hue:
Not that more solemn scene of old,
As in romances we are told
By Hudibras, that val'rous knight,
For joining dog and bear in fight:
Nor shall we make a pause for stating
Th' odds 'twixt marriage and bear-bating.
In midst of these, with solemn wag,
Our priest bestrode his ambling nag:
His dress and air, right well accoutred,
His hat new brush'd, his hair new powder'd:
His formal band, of trade the sign,
Depending decent from his chin:
His thread-bare coat, late turn'd by Snip,—
With scripture-book, and cane for whip:
Unnotic'd past amid the throng,
And look'd demure, and jogg'd along:
Yet laymen ne'er his power cou'd equal
As we shall shew you in the sequel:
For when this priest o'er man and maid
A set of scripture words had said,
You'd find them closely link'd together
For life, in strange enchanted tether.
(Like spirits in Magician's circle)
'Till friendly death should him or her kill:
Tied up in wond'rous gordian knot
They neither can untie or cut;
Enclos'd in cage where all can see 'em
But all the world can never free 'em:
For once by priest in bonds of wedlock,
When tied and hamper'd by the fetlock,

They fight, or strive, and fly in vain,
And still drag after them their chain;
Like the earth and moon, at distance great,
Still t'ward each other gravitate,
And many a time and oft invade
With dark eclipse and angry shade.—
Trifles skip'd o'er, our next proceeding
Shall give description of the wedding,
Where, tho' we Pagan mix with Christian
And gods and goddesses with priests join,
Truth need not stand to make objection—
We poets have the right of fiction.
And first—great Hymen in the porch
Like link-boy stood with flaming torch;
Around, in all the vacant places
Stood gods and goddesses and graces:
Venus and Cupid (god of love)
With all the rabble from above:
In midst our groom and bride appear
With wedding guests in wings and rear.—
Our priest now shew'd his slight of hand
Roll'd up his eyes, and strok'd his band,
Then join'd their hands in terms concise
And struck the bargain in a trice.
And for the bridegroom first began he,
Saying—"You Stephen! take her, Hannah"—
And then—to make both parties even—
"For her, you Hannah take him Stephen:
Then told them, to avoid temptation,
To do the duties of their station;
In state of sickness, nurse and nourish;
In health cleave fast, and hug and cherish:
And then some queerer stuff he said
Of keeping clean the marriage-bed.
To all the parson said or meant
Our bride and bridegroom gave consent;
He bow'd to what the priest did say—
She blush'd, and curtsy'd—and cry'd "aye."
The bargain made, he gave his blessing
And bad them sign and seal with kissing:
The smack being giv'n neat and fresh,
He straight pronounc'd them both one flesh.
By mathematics 'tis well known
It takes two halves to make up one;
And Adam, as our priests believe,
Was but one half without miss Eve:
So ev'ry mortal man in life
Is but one half—without his wife.
And hence, by natural co-action,
Man seeks so much his other fraction;

Which found, no tinker, 'tis confess'd
Can splice and solder—but a priest.
The rites now o'er, the priest drew near
And kiss'd the bride's sinister ear;
Told them he hop'd they'd make good neighbours,
And wish'd a blessing to their labours.
Him follow'd every mincing couple,
Licking their lips—to make them supple.
Each got a smack from one or t'other
And wish'd them both much fun together.
The wedding o'er, with joy and revelry
Back to their bride's return'd the cavalry;
And, as when armies take a town
Which costs them long to batter down,
That fame may raise her voice the louder
They fire whole magazines of powder,
And heaps of fuel lay upon fires
To celebrate their joys with bon-fires:
So now the bride had chang'd her station,
Surrendered pris'ner at discretion,
Submitting to our heroes fancies
Herself, with all appurtenances
The well-pleas'd crowd, (for greatest joys
Are always shewn with greatest noise)
Triumph'd by firing—shouting—ringing—
By dancing—drinking wine—and singing:
But yet our groom (time march'd so lazy)
Sate hitching, nestling, and uneasy;
Thought daylight never would be gone,
And call'd the sun a lazy drone,
The sun, just when 'twas time to sup,
Came to the sea—where he puts up;
Sent his last rays o'er earth to scatter,
And div'd down headlong into water——
Here is the place—if we would chuse
To tire our reader and our muse—
To name and number ev'ry guest;
To tell what fare compos'd the feast;
With other things that did betide——
As, how they kiss'd and jok'd the bride;
How frolicksome the liquor made 'em;
And how the fidler came to aid 'em;
And made his lyre make such a scrapering
It set the people all a—capering:
When Orpheus fiddled at his guidance,
Thus trees leapt forth and join'd the set dance.
Grim night at length, in sable waggon,
Drawn by a sooty bat-wing'd dragon,
Rode till she came right over-head
And on the earth her blanket spread.
The moon was out upon patrole;
Stars danc'd, as usual, round the pole;

All nature now, with drowsy head,
Had thrown by cares, and gone to bed;
Sleep reign'd o'er all, but wolves and rovers,
Owls, bats, and ghosts, and thieves and lovers.
The maids with madam bride now clamber
Up stairs, to find the bridal chamber:
First, of her robes they disarray'd her,
Then softly in the bed they lay'd her;
Her groom flew swiftly to her arms,
To feast and revel on her charms:
No alderman—invited guest
To gormandize at turtle feast—
When first he sees the dish brought in,
And 'gins to dip and grease his chin,
E'er feels such raptures as our lover,
Now all his fears and griefs are over.
Th' events that afterwards befel,
Over bashful muse would blush to tell:
The Bridegroom, as himself confest,
Found not a moment's time to rest;
And people lodging in the house
Heard noises loud and ruinous,
And started oft from sleep profound,
Thinking an earthquake shook the ground:—
Which they interpret as an omen
Of something past, and something coming:
And what that is (I'm somewhat jealous)
A boy will come next year to tell us.

Ode to MAY.

YE sacred nine! my numbers raise,
And with your presence grace my lay,
Teach me in softest notes to praise.
The many beauties of the May.

Hail lovliest month throughout the year!
In which all nature look so gay;
The meadows green and fountains clear,
All hail the sweet enchanting May!

The feather'd songsters tune their throats,
And sweetly sing throughout the day;
Aloft in air the music floats,
And welcomes in the month of May.

The new-born flowers expand their leaves,
And court bright Sol's enlivening ray,
Each verdant view new pleasures give,
In this delightful season May.

See genial love now fills the heart,
Around in air young Cupid's play,
They draw the bow---swift flies the dart—
For Venus claims her right in May.

She left the blooming Paphian grove,
And with her bro't its sweets away,
Then bade the sprightly god of love,
Bestow them on the charming May.

Address to STELLA *with a rose half blown.*

STELLA, accept this blooming rose,
The gardens chiefest pride;
It's leaves expand,---it opes, it blows,
With Nature's blushes dy'd.

It's fragrance scents the ambient air,
It's beauty strikes the eye;
But tho' it shines supremely fair
It soon must droop and die.

Yet when bereft of all its bloom,
It's lovely colour fled,
It will retain a sweet perfume;
And richest odours shed.

Fair as the rose, with grace you move,
Adorn'd with every striking charm,
Your eyes inspire, each heart with love.
Your smiles the coldest bosom warm.

And when old time, with icy hand,
Shall steal, the bloom of youth away,
Your mental beauties firm shall stand;
And like the rose, their sweets display.

EPIGRAMME.

BASSOMPIERRE disoit au roi,
Que, dans sa premiere ambassade
A Madrid, il fit cavalcade
Sur une mule en désarroi.
" Oh la chose ridicule!"
Repond alors sa majesté,
" Qu'il faisoit beau voir monté
" Un ane sur une mule!"
" Tout beau," reprit le fin *matois*,
" Sire!.... je vous réprésentois."

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 2. THERE lately died in this city a woman, whose maternal love, will live unrivalled in story. No person of feeling can hear, with dry eyes, a recital of the circumstances which preceded, and even occasioned the death of this extraordinary person. Her name was madame de Zuckmandes. She had a son, whom she idolized, and who seemed worthy of her tenderest affection.—Arrived at the age of 20 years, and led away by companions of no great delicacy of character, he accompanied them in their parties of debauch, of which he soon became the victim. He contracted a dreadful malady. The mother, alarmed at the state of her son, attended him night and day. The medicines administered to him being too strong for his habit of body, his blood-vessels swelled and burst in such a manner, that in a few minutes he was drowned in his own blood. The caresses, the eagerness of the unhappy mother, the fervent prayers which she put up to heaven, could not recal to life her darling child, he stretched out his arms, embraced her tenderly, and gave up the ghost! Madame de Zuckmandes did not weep, nor did she consume the time in vain lamentations: she sent instantly for an able painter, and made him draw the portrait of her son, in the state in which he then was, stretched upon the bed, his visage pale, his eyes extinguished, his body bathed in blood, and his arms extended towards his mother. When the painting was finished, she caused it to be placed in her bed-chamber, opposite to her bed, and behind a curtain which concealed it. She then took the linen that was tinged with her son's blood, and covered with it the sides of her chamber, where she passed every moment of her life that was not employed in the care of her affairs. In this manner, this rare example of maternal tenderness lived for the space of eleven years. At last the wretched mother fell a victim to the grief that had preyed so long upon her heart. At that moment in which she was ready to breathe her last, she collected all her strength, and said to those about her, draw the curtain that is before me. This was immediately done, and the bleeding image of her son appeared in view—to whom, stretching out her arms, she cried, O my son!—O my beloved son!—I follow thee!—I shall rejoin thee again!—and, in uttering these words, the tender mother breathed her last sigh.

March 6. This day, the abbé Calonne presented to the king, a memorial, in the name of his brother, requesting, that he may surrender himself up a prisoner, and be tried for the accusation laid to his charge of abusing his majesty's authority and confidence. It was laid before the council, who unanimously, and with the consent of mons. Neckar, permitted it to be freely circulated among the public.

Nantes, March 28. "The king having ordered a meeting of the States of the province of Bretagne, the orders of the clergy and nobility summoned, as usual, all their members, to assemble at Rennes, where immediately, Nantz and several other cities of the province, sent deputies, with order to protest against all resolutions whatsoever, if they (the nobles and clergy) would not consent, that at those meetings the third order should be represented by a number equal to both the other orders. The latter positively refused, so that the third order thought they should protest, and refused also to comply with their wishes. Then mr. le Comte de Thiars dismissed the state, until he should receive new orders from the king.

"I must observe to you, that the students at law of Rennes supported the demand of the third order, since they are all, or, at least, the most part, of that class. The nobles, greatly attached to their usurped prerogatives, and, perhaps, not believing that we are men like themselves, have so determinately insisted upon preserving them, that, without the least reflection, they armed their servants and chairmen, to make them massacre the young gentlemen at Rennes: and as some of them observed, that those of Nantz would undoubtedly espouse their cause and come to their assistance, the nobles answered, they did not fear them; that in a maritime city

all the young people were engaged and entirely given up to business, and that thus they could easily make the slaughter they wished for. In the mean time they fired upon the young men of Rennes from the windows, and all those who were met in the streets by their servants were knocked down with clubs, if they were not capable of defending themselves. The young students shewed the greatest courage and resolution, and notwithstanding their small number (since they were but about 40 against 450 nobles) none of them were killed, whilst two noblemen lost their lives. Nevertheless, seeing they ran great risk, they soon assembled in the hall of the faculty, and deputed one of their fellow students, named *Omnes Omnibus*, to ask from Nantz the assistance they so justly deserved, by their zeal in the defence of the common cause.

" He arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon, and would not go to any other place than the Player's Coffee-house, where between the two plays, he communicated the subject of his mission. It was immediately resolved to set out in a sufficient number to oppose the nobles, and above all to inspire them with such terror, as would prevent any murder. They met on the next day, and on the day following they set our 600 in number.

" I shall only add, that the young men of Rennes, upon information received by the nobles of the arrival of those of Nantz, dictated (being only forty) terms of peace, which doing them the highest honour, insures them for ever the public gratitude.

" They met with some difficulties about entering Rennes, armed, and through respect for the orders of mr. de Thiars, the king's commissary, they did not refuse to submit to what was demanded of them, so that they left their arms to the care of 30 they appointed for that purpose, and the remainder entered Rennes. The nobles received orders to retire, and obeyed immediately, through the fear they were struck with.

Paris, April 2. Though every thing is quiet respecting political affairs, the dearness of bread has given occasion to very violent tumults in some of the southern provinces. At Aix, Marseilles and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a great height. The comte de Montfera, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the people, was obliged to retire to his house: here he was pursued and besieged; and unfortunately firing on the multitude, by which a man was killed, he was at length dragged from his house, and *literally torn in pieces* by the populace. The bishop of Sisteron narrowly escaped with his life, but was so ill-treated, that it is supposed he will not long survive. On the other hand, the count de Mirabeau (the Wilkes of the people) has been every where conducted in triumph. On his entry into a town where he was elected a deputy for the *Third Estate*, the windows were let at two guineas, for seeing the procession; not only his horses but the wheels also were taken from his carriage, and he was thus carried on the people's shoulders. [*London.*]

ENGLAND.

London, April 14. The trial of Warren Hastings will be resumed on the 21st. The lord chancellor has determined to dedicate to this business three days in every week, till it shall be finally concluded.

SPAIN.

Madrid, February 13. " The following is the present state of the kingdom: the number of inhabitants is ten millions and a half; military forces consist of 74,779 infantry; 18,360 cavalry; and 10,208 guards belonging to the king's houshold, exclusive of 33 battalions of militia, 62 companies of invalids, and some companies called Micheletts: the marine forces are composed of 72 ships of the line, viz. nine of 112, one of 110, three of 94, eight of 80, forty-two of 74, seven of 68, and two of 64 guns; with 46 frigates, 16 zebecks, &c. in all 238 ships of war, which together carry 8984 guns; and they are still building a large number at Cadiz, Carthagena, and Ferrol. The revenues of the crown amount to 30 millions of piastres."

The economical society at Madrid, instituted about 12 months ago by some ladies of the first rank, for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture and wear of native fabrics, had a meeting on the 23d of October last, when the highest premium, being 50 pistoles, for the best piece of needle or tambour work in silk, worsted, or mixed stuffs, was given to Maria del Campo, a girl of 13 years old, blind, and supported on the foundation of the hospital of St. Teresa, at Toledo; who produced a muslin handkerchief, whereon was described in shades of different colours the battle of Roncesvalles, fought 1209, between the Moorish king of Granada, and the catholic king of Castile. The distant mountains, the camps of both armies, and the conflict, are wrought in the most natural and lively manner by the needle; and the death of the king Abdallah, whom a Spanish nobleman strikes from his horse,

is exhibited in a masterly style. The first idea of this beautiful work was excited in the little blind orphan, by hearing the story read from the romance of Gracias de Pacheco; and as persons early deprived of sight, are generally endued with strong intellectual or inward vision, she conceived the whole as described, and wrought the same with the same facility by the needle, as a painter would have drawn them by the pencil. This extraordinary femptress was introduced to the prince and princess of Austrias, who after admiring the piece, presented her with a pension of 100 pistoles a year.

GERMANY.

Vienna, March 14. A report was spread that the Russians have had a skirmish in the Ukraine with the Poles, who had lost 200 men. This report is now confirmed. All are anxious to know the part which Prussia will take on this occasion.

POLAND.

Warsaw, March 14. We learn that 20 Russian deserters, having reached the frontiers of Poland, put themselves under the protection of the Polish cavalry, and were pursued by some Cossacks, who being opposed by the Poles, a skirmish ensued, in which the Cossacks were entirely dispersed, and lost 51 men and 5 officers. Couriers have in consequence been sent to Petersburg and Berlin.

The Diet of Warsaw is still in a state of tumult and distraction. The king of Poland, who is rather in the Russian interest, is the only person that keeps moderation within any decent bounds. The Prussian party is growing every day more powerful.

Notes and counter notes have passed between the Diet and the Russian ambassador, and the former has once more demanded the instant evacuation of the Russian forces.

SWEDEN.

Another Revolution!

[See the last magazine.]

The opposition of the chief nobility to the principles and views of the king, especially in regard to the war which his Swedish majesty has undertaken against Russia, has, in fine, brought on an important event.—A stroke bolder, and perhaps, more perilous, than the revolution in 1772. At least we may assert, that Sweden is at this moment in a crisis of great danger.

The opposition of the nobility had arisen to a degree of violence, for some days previous to the 20th of Feb. last: they had carried it even to a personal disrespect of the king. Count Lowenhaupt, the particular friend of his majesty, had been appointed marshal or president of the diet; but for some time prior to this date had not attended in his place. The cause was not at first made public, but now turns out to be, his having received an affront from some of the members. The principal reason of it was, his being attached to the sovereign, and having the support of a very small party in that assembly.

On the 17th ult. the king attended the meeting of the states in person, and demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to count Lowenhaupt, which was refused him. After much altercation and severe reproaches from his majesty, against the nobility for their conduct, the latter quitted the assembly, and left the king with the other three orders of the diet.

Public affairs contiuued in a very tumultuous state till the 20th, when the minds of the people became inflamed to a most alarming degree. On the morning of that day a deputation arrived from the other three orders of the diet, when the king communicated his intentions to them.

His majesty had no sooner uttered them, than they were immediately put in force. He ordered twenty-five of the principal nobility under arrest; which being done, they were conducted prisoners to the castle of Fredericshoff. Among these were some of the most ancient and illustrious councellors of the kingdom, men of the largest property and connexions.

This violent proceeding has produced a great number of resignations from many of the first officers in the kingdom, and more are expected. The kingdom is, at this moment, deprived of one of its principal branches, viz. the order of the nobility.

The arrest was conducted with great regularity and dispatch, and was made by the light cavalry of the king's body guard, and the armed burghers of Stockholm. Considering the importance of the subject, the city is tolerable quiet.

In the king's address to the states a few days preceding the arrest of the nobles, he makes use of these expressions:

"I declare from the height of my throne, that I do not aim at sovereignty, and that should even the continuation of the present tumults force me to exercise it, I will only do it for the occasion. I hold it as a duty to myself, to punish those who wish to arrest the sceptre from my hands, nor will I permit a faction to favour the views of the enemy, by delaying time."—Yet in the constitution, which he has ordered for the future government of the kingdom, the following oath of allegiance

is directed to be taken by all the members of the senate.

"I acknowledge that there is a hereditary king, who has the power of governing the kingdom; of making war or peace; of concluding foreign alliances, and of distributing favours as he shall think most fit.—That the supreme tribunal of the kingdom shall consist of plebeians as well as nobles, and the number shall depend on the pleasure of the king.—That every subject shall have an equal right to purchase lands, and that the repairing of the highways shall fall equally on every description of persons.—That in respect to the highest offices in the state, they shall be exclusively given to the nobles and equestrian order; in respect to all others, those who give the greatest proof of public virtue shall always have the preference."—The oath has been subscribed to by three of the orders, and the king, therefore, has declared it a law.

It should be remarked that the whole tenor of this act, is a libel on the constitution, formed by the king himself, in 1772, and which he then bound himself to preserve forever.

TURKEY.

It is certain that at Constantinople the present war, in which the Porte is engaged, is highly unpopular. As a proof of this, the mob, driven to madness by the news of the fall of Oczakow, and the dreadful slaughter of the Turks, ran in crowds to the palace of the grand vizier, which they sat on fire, and reduced to ashes.

The gallant services of this great officer, during the late campaign, could not make his countrymen forget that it was through his influence that the divan was prevailed upon to declare war against Russia.

April 27. By the last advices from Constantinople, dated the 8th of March, the Turks are making great preparations for war.

EAST-INDIES.

By information received at Bombay, it appears, that in the neighbourhood of Broach, the persi have proceeded to commit the most dreadful barbarities on one another. The civil animosities of the disciples of Zoroaster, it seems, are excited by some late attempts at religious innovation, and the opposite parties persecute each other with all the intolerant rancour of their sect. They have even proceeded to such a degree of virulence and indecent barbarity, as to drag from the repositories of their dead, and to hang on trees the bodies of their antagonists. Their religion bears a striking resemblance to that of the Jews, who, in all probability, derived their system of worship from the ancient Magi. The destructive intolerance of the ancient Persians, so emphatically described by the historians of Greece, prevails to this day in the religious doctrines of the modern Persi; a joyless gloomy superstition, without festivals, without altars, temples, images, paintings, or any visible mode of worship, except fire and water, to which, as the only symbols in which it is lawful to worship omnipotence, they pay a ridiculous veneration.

Earl Cornwallis has taken possession of the Guntoer-Circar, which, with other Circars, was ceded to the English, in 1765, by the Soubah of the Decan. This valuable acquisition became of right the property of the English E. I. company, on the death of the Soubah's brother, in 1782; and by this the company have added to their annual revenues the capital sum of £. 150,000 sterling.

At Delhi, a revolution was effected in September by the Rohilla confederates, aided by one of their most daring chiefs, Gholan Kadar Cawn, taking advantage of Madajee Scindia's remissness, in neglecting to station a proper number of troops round the city. The consequences were truly terrible to the unfortunate old king, whose eyes the inhuman chief deprived him of, putting the robes of royalty at the same time on one of his creatures, Ackmed Shaw. Scindia did not long leave the tyrant in possesion of Delhi; he very shortly gained not only a complete victory over the Rohillas, but possession of the city. The modern Bajazet, Gholan Kadar Cawn, saved himself by an ignominious and rapid flight. The Mahratta chief, Scindia, in consequence of this victory, it is thought, will regain his wonted influence in the upper provinces, and the miserable eyeless monarch of Delhi once more be restored to his throne and regal power. The young prince of Delhi, Jobander Shaw, lived not to behold his royal father's miseries; he fell a victim in June, to the warmth of the climate, having over-heated himself in a pious excursion to Chunar.

The French were preparing in January [1789] a strong armament to accompany the dethroned prince of Cochin-China, who lately visited France; and to assist him in recovering his rightful and hereditary kingdom.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK.

The assembly of this state are to meet early in July, by a special call from the governor. The object is supposed to be an appointment of federal senators.

Albany, June 15. The upper parts of the country are in extreme distress, owing to an uncommon scarcity of grain. The settlers on Lake Champlain have nothing to subsist on but wild roots, and the fish of the lake. The country bordering on the Mohawk, is also greatly distressed.

It is said that his excellency Thomas Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of France, has obtained leave to visit America. The president has been pleased to nominate William Short, esq; charge des affaires at that court during mr. Jefferson's absence; and the nomination, we hear, is confirmed by the senate.

VIRGINIA.

We are happy in announcing to the public the very flattering prospect of soon accomplishing the important objects of the Potowmac navigation. It is already extended 150 miles above tide-water, and by means of many branches of this noble river, the produce of the country is brought into it for 40 or 50 miles on either side.

GEORGIA.

Notwithstanding the late promising appearances of peace with the Indians, the present conduct of the latter forebodes nothing but war. Great bodies of them have marched into this state, and, dividing into small parties, are, now in the act of butchering the defenceless settlers in various parts of the country—even in the heart of the settlements.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

The noted Brandt, we are informed, is stirring up the Indians to disregard their late treaty at the Muskingum, and commit hostilities. Some families, in different parts, have suffered greatly from their depredations, and, it is said, that a captain king of Marietta fell a sacrifice to their barbarity, as he was viewing some ground near the mouth of the Hockhocking river, for the purpose of laying off a town.

NEW-PROVIDENCE.

Nassau, April 29. This day, the sloop Susannah, capt. Hunter, mounting 12 guns, and manned with upwards of 30 citizens, sailed in quest of a piratical schooner commanded by Angregora, a Spaniard, who is cruising off to windward, and has infested these seas for sometime past. Hunter is properly commissioned to take and seize him *vi et armes.*

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS——*At* Little-Cambridge; *mr. Josiah Hovey, to miss Isabella Windship.*

CONNECTICUT——*At* Hartford; *mr. George Bull, to miss Catherine Marsh.*

NEW-JERSEY——*At* Lamberton; *mr. Ezekiel Robins, to miss Sally Frank in.*

PENNSYLVANIA——*At* Philadelphia; *dr. George Buchannan, of Baltimore, to miss Lætitia M'Kean, 2d daughter of the hon. Thomas M'Kean, chief justice of this state.*

Deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS——*At* Boston, *mr. Daniel Kneeland.*

CONNECTICUT——*At* Hartford; *mr. John Boutwell, killed by a fall.*

PENNSYLVANIA——*At* Philadelphia; *mr. Philip Syng, aged* 86; *mrs. Ann Smith, wife of mr. Robert Smith, aged* 35.

DELAWARE——*At* Belmont, Kent-county, *his excellency Thomas Collins, president of this state, aged* 53; *mrs. Ann Clay, aged* 66.

MARYLAND——*At* Baltimore, *mrs. Eliz. Curson, aged* 58—*At* Taney-Town, *mrs. Jane Gwynn, wife of John Gwynn, esq; aged* 32; *dr. Charles Frederick Weissenstahl, aged* 63.

NORTH-CAROLINA——*At* Great Alligator River, *mr. Beach Judson of Stratford, Connecticut.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA——*At* Charleston, *mr. David M'Callister, late of Baltimore, aged* 21; *mrs. Ann Broughton, widow, aged* 63; *mr. John Watson, of Hamstead; rev. Samuel Fenner Warren, rector of St. James's, Santee, brother to the bishop of Bangor.*

ABROAD.

In FRANCE, *the celebrated marquis de Conflans, suddenly—At* Paris, *madame de Zuckmandes, for some account of whom, see the Paris head of this intellegence.*

In VENICE, *the most serene Paulo Renier, doge of Venice, aged* 79. *He was chosen doge Feb.* 10, 1779.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

For *July*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FARENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at vi. A.M. D.	1/00	ii. P.M. D.	1/00	X. P.M. D.	1/00	PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
1	77		85		82		S by E S	Clear.
2	79	30	85	30	84		S by E	Clear.
3	80	30	88		81	30	S by E	Clear.
4	80		84		82		S by W, W	Cloudy, clear.
5	79		85	30			S E	Clear.
6	79		80	10	79		N S E	Cloudy, rain, lightning.
7	78		84		31		S E	Cloudy, small rain.
8	78		85	30	82	10	S E S	Cloudy, rain, clear.
9	79	30	87		85		L. winds S	Clear.
10	81	45	86	45	85		S by W	Clear, lightniug.
11	81	10	87		83		S	Clear, cloudy, thunder. [rain.
12			81		81	30	S W W	Clear, thunder, lightning, and
13	79		87		82		W by S	Clear. [heavy rain.
14	81	30	87		78		S W	Clear, thunder, lightning and
15	73		78		77		N E	Cloudy, clear.
16	71		79		81		N E	Clear, cloudy.
17	72		81		78	25	N by E	Clear, cloudy, small rain.
18	76		75		75		N ve. h. winds	Cloudy, rain all day with thun-
19	75		76	30	76	20	S W	Cloudy, rain, cloudy. [der.
20	75		80		78		S W	Cloudy.
21	76		81	45	79	20	W by S N W	Cloudy.
22	74		75		75		Variable	Small rain.
23	76		83	20	80		E	Cloudy, clear. [rain.
24			86		81	45	S W variable	Clear, thunder lightning and
25								
26					82			
27					82		N E S W	Cloudy, thun. light. and rain.
28	78		82	30	78	30	W variable	Clou. clear, thun. light. & rain.
29	79		79		78	45	E	Thunder, lightning, and rain.
30	77		84		79	30	S W by W	Clear, clou. thun. light. & rain.
31	78	30	84		80		W	Cle. sm. show. thun. & light.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

For *July*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FARENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at vi. A.M. D.	1/00	ii. P.M. D.	1/00	X. P.M. D.	1/00	PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
1	77		85		82		S by E S	Clear.
2	79	30	85	30	84		S by E	Clear.
3	80	30	88		81	30	S by E	Clear.
4	80		84		82		S by W, W	Cloudy, clear.
5	79		85	30			S E	Clear.
6	79		80	10	79		N S E	Cloudy, rain, lightning.
7	78		84		31		S E	Cloudy, small rain.
8	78		85	30	82	10	S E S	Cloudy, rain, clear.
9	79	30	87		85		L. winds S	Clear.
10	81	45	86	45	85		S by W	Clear, lightniug.
11	81	10	87		83		S	Clear, cloudy, thunder. [rain.
12			81		81	30	S W W	Clear, thunder, lightning, and
13	79		87		82		W by S	Clear. [heavy rain.
14	81	30	87		78		S W	Clear, thunder, lightning and
15	73		78		77		N E	Cloudy, clear.
16	71		79		81		N E	Clear, cloudy.
17	72		81		78	25	N by E	Clear, cloudy, small rain.
18	76		75		75		N ve. h. winds	Cloudy, rain all day with thun-
19	75		76	30	76	20	S W	Cloudy, rain, cloudy. [der.
20	75		80		78		S W	Cloudy.
21	76		81	45	79	20	W by S N W	Cloudy.
22	74		75		75		Variable	Small rain.
23	76		83	20	80		E	Cloudy, clear. [rain.
24			86		81	45	S W variable	Clear, thunder lightning and
25								
26					82			
27					82		N E S W	Cloudy, thun. light. and rain.
28	78		82	30	78	30	W variable	Clou. clear, thun. light. & rain.
29	79		79		78	45	E	Thunder, lightning, and rain.
30	77		84		79	30	S W by W	Clear, clou. thun. light. & rain.
31	78	30	84		80		W	Cle. sm. show. thun. & light.

EXPLANATION

of the foregoing TABLE.

* * THE Table shews the *mean result* of two observations made every day, one at sun-rise (at which time it is coldest) the other at two o'clock, P. M. when the greatest degree of heat happens here. These extremes are added together, and divided by two, which gives the mean degree called the *temperature of the day:* the total of all the observations, divided by the number of the days, gives the temperature of the *month*.

☿ When a barometer is perfectly *phosphoric*, the superior surface of the column of mercury is exempt from that *concavity*, or *convexity*, common in almost all barometers; consequently it has nearly a *plain* or *level* surface, and gives the truest height without difficulty.

† *To rectify the barometer.*—The height of the barometer, being never just or exact, but when Reaumur's thermometer, placed at the center of the tube of the barometer, marks the freezing point or 32d degree on Farenheit's scale: it is indispensably necessary, that all meteorological observers should understand the correspondence between them, in order to rectify this column of ☿ in the barometer—and which, independent of the weight of the atmosphere, rises and falls by the heat and cold which likewise act on it. Hence it has two particular movements, which ought to be distinguished, the one from the other, by those who desire to ascertain the weight of the air.

A column of ☿ about 30 English inches in height, dilates itself five lines *(the foot is divided into 12 inches, the inch into twelve lines, the lines into sixteenths)* to adjust the point of congelation to that of common boiling water. The barometer being 29 inches, 9 lines English, if these five lines are multiplied by 16 it produces 80. Reaumur's scale, from the point of congelation to that of common boiling water, is divided into 80 degrees. It is therefore evident that there is too great an agreement between these two instruments; and hence, and from what has already been observed, the one cannot serve to rectify the other. To obtain, then, the true height of the barometer, it will be necessary to subtract as many sixteenths of a line from the height of the mercury, as Reaumur's thermometer, placed at its centre, marks degrees above the freezing point; and to add as many as shall appear under or below the said point of congelation. [Zero.]

It is by this method barometrical observations are rectified, and by which the present table is completed. We must carefully bring the inferior surface of the ☿ in the curve to the line of the level, before any observations are made on the instrument, a precaution absolutely necessary—for when the column of the ☿ descends some lines, the inferior surface no longer corresponds with the line of the level, and the same happens when the barometer rises.

* The cypher 0 placed at the head of the third and fifth columns, is the point at which the scale separates both in Farenheit's and Reaumur's. The first divides his scale into 212 deg. parting from an artificial congelation, *a forced and uncertain point or term;* while, on the contrary, Reaumur divides his scale into 80 equal parts, and separates at the point of natural congelation *(which is found to be the same over the whole globe)* and ascends to that of common boiling water.

All the degrees on the second column, followed by 0, are the degrees under the 0 of Farenheit; and if no 0 follow, they are degrees above Farenheit's 0.

All the degrees followed by 0 in the column of Reaumur, are degrees of *freezing, condensation, or of cold;* those that are not followed by 0 are deg. of dilatation or of heat. Reaumur's 0 marks the point at which common water freezes.

From these explanations it is plain, that Reaumur's thermometer is preferable to any other in use: it is simple and exact in construction, valuable for its use in regulating the barometer, and applicable to every part of the world.

By PETER LE GAUX, *at* SPRING-MILL, *August 27th*, 1789.

SERVATIONS**

L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *July*, 1789.

RO-ER. f uc. egree. ¼	SCHUYL-KILL. Height of Schuylkill. *English foot.* Ft. In. ¼	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest	WEATHER. Temperature of every day.	*Days of the month*
2							Fair, windy and very dry.	1
			1	1			Fair, high wind, gust 9 P. M.	2
			1	1			Over-cast, sultry, gust 9 P. M.	3
			1	1			Cloudy, sultry, stormy all night.	4
3			1	1			Over-cast, stormy.	5
2			1				Cloudy, fair, small rain.	6
							Fair, cloudy.	7
2							Very fair, cloudy.	8
2			1				Fair, sultry, cloudy, small rain.	9
							Fair, sultry, cloudy.	10
2							Very fair.	11
			1	1			Stormy.	12
			1	1			Stormy.	13
2							Fair.	14
2							Fair.	15
2							Foggy, over-cast, fair.	16
							Fair, pleasant.	17
3							Pleasant.	18
1			1	1			Sultry, gust 10 o'Clock P. M.	19
							Very fair.	20
2							id Clear.	21
3							Over-cast, fair.	22
1							Variable, sultry.	23
							Cloudy, very fair.	24
2			1	1			Sultry, over-cast, gust.	25
2							Fair.	26
3							Fair, cloudy.	27
			1				Rainy.	28
2							Fair, cloudy.	29
			1				Over-cast, rainy.	30
2			1				Rainy, fair, moist.	31

atest e of ure	MEAN HEIGHT OF SCHUYLKILL.						TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH.	RESULT.
t deg. sture							*Fair, variable, moist, very vegetative, and stormy.*	
tion							PREVAILING SICKNESS.	
g. of ire	5	10	1	13	8		*No prevailing disease in this neighbourhood.*	
1								

Medford
Menotomy
Mistick R
Cambridge
Roxbury
Dorchester
Stoney B
Milton

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 Miles NNW. from PHILADELPHIA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *July*, 1789.

Day of the mon.	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT. Mean degree. Deg.	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR. Degrés Moyens. Deg.	BAROMET. Phosphoric & Mean and Corr. height of English foot. In.	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. In.	UDOMETER. EVAPORATION of every day: French foot. In	ANEMOMETER. PREVAILING WIND of every day.	HYGROMETER. of De Luc. Mean degree. Deg	SCHUYLKILL. Height of Schuylkill. English foot. Ft. In.	DAYS of aur. boreal	DAYS of rain.	DAYS of thunder.	DAYS of snow.	DAYS of tempest	WEATHER. Temperature of every day.	Day of the month
1	82 5	22 4	29 9 7			S S W	54 2							Fair, windy and very dry.	1
2	81 3	21 9	29 10 7			S S W	55			1	1			Fair, high wind, gust 9 P. M.	2
3	82 2	22 3	29 11 6			S W	65			1	1			Over-cast, sultry, gust 9 P. M.	3
4	83 8	23	29 10 13			S	69			1	1			Cloudy, sultry, stormy all night.	4
5	75 8	19 5	29 10 12			S by W	85 3			1	1			Over-cast, stormy.	5
6	75 1	19 2	29 11 1			W S W	75 2			1				Cloudy, fair, small rain.	6
7	71 3	17 5	29 11 1			W	70							Fair, cloudy.	7
8	74 7	19	29 10 6			W S W	69 2							Very fair, cloudy.	8
9	80 3	21 5	29 9 3			Variable	64 2			1				Fair, sultry, cloudy, small rain.	9
10	78	20 5	29 8 9			N N W	66							Fair, sultry, cloudy.	10
11	72	17 8	29 9 12			N N E	59 2							Very fair.	11
12	77	20	29 7 1			S W	74								12
13	75 8	19 5	29 5 5			S & W	69			1	1			Stormy.	13
14	72 5	18	29 6 11			N W	58 2			1	1			Stormy.	14
15	64 7	14 5	29 8 14			N W	58 2							Fair.	15
16	65 3	14 8	29 11			N W	57 2							Fair.	16
17	65 5	14 9	29 11			S	59							Foggy. over-cast, fair.	17
18	72	17 8	29 9 5			S S E	59 3							Fair, pleasant.	18
19	75 1	19 2	29 7 12			S	64 1			1	1			Pleasant.	19
20	73 1	18 3	29 9 4			W N W	65							Sultry, gust 10 o'Clock P. M.	20
21	70 7	17 2	29 10 13			W N W	59 2							Very fair.	21
22	75 8	19 5	29 11 11			E N E	67 3							id Clear.	22
23	75 8	19 5	30 4			E	65 1							Over-cast, fair.	23
24	82 7	22 5	29 11			S W vari.	65							Variable, sultry.	24
25	73 1	18 3	29 10			W	66 2			1	1			Cloudy, very fair.	25
26	69 8	16 8	29 10 7			N N E	61 2							Sultry, over-cast, gust.	26
27	69 1	16 5	29 9 13			N N E	63 3							Fair.	27
28	71 3	17 5	29 8 12			N N E	68			1				Fair, cloudy.	28
29	72 5	18	29 9			N N E	66 2							Rainy.	29
30	69 1	16 5	29 9 4			E	71			1				Fair, cloudy.	30
31	70 3	17	29 7 13			N N E	80 2			1				Over-cast, rainy.	31

RESULT.

17 greatest deg. of cold. 52 2

4th greatest deg. of heat. 92 7

Variation. 40 5

Temperature. 74

Le 17 deg. du plus grand froid 9

Le 4 plus G. D. de chaud. 27

Variation. 18

Temperature. 18 7

he 23d greatest elevation cor. 30 10

the 13 least elevation correct. 29 5

Variation. 7 10

Mean elevation. 29 9 11

Total of the fall of WATER. 8 11 5

Total of the evaporated WATER. 7 1 8

PREVAILING WIND OF THE MONTH. Variable. N N E and S S W

5th greatest degree of moisture 91

15th least deg. of moisture 39

Variation 52

mean deg. of moisture 69 1

MEAN HEIGHT OF SCHUYLKILL. 5 10 1

13 8

TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH. *Fair, variable, moist, very vegetative, and stormy.*

PREVAILING SICKNESS. *No prevailing disease in this neighbourhood.*

RESULT.

Medford
Menotomy
Mistick R
Cambridge
Roxbury
Dorchester
Stoney B
Milton

Ipswich R
Humphry's pond
Salem
Marblehead
Lynn
Maldon
Chelsea
Winnissimet
Hog I
Charles
Noddles I
Boston
Castle I
Deer I
Spectacle I
Thomsons I
Long I
Moon I
G. Bruster
N. Bruster
The Graves
L. Bruster
Bluff
The
BAY
of
MASSACHUSETTS
Braintree
Weymouth
Hingham
Kenchassett
Kinchassett Rocks
Scituate
Marshfield

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1789.

Embellished with two COPPER-PLATES, viz.

I. Map of the SEAT OF WAR in the State of Massachusetts.

II. Plan of the VARIED LANDSCAPE.

CONTENTS.

History of the American war, [continued] 389
Life of William Penn, [continued] 397
The Retailer, No. X. 401
Settlement of the affairs of St. Domingo, 404
Dialogue in the Purgatory of macaronies, between Will Toilet and Sir Bobby Button, 408
Account of the Short Creek settlement, 410
Account of communications and donations made to the philosophical society at Philadelphia, 412
The varied landscape, 413
Anecdotes of the family of Pineon, 416
Do. of the family of Fleuriot, 420
Life a chase, 424
Simple and easy method of making of hay, 428
Considerations on justice as a virtue, 430

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

The turtle feast, 433
On presenting Julia with a rose, 435
A sentiment, 436
On loquacity in a female, 437
On the minds being engrossed by one subject, ibid.
On the influence of bad habits, 438
To Mira, ibid.

THE CHRONICLE,

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Marriages—Deaths, 444

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

Tables of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, viz. one for the month of APRIL also one for the month of MAY, both made at Spring-Mill, Pennsylvania:—also,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

A MAP
of the
Seat of the Late War
at Boston
in the
State of Massachusetts.
The
BAY
of
MASSACHUSETTS
Merrimak River
Chelmsford
Andover R
Concord River
Concord
Lexington
Runfarmment Ground
Medford
Menotomy
Maldon
Ipswich R
Hamphry's pond
Salem
Marblehead
Lynn
Chelsea
Winnisimet
Hog I
Boston
Waltham
Watertown
Cambridge
Sudbury
Weston
Charles River
Natick pond
Framingham
Southborough
Northborough
Shrewsbury
Worcester
Fish pond
Rutland
Hoppington
Natick
Muddy R
Dorchester
Milton
Milton R
Castle I
Deer I
Spectacle I
Thomasons I
Long I
Hoon I
Bluff
N. Bruster
The Graves
L. Bruster
G. Bruster
Braintree
Weymouth
Hingham
Kenchassett
Kenchassett Rocks
Scituate
Marshfield

THE

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PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Meteorological Table for June, will be in our next, we were apprehensive that the following three Meteorological Tables would have rendered the present number inconvenient, otherwise it would have been added, in future every exertion will be made to regain the confidence of the public, with regard to punctuality in this as well as every other part of the publication.

The continuation of the history of the war has now fallen into other hands; the same plan on which it was first begun, will still be pursued, and many valuable notes which have not hitherto met the public eye, will occasionally be introduced.

A poetic explanation of life will be in our next.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
July 31, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton,		40*l* 42*l*
Brandy, common,		5*s* 6*d*
Bread, per cwt.		16*s* 35*s*
Beer.	*American*, in bottles, per dozen,	8*s* 4*d*
	Ditto, per bbl.	30*s*
Boards.	*Oak*, per m. feet,	67*s* 6*d* 85*s*
	Merchantable pine,	60*s* 65*s*
	Sap,	40*s* 42*s* 6*d*
	Cedar,	55*s* 65*s*
Chocolate, per lb.		1*s* 2*d*
Flour.	*Superfine*, per bbl.	38*s* 40*s*
	Common,	35*s*
	Bur middl. best,	27*s* 30*s*
	Middlings,	24*s*
	Ship Stuff, per c.	10*s* 11*s*
Flax per lb.		6*d* 7*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel,		4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
Ginseng,		2*s* 9*d* 3*s* 4*d*
Gin, Holland, per gallon,		5*s*
Ditto, per case,		30*s*
Grain.	*Wheat*, per bu.	7*s* 3*d* 7*s* 9*d*
	Rye,	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
	Oats,	1*s* 6*d*
	Indian Corn,	3*s* 3*s* 3*d*
	Barley,	4*s* 6*d*
	best shelled,	20*s*
	Buckwheat,	2*s* 3*d*
Hams, per lb.		5½*d* 6*d*
Hogs-lard,		5½*d*
Honey,		3½*d* 4*d*
Hemp,		5*d* 6*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m.		5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb.		9½*d* 10*d*
Indigo, French, per lb.		7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
Carolina,		4*s* 6*s* 6*d*
Iron.	*Castings*, per ton,	22*l* 30*l*
	Bar,	26*l* 27*l*
	Pig,	7*l* 15*s* 8*l*
	Sheet,	60*l* 65*l*
	Nail rods,	33*l*
Meal, Indian, per bbl.		1*s* 5*s* 6*d*
Molasses, per gallon,		2*s* 2*s* 2*d*
Nails, 10, 12, *and* 20*d*.		8½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per doz.		30*s* 37*s* 6*d*
Porter, American,		9*s*
Pork.	*Burlington*,	65*s* 67*s* 6*d*
	Lower county,	55*s* 57*s* 6*d*
	Carolina,	52*s* 6*d* 55*s*
Pease		6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt.		22*s*
Rum.	*Jamaica*, p gal.	4*s* 3*d* 4*s* 6*d*
	Antigua,	3*s* 9*d* 3*s* 10*d*
	Windward,	3*s* 6*d* 3*s* 8*d*
	Barbadoes,	3*s* 3*d*
	Country,	2*s* 6*d*
	Taffia,	2*s* 4*d*
Steel.	*German*, per cwt.	60*s* 70*s*
	English, blistered,	8*l* 25*s* 6*d*
	American,	40*s* 60*s*
	Crowley's, per fag.	4*l* 10*s*
Snake root, per lb.		1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common,		4*d* 6*d*
Castile,		10*d* 12*d*
Starch,		4*d* 6*d*
Sugar.	*Lump*, per lb.	13*d*
	Loaf, single refined,	14*d*
	Ditto, double ditto,	20*d*
	Havannah, white,	9*d*
	Ditto, brown,	6*d* 8*d*
	Muscovado, cwt.	65*s* 70*s*
Salt.	*Allum*, per bushel,	2*s* 3 2*s* 6
	Liverpool,	15*d* 19*d*
	Cadiz,	2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
	Lisbon,	2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
Tar.	*N. Jersey*, 24 gall.	7*s* 6*d* 9*s*
	Carolina 32 gall.	9*s* 6*d* 10*s*
	Turpentine,	11*s* 6*d* 12*s* 6*d*
Tobacco, 100lb.	*J. R. new, best*,	35*s* 42*s* 6*d*
	Inferior,	28*s* 35*s*
	Old,	45*s* 50*s*
	Rappahannock,	25*s* 27*s*
	Coloured, Maryland,	40*s* 60*s*
	Dark,	25*s* 28*s*
	Long leaf,	25*s* 28*s*
	Eastern Shore,	18*s* 25*s*
	Carolina, new,	12*s* 25*s* 27*s* 6*d*
	Old,	35*s*
Tea.	*Hyson*, per lb.	12*s* 6*d* 15*s*
	Souchong,	6*s* 9*s* 6*d*
	Congo,	3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*
	Bohea,	1*s* 10½*d* 2*s*
Wine.	*Mad.* per pipe,	40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
	Lisbon,	40*l*
	Teneriffe,	24*l* 26*l*
	Fayal, per gal.	3*s* 4*d* 3*s* 6*d*
	Port, per pipe,	39*l* 40*l*
	Ditto, per gal.	5*s* 10*d*
	Ditto, per doz. bot.	30*s*
	Claret,	30*s* 45*s*
	Sherry, per gal.	6*s* 9*d* 12*s*
	Malaga,	4*s* 6*d* 5*s*
Wax, bees, per lb.		2*s* 2*s* 1*d*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, July 31, 1789.

New-loan certificates, accord. to int. due,	4*s* 8*d* 5*s* 3*d*	*Com. Land-office certificates, on pr. and int.*	5*s* 6*d*
Depreciation funded, and militia or state debt, accord. to int. due,	6*s* 6*s* 8*d*	*State money of* 1781,	133⅓ *to* 140
Ditto, unfunded,	6*s*	*Continental certifi. indented to* 1787,	4*s* 8*d* 4*s* 9*d*
		Indents or Facilities,	3*s*
		Paper money, Pennsylvania,	26 *per cent disc.*
		For 100 *Jersey ditto*,	33⅓ *to* 35 *disc.*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days*,	70	*Amsterdam*,	60 *days*, per guilder,	3*s*
Ditto,	60 *days*,	72½		30 *days*,	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days*,	74	*France*,	60 *days*, per 5 livres	7*s* 1*d*
				30 *days*,	7*s* 4*d*

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 1st day of Auguſt, 1789, entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for July, 1789" agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly.

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1789.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR IN AMERICA.

CHAP. IV.

[Continued from page 336.]

EVERY one who accepted offices under the new laws, or prepared to act in conformity with them, were declared enemies to their country, and threatened with all the consequences due to such a character. The people of Connecticut, looking on the fate of the neighbouring colony to be only a prelude to their own, even exceeded them in violence.

The judges appointed under these laws were every where prevented from proceeding in the execution of their office. Upon opening the courts, the grand and petty juries throughout the province unanimously refused to be sworn, or to act, in any manner, under the new judges, and the new laws: the acting otherways was deemed so heinous, that the clerks of the different courts found it necessary to acknowledge their contrition in the public papers, for issuing the warrants by which the juries were summoned to attend; and not only to declare, that let the consequence be ever so fatal, they would never be induced to act in the same manner again; but that they had not considered what they were doing, and that if their countrymen should forgive them, they could never forgive themselves for the fault they had committed. At Great-Barrington, and some other places, the people assembled in numerous bodies, and filled the court-house and avenues in such a manner, that neither the judges nor their officers could obtain entrance, and upon the sheriff's commanding them to make way for the court, they answered, that they knew of no court, nor of any other establishment, independent of the ancient laws and usages of their country, and to none other would they submit, or yield obedience on any terms.

The new counsellors were still more unfortunate than the judges. Their houses were surrounded by multitudes of people, who soon discovered by their countenance and temper, that they had

no other alternative than to submit to a renunciation of their offices, or to suffer all the fury of an enraged populace. Most of them submitted to the safest alternative; some had the good fortune to be in Boston, and thereby evaded the danger, while others, with great risque, were pursued and hunted in their escape thither, and were threatened with destruction to their houses and estates.

The old constitution being taken away by act of parliament, and the new one being rejected by the people, an end was put to all forms of law and government in Massachusett's-Bay, and the people were reduced to that state of anarchy, in which mankind are supposed to have existed in the earliest ages. The order, however, which by the general concurrence of the people, was preserved in this state of anarchy, will for ever excite the astonishment of mankind, and continue among the strongest proofs of the efficacy of long established habits, and of a constant submission to laws. Excepting the general opposition to the new government, and the excesses arising from it, in the outrages offered to particular persons who were upon that account obnoxious to the people, no other very considerable marks appeared of the cessation of law or government.

Gage now thought it necessary for the safety of the troops, as well as to secure the important post and town of Boston, to fortify the neck of land, which affords the only communication, except by water, between that town and the continent. This measure, however necessary, served only to increase the jealousy, suspicion, and ill-will which were already too prevalent; and was succeeded by another which excited a still greater alarm. The season of the year was now arrived for the annual muster of the militia; and he (Gage) having probably some suspicion of their conduct when assembled, or, as they said, being urged thereunto by those secret advisers, and tale-bearers, to whose insidious arts and false information the Americans attributed all their calamities, and the troubles that had arisen between the two countries; whatever might be his inducement, he seized the ammunition and stores, which were lodged in the provincial arsenal at Cambridge, and had them brought to Boston. At the same time he also seized upon the powder which was lodged in the magazines at Charles-town, and some other places, being partly private property and partly provincial.

These measures excited the most violent and universal ferment that had as yet been experienced. The people assembled to the amount of several thousands, and it was with the greatest difficulty, that some of the more moderate and leading gentlemen of the country, were able to restrain them from marching directly to Boston, there to demand a delivery of the powder and stores, and in case of refusal, to attack the troops. A false report having been intentionally spread about the same time, and extended to Connecticut, in order, probably to try the temper of that province, that the ships and troops had attacked the town of Boston, and were then firing upon it, when the pretended bearers of the news had come away; several of those, to whom the tale was related, immediately assembled in arms, and marched with great

expedition, a considerable distance, to the relief, as they supposed, of their suffering neighbours, before they were convinced of their mistake.

About this period, the governor's company of cadets, consisting wholly of Bostonian gentlemen, and of such, in general, as had always been well affected to government, disbanded themselves, and returned the standard to the general, with which, according to custom, he had presented them upon his arrival. This slight to the governour, and apparent disrelish to the new government, proceeded immediately from his having taken away mr. Hancock's commission, who was the colonel of that corps. A colonel Murray of the militia, having accepted a seat in the new council; twenty-four officers of his regiment resigned their commissions in one day; so general was the disposition that now pervaded every rank of people.

The late measures of seizing the powder, and erecting fortifications on Boston Neck, occasioned the holding an assembly of delegates, from all the towns of the county of Suffolk, of which Boston is the county town and capital. In this assembly a great number of resolutions were passed, some of which militated more strongly against the authority of the new legislature, than any that had yet appeared. Their measures, however, are introduced by a declaration of allegiance; but they also declare it to be their duty, by all lawful means, to defend their civil and religious rights and liberties; it is therefore their duty to declare, that the late acts are gross infractions of those rights; and that no obedience is due from their constituents, to either or any part of those acts; but that they ought to be rejected as the wicked attempts of an abandoned administration to establish a despotic government. They engaged that the county should support and bear harmless all sheriffs, jurors, and others, who should suffer prosecution for not acting under the present unconstitutional judges, or carrying into execution any orders of their courts; they further resolved, that those who had accepted seats at the council board, had violated the duty they owed to their country, and that if they did not vacate them within a short limited time, they ought to be considered as obstinate and incorrigible enemies to their country.

They also past resolutions against the fortifications at Boston Neck; the Quebec bill; for the suspension of commerce; for the encouragement of arts and manufactures; for the holding a provincial congress; and to pay all due respect and submission to the measures which should be recommended by the continental congress: they recommended to the people to perfect themselves in the art of war, and to forward this, they advised the militia to appear under arms once every week. And as it had been reported, that several gentlemen who had rendered themselves conspicuous, by contending for the violated rights of their country, were to be apprehended; in case so audacious a measure should be carried into execution, they recommend, that all the officers of so tyrannical a government should be seized, and kept in safe custody, until the former were restored to their friends and families.

Then followed a recommenda-

tion, which in the present state of things amounted to a peremptory command, to the collectors of the taxes, and all other receivers and holders of the public money; not to pay it as usual to the treasurer; but to detain it in their hands, until the civil government of the province was placed on a constitutional foundation, or until it should be otherwise ordered by the provincial congress. They, however, declare, that notwithstanding the many oppressions which they most sensibly feel and resent, they are still determined to act merely on the defensive, so long as such conduct may be vindicated by reason, and the principles of self-preservation. They conclude by exhorting the people to restrain their resentments, to avoid all riots and disorderly proceedings, as being destructive of all good government; and by a steady, manly, uniform and persevering opposition, to convince their enemies, that, in a contest so important, in a cause so solemn, *their conduct should be such as to merit the approbation of the wise, and the admiration of the brave and free, of every age, and of every country.*

They then appointed a committee to wait upon the governour, with a remonstrance against fortifying Boston Neck; in which they declare, that though the loyal people of that county think themselves oppressed by some late acts of the British parliament, and are resolved, by *divine assistance*, never to submit to them, they have no inclination to commence war with his majesty's troops. They also impute the present extraordinary ferment in the minds of the people, besides the new fortification, to the seizing of the powder, to the planting of cannon on the Neck, and to the insults and abuse offered to passengers by the soldiers, in which, they say, they have been encouraged by some of the officers; and conclude, by declaring, that nothing less than a removal or redress of those grievances can place the inhabitants of the county in that situation of peace and tranquillity, which every free subject ought to enjoy. In this address they totally disclaimed every wish and idea of independency, and attributed all the present troubles to misinformation at home, and the evil designs of particular persons.

Sept. 9.

To this address Gage answered, that he had no intention to prevent the egress and regress of any person to and from the town of Boston; that he would suffer none under his command to injure the person or property of any of his majesty's subjects; but that it was his duty to preserve the peace, and to prevent surprize; and that no use would be made of the cannon, unless their hostile proceedings made it necessary.

Before public affairs had arrived at their present alarming state, the governour, with advice of the new council, had issued writs for the holding a general assembly, which was to meet in the beginning of October; but the events that afterwards took place, and the heat and violence which every where prevailed, together with the resignation of so great a number of the new mandamus counsellors, as deprived the remainder of all efficacy, made him think it expedient to countermand the writs by a proclamation, and to refer the holding of the assembly to a fitter season. The legality of the proclamation was however

called in question, and the elections every where took place without regard to it. The new members accordingly met at Salem, pursuant to the precepts; but having waited a day without the governour, or any substitute from him, to administer the oaths, and open a session, they voted themselves into a provincial congress, to be joined by such others as had been, or should be elected for that purpose; after which mr. Hancock, so obnoxious to the governour's party, was chosen chairman, they then adjourned to the town of Concord, about twenty miles from Boston.

Appointing a committee to wait on the governour, with a remonstance, was one of their earliest measures. In this remonstrance they apologized for their present meeing, that the distressed and miserable state of the colony, had rendered it indispensably necessary to collect the wisdom of the province by their delegates in that congress; thereby to concert some adequate remedy to prevent impending ruin, and to provide for the public safety. They then express the grievous apprehensions of the people from the measures now pursuing. They assert, that the rigour of the Boston port-bill is exceeded, by the manner in which it is carried into execution. They complain of the late laws, calculated not only to abridge the people of their rights, but to license murders; of the number of troops in the capital, which were daily increasing by new accessions drawn from every part of the continent; together with the formidable and hostile preparations on Boston Neck; all tending to endanger the lives, liberties, and properties, not only of the people of Boston, but of the province in general. They conclude by adjuring the general, as he regards his majesty's honour and interest, the dignity and happiness of the empire, and the peace and welfare of the provinces, to desist immediately from the construction of the fortress at the entrance into Boston, and to restore that pass to its natural state.

Oct. 11.

To give them an answer involved Gage in some difficulty, since he could not acknowledge the legality of their assembling. The necessity of the times however prevailed. He expressed great indignation that an idea should be formed, that the lives, liberties, or property of any people should be in danger from British troops. Britain, he said, could never harbour the black design of wantonly destroying or enslaving any people; and notwithstanding the enmity shewn to the troops, by withholding from them almost every necessary for their preservation, they had not yet discovered the resentment which might justly be expected to arise from such hostile treatment. He reminded the congress that while they complain of altercations made in their charter by act of parliament, they are themselves, by their assembling, subverting that charter, and now acting in direct violation of their own constitution; he therefore warned them of the rocks they were upon, and to desist from such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings.

Boston was now become the place of refuge to all those friends of the new government, who thought it necessary, to persevere in avowing this sentiment. The commissioners of the customs with all their officers, also concluded it

eligible towards the end of the preceding month, to abandon their head-quarters at Salem, and to remove their apparatus of a custom-house, to a place which an act of parliament had proscribed from all trade. Thus the acts of parliament on one hand, and the resistance of the people on the other, equally joined to annihilate all appearance of government, legislation, judicial proceedings, and commercial regulations.

On the approach of winter, Gage caused temporary barracks to be erected for the troops, partly, perhaps, for safety, and partly to prevent the disorders and mischiefs, which in the present state and temper of both parties, must have been the unavoidable consequences of their being quartered upon the inhabitants. Such, however, was the dislike to their being provided for in any manner, that the select-men and committees obliged the workmen to quit their employments, tho' the money for their labour would have been paid by the crown. Gage had as little success in endeavouring to procure carpenters from New-York, so that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get some temporary lodgments erected; and having also endeavoured to procure some winter covering from the latter city, the offer to purchase it was presented to every merchant there, who to a man refused complying with any part of the order returning for answer, "that they never would supply any article for the benefit of men who were sent as enemies to their country."

Every circumstance now tended to increase the mutual apprehension, distrust and animosity between the two parties. The people at Boston, either were, or pretended to be, under continual terror, from the apprehensions of immediate danger to their properties, liberties, and even their lives. They were in the hands of an armed force whom they abhorred, and who equally detested them. The soldiers on the other hand, considered themselves in the midst of enemies, and were equally apprehensive of danger from within and without. Each side professed the best intentions in the world with regard to themselves, and shewed the greatest suspicions of the other: In this state of doubt and profession, things were rendered still worse, by a measure which did not seem of sufficient importance in its consequence, to justify its being hazarded at so critical a juncture. This was landing a detachment of sailors in the night, from ships of war in the harbour, who spiked up all the principal cannon upon the several batteries belonging to the town.

During these transactions at Boston, the provincial congress, notwithstanding the cautions given, and dangers held out by the governour, not only continued their assembly, but their resolutions having acquired, from the disposition and promptitude of the people, all the weight and efficacy of laws, they seemed to have founded something like a new and independent government. Under the mask of recommendation and advice, they settled the militia, regulated the treasury, and provided arms. They appointed a day of public thanksgiving, on which, among other enumerated

blessings, a particular acknowledgment was to be made to the Almighty, for the union which prevailed so remarkably in all the states.

These and similar measures induced general Gage to issue a proclamation, in which, though the direct terms are avoided, they are charged with proceedings, that are too nearly bordering on treason and rebellion. Accordingly the inhabitants of the province, were, in the King's name, prohibited from complying, in any degree, with the requisitions, recommendations, directions, or resolves of that unlawful assembly.

Nov. 10.

CHAP. V.

Meeting of a general congress at Philadelphia—Previous instructions to some of the deputies—Acts of congress—They approve of the conduct of Massachusett's-Bay, and of the late resolutions passed by the county of Suffolk—Resolutions—Declaration of rights—Letter to General Gage—Association.—Resolution for a future congress—Petition to the king—Memorial to the people of Great-Britain—Address to the inhabitants of Canada.—Address to the Colonies—Congress breaks up.

WHILE these events were transacting in Massachusett's-Bay, the twelve old colonies including that whole extent of continent which stretches from Nova Scotia to Georgia, had appointed deputies to attend the general congress, which was held at Philadelphia, and opened on Monday the 5th September, 1774. Such was the unfortunate consequence of measures, pursued, perhaps too avowedly, and for that reason the less wisely, for reducing America by division, that twelve colonies, clashing in interests, frequently quarrelling about boundaries and many other subjects, differing in manners, customs, religion, and forms of government with all the local prejudices, jealousies, and aversions incident to neighbouring states, were now led to assemble by their delegates in a general diet, and taught to feel their weight and importance in a common union. Several of the colonies gave instructions to the deputies previous to their meeting in congress. These, in general, contained the strongest professions of loyalty and allegiance; of affection for the mother country; and of gratitude for benefits already received. They totally disclaimed every idea of independence; acknowledged the prerogatives of the crown, and declared their readiness to support them with life and fortune, so far as they are warranted by the constitution. The Pennsylvanians, in particular, declared that they view the present contest with the deepest concern; that perpetual love, union and interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of mutual rights, ought ever to subsist between the mother country and them.

On the other hand they were unanimous in declaring, that they never would give up those rights and liberties which descended to them from their ancestors, and which, they said, they were bound by all laws, human and divine, to transmit whole and pure to their posterity; that they are

entitled to all the rights and liberties of British born subjects; that the power lately assumed by parliament is unjust, and the only cause of all the present uneasiness; and that the late acts respecting Massachusett's-Bay, are unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous.

The instruction of the several colonies, I mean those that gave instructions, differed considerably from each other. In some, great violence appeared: others were more reasonable: in some nothing was spoken of but their grievances: others again proposed terms to be offered, by them, to Great-Britain—such as an obedience to all the trade laws passed, or to be passed, except such as were specified; and an annual revenue on the crown for public purposes, which should be disposed of by parliament. The deputies, however, were instructed, that in these and all other points, they were to coincide with the majority of the congress. This majority was to be determined by reckoning one vote to every state, without regarding the number of delegates it should send.

Their debates and proceedings were conducted with the greatest secrecy. The number of delegates amounted to fifty-one, who represented the several English colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusett's-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina.

Sept. 17. The first public act of this congress was a declaratory resolution expressive of their disposition with respect to Massachusett's-Bay, and was immediately intended to confirm and encourage them. In this they expressed, in the most pathetic terms, how deeply they felt the sufferings of their countrymen in that state, under the operation of the late unjust, cruel, and oppressive acts of the British parliament; they highly approved of the wisdom and fortitude with which their opposition to these ministerial measures had hitherto been conducted, they also commended the resolutions passed, and measures proposed, by the delegates of the county of Suffolk; and earnestly recommend a perseverance in the same firm and temperate conduct, according to the determinations of that assembly. This was immediately published, and transmitted to Massachusetts, accompanied with an unanimous resolution, that contributions from all the states for supplying the necessities, and alleviating the distresses of their brethren at Boston; and that these contributions ought to be continued as long as their occasions may require.

By their subsequent resolutions, congress not only formally approve of the opposition made by Massachusetts to the late acts, but further declare, that if it should be attempted to carry them into execution by force, all America should support them in that opposition.—That if it should be found necessary to remove the people of Boston into the country, all America should contribute towards recompensing them for the injury they might thereby sustain.

[To be continued.]

The LIFE *of* WILLIAM PENN, *the celebrated Founder of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from page 341.]

HAVING by the help of sir William Jones, and other gentlemen of the long robe, constructed a plan of government, for his colony, mr. Penn prepared to make a voyage to America, that he might attempt the execution of it.

A part of the lands, comprehended within his grant, had been subject to the government, which was exercised by the deputy of the duke of York. To prevent any difficulty, he thought it convenient, to obtain from the duke a deed of sale, of the province of Pennsylvania, which he did on the 21st of August, 1682; and by two subsequent deeds, in the same month, the duke conveyed to him the town of Newcastle, situate on the western side of the Delaware, with a circle of 12 miles radius from the center of the town, and from thence extending southerly to the Hoar-kills, at Cape-Henlopen, the western point of the entrance of Delaware bay; which tract contained the settlements made by the Dutch, Swedes and Finns. This was called *the territory*, in distinction from *the province* of Pennsylvania, and was divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent and Sussex.

At this time, the penal laws against dissenters were executed with rigour in England, which made many of the Quakers desirous of accompanying or following Penn into America, where they had a prospect of the most extensive liberty of conscience. Having chosen some for his particular companions, he embarked with them in August 1682, and from the Downs, where the ship lay waiting for a wind, he wrote an affectionate letter to his friends, which he called "a farewell to England." After a pleasant passage of six weeks, they came within sight of the American coast, and were refreshed by the land breezes, at the distance of twelve leagues. As the ship sailed up the Delaware, the inhabitants came on board, and saluted their new governor with an air of joy and satisfaction. He landed at Newcastle, and summoned the people to meet him, when possession of the soil was given him in the legal form of that day; and he entertained them with a speech, explaining the purpose of his coming, and the views of his government; assuring them of his intention to preserve civil and religious liberty, and exhorting them to peace and sobriety. Having renewed the commissions of their former magistrates, he went to Chester, where he repeated the same things, and received their congratulations. The Swedes appointed a delegate to compliment him on his arrival, and to assure him of their affection and fidelity.

At this time, the number of inhabitants was about three thousand. The first planters were the Dutch, and after them the Swedes and Finns. There had been formerly disputes among them, but for above twenty years they had been in a state of peace. The Dutch were settled on the bay, and applied themselves chiefly to trade; at Newcastle they had a court-house and a place of worship. The Swedes and Finns lived higher up the river, and fol-

lowed husbandry. Their settlements were Christina, Tenecum and Wicoco; at each of which they had a church. They were a plain, robust, sober and industrious people, and most of them had large families. The colony which Penn had sent over the year before, began their settlement above Wicoco, and it was by special direction of the proprietor called PHILADELPHIA. The province was divided into three counties, Chester, Buckingham, and Philadelphia.

Three principal objects engaged the attention of Mr. Penn; one was to unite the territory with the province; another was to enter into a treaty with the Indians; and a third was to lay out a capital city.

The first was entered upon immediately. Within a month after his arrival, he called a general assembly at Chester, when the constitution, which had been formed in England, was to undergo an experiment. The freemen both of the province and territory were summoned to compose this assembly *in person*. Instead of which, they elected twelve members in each county, amounting in all to seventy-two, the precise number, which by the frame of government was to compose *one* house only. The elections were accompanied by petitions, to the governor, importing "that "the fewness of the people, their "inability in estate, and unskilfulness in government, would "not permit them to serve in so "large a council and assembly, "and therefore, it was their desire, that the twelve now returned from each county, might "serve both for provincial council and general assembly, with "the same powers and privileges "which by the charter were "granted to the whole."

The members were accordingly distributed into two houses; three out of each county made a council, consisting of eighteen, and the remaining part formed an assembly of fifty-four. In this assembly was passed "the act of settlement," in which the frame of government made in England, being styled a *probationary act*, was so far changed, as that three persons of each county might compose the council, and *six* the assembly. After several other "variations, explanations and additions" requested by the assembly, and yielded to by the governor, the aforesaid charter, a frame of government was "recognised and accepted, as if "with these alterations it was "supposed to be complete." The assembly is styled "the general "assembly of the *province* of Pennsylvania and the *territories* there-"unto belonging."

Thus the lower counties, at this time, manifested their willingness to be *united* with the province of Pennsylvania; but the proprietor had not received from the crown, any right of jurisdiction over that territory, though the duke had sold him the right of soil; and it was not in the power of the people, as subjects of the king of England, to put themselves under any form of government without the royal authority. The want of this, with the operation of other causes, produced difficulties, which afterward rendered this union void; and the three lower counties had a seperate assembly, though under the same governor.

Mr. Penn's next object was to treat with the natives. The benevolence of his disposition led

him to exercise great tenderness toward them, which was much increased by an opinion which he had formed, and which he openly avowed, that they were descendants of the ten dispersed tribes of Israel. He travelled into the country, visited them in their cabins, was present at their feasts, conversed with them in a free and familiar manner, and gained their affections by his obliging carriage and his frequent acts of generosity. But on public occasions, he received them with ceremony, and transacted business with solemnity and order. In one of his excursions in the winter, he found a chief warrior sick, and his wife preparing to sweat him, in the usual manner, by pouring water on a heap of hot stones, in a closely covered hut, and then plunging him into the river through a hole cut in the ice. To divert himself during the sweating operation, the chief sang the atchievments of his ancestors, then his own, and concluded his song with this reflection; "Why "are we sick, and these strangers "well? It seems as if they were "sent to inherit the land in our "stead! Ah, it is because they "love the *great spirit*, and we do "not!" The sentiment was rational, and such as often occurred to the sagacious among the natives; we cannot suppose it was disagreeable to mr. Penn, whose view was to impress them, with an idea of his honest and pacific intentions, and to make a fair bargain with them.

Some of their chiefs made him a voluntary present of the land which they claimed; others sold it at a stipulated price. The form of one of these treaties is thus described, in a letter which he wrote to his friends in England. "The king sat in the middle of a "half-moon, and had his coun- "cil, old and wise, on each "hand. Behind, at a little "distance, sat the young ones "in the same figure. Having "consulted and resolved the bu- "siness, the king ordered one of "them to speak to me. He stood "up, came to me, took me by "the hand, saluted me in the "name of the king, told me he "was ordered by the king to "speak to me, and that now it "was not he that spoke, but the "king, because what he should "say was the king's mind. [Having made an apology for their delay] "he fell to the "bounds of the land, they had "to dispose of, and the price. "(which is now dear, that which "would once have bought twen- "ty miles, not now buying two) "During the time this person "was speaking, not a man of "them was observed to whisper "or smile. When the purchase "was agreed, great promises "passed between us of kindness "and good neighbourhood, and "that the English and Indians "must live in love, as long as "the sun gave light. Which "done, another made a speech to "the Indians in the name of all "the sachems, first to tell them "what was done, next to charge "them to love the christians, "to live in peace with me and "my people; and that they "should never do me or my peo- "ple any wrong. At every sen- "tence of which they shouted "and said amen, in their way. "The pay or presents I made "them, were not hoarded by "the particular owners, but the "neighbouring kings and their "clans being present when the "goods were brought out, the "parties chiefly concerned, con- "sulted what and to whom they

" should give them. To every " king, then, by the hands of a " person for that work appoint- " ed, was a proportion sent, " sorted and folded, with that " gravity which is admirable. " Then that king subdivided it " in like manner among his de- " pendants, they hardly leaving " themselves an equal share with " one of their subjects."

Mr. Penn was so happy as to succeed in his endeavours to gain the good will of the Indians. They have frequently, in subsequent treaties many years after, expressed great veneration for his memory; and to perpetuate it, they have given to the successive governors of Pennsylvania the name of *Onas*, which signifies *a Pen*. By this name they are commonly known and addressed in the speeches made by the six nations in all their treaties.

One part of his agreement with the Indians was, that they should sell no lands to any person but to himself or his agents; another was, that his agents should not occupy nor grant any lands, but those which were fairly purchased of the Indians. These stipulations were confirmed by subsequent acts of assembly; and every bargain made between private persons and the Indians without leave of the proprietor, was declared void. The charter which mr. Penn had obtained of the crown, comprehended a far greater extent of territory, than it was proper for him at first to purchase of the natives. He did not think it for his interest to take any more at once than he had a prospect of granting away to settlers. But his colony increased beyond his expectation, and when new tracts were wanted, the Indians rose in their demands. His first purchases were made at his own expence; and the goods delivered on these occasions went by the name of *presents*. In a course of time, when a treaty and a purchase went on together, the governor and his successors made the speeches, and the assembly were at the expence of the presents. When one paid the cost and the other enjoyed the profit, a subject of altercation arose between the proprietary and the popular interests, which other causes contributed to increase and inflame.

The purchases which mr. Penn made of the Indians, were undoubtedly fair and honest; and he is entitled to praise for his wise and peaceable conduct toward them. But there is such a thing as over-rating true merit. He has been celebrated by a late author* as having in these purchases " set an example of mo- " deration and justice in Ameri- " ca, which was never thought " of before by the Europeans." It had been a common thing in New-England for fifty years before his time, to make fair and regular purchases of land from the Indians; and many of their deeds are preserved in the public records. As early as 1633, a law was enacted in the colony of Massachusetts; that " no person " shall put any of the Indians " from their planting grounds, " or fishing places, and that up- " on complaint and proof there- " of, they shall have relief in any " of the courts of justice, as " the English have." To pre-

* Abbe Raynal.

vent frauds in private bargains, it was ordered by the same act, "that no person shall buy land "of any Indian, without licence "first had and obtained of the "general court." Other regulations respecting traffic with them were made at the same time, which bear the appearance not only of justice and moderation, but of a parental regard to their interest and property.

Nor is it to be supposed that other Europeans neglected their duty in these respects. Several purchases were made before Penn's time in New Jersey. Mr. Penn himself in one of his letters, speaking of the quarrels, between the Dutch and the Swedes, who had occupied the lands on the Delaware before him, says, "the "Dutch, who were the first "planters, looked on them [the "Swedes] as intruders on their "*purchase* and possession." Of whom could the Dutch have purchased those lands, but of the natives? They could not have occupied them without the consent of the Indians, who were very numerous, and could easily have extirpated them, or prevented their settlement. It is probable, that this Dutch purchase is referred to in that part of Penn's letter before quoted, where he speaks of the land at that time (1683) as "*dearer*" than formerly, for how could this have been ascertained but by comparing his with former purchases?

It may then be proper to consider mr. Penn, as having followed the "examples of justice and moderation," which had been set by former Europeans, in their conduct toward the natives of America; and as having united his example with theirs, for the imitation of succeeding adventurers. This will give us the true idea of his merit, without detracting from the respect due to those who preceded him in the arduous work of colonizing America.

[To be continued.]

The RETAILER, No. X.

"Huzza for our town, 'tis no matter where we live."
Old English proverb.

IT is a common saying with a very good friend of mine "We are all children of prejudice," and the observation of every, the most trifling circumstance, seems in a great measure to afford instances of the truth of it.—I have in a former number ventured to offer some remarks upon the absurdity of *national prejudice*—in the present I mean only to show the difference between ignorance and folly, and to illustrate it by a few examples of local prejudices. We often observe the character of a fool and an ignoramus confounded together—they should, however, be carefully distinguished—a fool may be defined a man who has not the capacity to acquire knowledge, or to draw just inferences from given facts—an ignorant man is one who from any cause has no knowledge of men or things; in fact, Nature only makes some men fools—whereas, she brings every man into the world *ignorant*. These characters may frequently be combined in one person---thus a fool may not have judgement enough

to see the propriety and necessity of acquiring knowledge.

From this slight view of the two characters, it is very evident that a man may be *ignorant* of many things without being a fool—for although no wise man would suffer himself to be ignorant of any thing connected with his duty, or his interest, yet there are many things to be known which it is neither his duty, his interest or inclination to be acquainted with.

You scarce ever see a good comedy or farce, in which there are not ridiculous characters introduced, who became so, merely by betraying their ignorance—A countryman's *blunders* afford *noble sport* to a citizen---but citizen remember whenever you lose sight of Christ church steeple, depend upon it, you yourself shall be lashed with the coarset strokes of rural satire.

As a retailer, I often traverse different parts of this state for subjects of contemplation---'twas in one of these excursions this summer into the country, that I was diverted with a few circumstances, which in truth gave rise to the ideas of this number. The first part of this month being very warm, I wanted a little fresh air ---so I took horse- -to spend a week with a friend of mine about five and twenty miles from this city. The leading features of his family are sociability, and freedom--he has three sons just grown up---and as I am neither young nor old, I was thought to be fair game for them all---and first, I must confess, that notwithstanding my excursions into the country I know but very little of agriculture, or any of the employments of rural life. The next morning after I came, my old friend would needs have me to see his farm, and the work going forward in the different parts---the first thing that I noticed, was a fine field of grain ---but what it was in truth I did not know---I ventured to enquire --"Dad-rat it, cried the son, with a loud laugh, what for man are you, that dont know that this is rye! I guess you *Phil-delphy* folks know nothing of these matters---- What? dont you have no rye growing in *Phil-delphy?*" I might have laughed in my turn, but I forbore, in order to have a little more diversion. Their next jest, I assure you, was rather more severe---we went into a barn where a couple of stout fellows were thrashing. "Come lad, said the old man, let us see how a townsman can *thrash*;" with that I took up the flail, and fell to work---but by a little mis-management in the operation, the *flail* gave me a stroke on the head. "Faith," said one of the men, "I guess you dont *thrash* much in town." "I vow," said the old man, "if they do, their heads get as much threshing as their wheat." The whole barn then resounded with a loud long laugh. I show'd myself very ignorant throughout the whole day, and afforded fine diversion to all around me. In the evening, one of the sons asked me to ride a few miles with him, to see some "nation civil galls," as he was pleased to call them---well, we went, and without much more than a joke upon my horsemanship, we arrived safe at the farm house that contained these *civil* girls. "Come, Sammy," said I, before we went in, "you must introduce me to these ladies." "Introduce you! egad he's a bad cock that dont know a strange hen---the cow and the hay stack will soon get acquainted;" so we had to get in without introduction. "Hah! Sally, my duck," says my companion, "how are you; burn my wig if I have seen you since har-

vest---and how are you Kitty? here I have brought mr. P. to see *flesh* and *blood*.--he's one of your *Phil-delphy* lads---and he never sees *gals* there made of any thing else but skin and bone.---I told you that next time I came you should have one a piece." "Feel that cheek lad (turning to me, and pointing to the girl) burn me if *ever* you felt a fatter or smoother one." The girls were not deficient in modesty and natural understanding, their native modesty displayed itself in a blush, and their innocence in a smile---for my part, I confess, I was confused. Sociability, however, soon took place among us, and the clock struck twelve before any motion for departure was made. I then gave the hint to go home, and after much talk and much jesting, we set off at one. The next morning, at breakfast, my *guardian* was asked how I behaved. "Behave! blame me if he was'nt so cast down, that he wanted me to introduce him to Sall, and Kitt; for all I told him the tallest was named Sally, and the other Kitty, before we went into the house." This observation gave them another opportunity to exercise their laughter. Two spinners, who were in the next room, caught the jest---they left their wheels and sat on the threshold to listen to the rest.---'Come give us the rest, Sammy,' says one of the girls. 'Well,' says Sammy, 'after we got in, I goes and sets by Sal, and begins to handle her a little, and I thought as how I'd let Kitty and *he* make the best of the matter between themselves; but I vow now, and it is not a bit of a lie, he was a talking about how the galls in town dressed, and such like things, for two hours, instead of laying hold of her, and giving her a *squeeze* or so, which she understands better" "I vow she would," said the girls, "Well I say it to his face he did not kiss Kitty once"---this tickled the girls very much, and one of them says to me, "I guess you town's folks dont care for girls much, for by Sammy's account of you, you are mighty shy even of our fresh country girls----"Why I tell you says Sammy, these town's folks know no more how to behave to girls than a *cow does to churn buttermilk*"—this set the table on a roar of laughter, and shook the sides of all my rustic friends—poor Pill Garlic was in a dismal plight—I was confused without anger; as they meant it but for an harmless joke, and ashamed without the consciousness of impropriety—then (O reader forgive my pedantry) I had to bluster out in my own defence, "*Tytyre tu patulæ recubans*" or I should have been noted as the most ingorant man in the world. What *for* talk is that," says Sam. "Why Greek," says I, it means many men of many of minds,' Every countenance betrayed that kind of surprize, that would be expressed in the question, can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" an old fellow who was seated in one corner, observed, that it was "a cow for the milk and the horse for the plough;" and that although they were running their *rigs* upon the gentleman, he might make them look foolish yet:" O yes says Sam, mr. P knows Greek, but the *Greek* in his head wont keep the flail from bruising it; neither will Greek learn him how to plough or to reap.---I was continually diverted every day while there, with their surprize, at my *ignorance*---but repetition would be tedious, and a sufficient specimen has been given.---I left this

friendly and *witty* family at the expiration of the week.

My readers in *cities* will readily allow that the ridicule in all these instances was misapplied—and we might add unwarrantable, were it not that the citizens generally return it with interest.—In that humorous comedy "the journey to London," we are continually diverted by the ignorance of Moody—how ridiculous does he appear to the inhabitants of the city, when attempting to describe an hackney coach-driver who had insulted him, he tells us, "Why he says as how his name is Dick"—an excellent direction truly, to find out an individual from among nine hundred and ninety-nine more of his fraternity.

I myself know a gentleman, from the country, who is not only endowed with a good natural understanding, but has even improved it by books, who is ridiculed for a blunder, that may be ridiculous in itself, but which ought not to reflect any upon him—being one day in the Philadelphia library, he saw the catalogue of books lying on the table, he opened it in a place were the page was capt with the word *duodecimo*—this he thought was the title of the book, and accordingly he asked his companion, if duodecimo was a *clever novel!*—The mistake may extort a smile, but why is a man blameable for not knowing the meaning of a word that never occurred to him before—or for supposing it a novel, when many names of novels are equally unintelligible to the English reader---as "pastor fido"---the denouément. &c.

I was very much diverted by a little accident which fell in my way one market day morning, a young countryman, who had never been in town before, came late in the night in a waggon---I heard an older person calling him about day-break to take a walk to see a little of the town---I thought it might be worth while to follow them---when they came to the corner of Market and Second street they stopt, and when the young adventurer beheld the steeple, "lack-a-day, what terrible tall house yon one is, but it is mighty narrow"---The hucksters who where then parading their truck, set up such a roar of laughter, as put him quite out of countenance---but was he justly ridiculed! no---nor is it an argument of his deficiency of understanding---for whom does *nature* instruct, that a long narrow building is called a *steeple* and not an *house*.

P.

Statement of Affairs in ST. DOMINGO.

THE following very important statement of affairs in the French colony of St. Domingo, is extracted from a publication at Port-au-Prince, under the inspection of Mons. Marbois the intendant, and may therefore be relied on for its accuracy--the translation is faithful, and we hope will be satisfactory:

SAINT DOMINGO.

General statement of Negroes imported at the different ports of this colony:

RECAPITULATION of Produce exported from the Colony in 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Produce.	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787
Cl. sugar, *lb.*	77839113	65053050	66589357	71063967	58182403
Muscov. do.	44312919	77344464	83610521	61887814	72898676
Coffee	44573479	52885095	57368109	52180311	70003161
Cotton	4871718	4756817	4486261	5203161	6806174
Indigo	1868728	1555142	1546575	1103907	1166177
Molasses, *hd.*	13165	17179	20216	21855	3931
Taffia	4756	2925	4038	4205	6903
Raw hides	5096	3804	3472	3462	25246
Tanned do.	6216	4838	3583	7754	4450

Summary of the trade of the colony with the mother country and foreign nations during 1787:

The trade with the mother country was by 360 sail of vessels, viz.

From		From	
Bourdeaux	157	Dunkirk	7
Nantes	70	St. Maloes	4
Marseilles	54	Rochelle	3
Havre	52	Harfleur	3
Bayonne	9	L'Orient	1

Total, 360 sail.

These vessels brought 151,411 barrels of flour, at an average price of 79 livres; 74,965 hogsheads wine; 3,965 do. beer:

Names of the Ports.	*Men & Boys.*	*Wom. Girls.*	*Total.*	*Proceeds of Sales.*	*Aver. prices.*
Le Cap -	8268	3844	12112	22527462	1859
St. Marc	1945	849	2794	6127148	2192
Port-au-Prin.	5483	2921	8404	16578185	1972
Leogane -	1809	928	2737	6211005	2269
Les Cayes	2343	1434	3777	6803903	2101
Jacmel -	688	327	1015	2315561	2281
Total -	20536	10303	30839	61696364	1963

In 1787 the number of Negroes imported was 3191 more than in 1786, which benefited commerce, including the premium* allowed at Aux-Cayes, 7,275,717 livres.

In 1786 the average price throughout the colony was 1968 livres; in 1787, 1963: in the average price at Aux-Cayes the premium is included.—In this calculation, and the other tables, fractions are omitted.

* *The reader will please to observe, that the premium or bounty hitherto erroneously understood to be allowed at every port on the importation of Negroes, appears to be paid at Aux Cayes only, and in* 1786 *amounted to* 1,133,100 *livres, on* 3,777 *Negroes.*

22,334 quintals soap; 16,635 cases oil, 11,225 boxes of candles; 4,256 do. wax candles, 650 ankers of brandy; 8147 quintals salt-fish; 8,326 barrels beef; 14,371 quintals lard; 2,062 barrels pork 6,771 firkins butter; 7,246 barrels pulse; and 10,000 packages of dry goods.

These articles have been estimated at the current price, and yield on average throughout the year 75,365,514 livres.

To the above 360 vessels are to be added 110 negro ships, making in the total 470 vessels which arrived in 1787, and exported the quantity of produce enumerated in the exportation table. The value of their cargoes is estimated at 148,825,240 livres, on which duties have been paid, amounting to 6,085,545 livres. In 1786 the exportations in our bottoms, amounted to 128,611,266 livres. To the proceeds of importation in merchant vessels, add the amount of negroes, and the total will be 135,928,782 livres.

Trade with the United States—699 vessels of 51,486 tons have imported to the amount of 5,224,307 livres in merchandize, and have exported 3,900,877 livres—31 French bottoms trading to the United States, have imported to the amount of 383,216 livres in merchandize, and have exported 725,243.—The importation by vessels of the United States have exceeded the exports 1,323,430 livres—The exportation in the 31 French vessels has exceeded the importation by 342,027 livres—In deducting this balance favourable to the colony from that which is unfavourable by the trade with the United States—and in deducting the 291,173 livres paid for duties and commissions, which these 699 foreign vessels have paid to the merchants of the colony who sold their cargoes; and for disbursements of their vessels during their stay, it will appear that the trade of the United States with St. Domingo, has not been more than 150,000 livres in their favour, and that it is not at that sum we may estimate the surplus from the colony by that trade.

There have been imported by other foreigners 1060 horses; 8331 mules; other articles of live stock; wood pulse, hides, &c. which with 406,200 dollars like wise imported by them, have produced a sum of 8,440,484 livres. Their exports in wine, flour, and other articles, amount by estimation to 5,672,606 livres.—The balance in favour of these foreigners appears then to be 2,767,818 livres; but we may suppose that this balance has been liquidated in the produce of the colony rather than carried off. The foreign colonies have imported to the amount of 311,313 livres, and have exported 259,462 livres. St. Pierre and Miquelon have sent 45,845 livres in merchandize, and exported 6,770.

Total of importations in our own and foreign bottoms amount to 150,022,637 livres. Exportations to 159,130,797 livres, which gives a balance in favour of the colony of 9,108,160.

Population—In 1787 arrived 1484 male passengers, and 262 female ditto.—Remained in the colony 530 marines—deserted 748—total of persons arrived 3024. Left the colony 956 males, 196 females, 1258 mariners, of which have died 229. The general population has augmented 383 persons by the importation.

General statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Marine and other public treasuries for 1786 and 1787:

Receipts.	1786 *liv.*	10 460.344 : 7 : 9	
Disburem.	1787 -	11,281,190 : 9 : 4	
	1786 -	10,169 986 : 11 : 1	
	1787 -	10,390.554 : 8 : 6	

Unappropriated funds the 31st December 1787—*liv.* 1,180 993 17 : 6.

GENERAL SURVEY of the Colony in 1787.

		N. Side.	*W. & S.*	*Total.*			*N. Side.*	*W. & S.*	*Total.*
Whites	Men -	7745	9160	16905	Coffee do. - -		1550	817	2367
	Women	3493	3794	7287	Cocoa Walks -		21	42	63
People of colour	Men -	3668	7266	10934	Distilleries -		36	122	158
	Women -	3666	5334	8698	Brick Kilns -		28	15	43
Slaves	Men	81462	121383	202845	Tanneries -			0	3
	Women -	63986	97363	161349	Lime Kilns -		3	215	823
Births -		1840	1716	3555	Potteries -		108	14	21
Deaths -		2582	3534	6116	Mills	Water -	7	263	524
Sugar-Works	White -	269	177	446		Cattle -	261	869	1613
	Muscovado	27	290	317	Cattle -		744	263	311136
	Settlements	381	2503	2884	+ Squares	In level	110915	200221	235236
Indigo		30	579	609	of Land	In mountain	111215	124031	528677
Cotton ditto.							249609	279068	

† *Difference between the* square *of St. Domingo, the French, and English acre:*

The carreau *or* square *contains* 100 *paces every way, each pace* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *feet, which gives* 122,500 *feet for each square—thus a square contains something more than two French acres and a half.*

The arpent, *or* French acre, *contains* 48,400 *square feet.*

The English acre *agreeably to mr. Paucton, contains* 38,476 *French feet—thus an arpent is something more than an acre and a quarter —This calculation corresponds with M. Dutens.*

A Dialogue in the purgatory of Maccaronies, between Will Toilet and Sir Bobby Button. By the Author of a Dialogue between mrs. Hippia and lady Fontange, see Magazine for September 1783.

T. GENTLE shade, tell me where I am, and what I may expect in these melancholy regions. Though, like myself, without a strip of finery, you appear by something a-la-mode in mien and carriage, to have cut a figure in the beau monde.

Sir B. This place is the purgatory of macaronies: we must here, by the sentence of cruel Radamanthus, do penance for what he calls our sins on earth.

T. Oh the tyrant! the bear that never learnt a single lesson from dancing-masters, tailors, or friseurs! thus to condemn the highest polish of human nature.

Sir B. So perverse is fate. But lamentations are vain; we must, if possible, alleviate our distress by that volatility which was our boast among the living.

T. Hearts light as cork, were indeed characteristic of true macaronies; but then they danced continually on the gay tide of dissipation, whereas this dreary coast promises no objects for a bell esprit. Your information will infinitely* oblige me, and first I beg the favour of your name.

Sir B. I am sir Bobby Button, mentioned, if you recollect, in the *mirror*, as one of the most excentric and brilliant comets in the hemisphere of British beaux.†

T. I embrace you with rapture my much admired hero! it was my glory, the whole business of my life to imitate you, so far as a citizen of a dull simple republic can resemble the splendid grandee of a rich and highly polished monarchy. I am the celebrated Will Toilet, without vanity, the first promoter of British modes in the United States.

Sir B. You do me too much honour. In this irksome state, such congeniality of souls is no small consolation.

T. Your medley of nakedness and rags, my noble friend, shows the horrors of this place. Pray satisfy my anxious curiosity.

Sir B. According to the maxims of justice that govern Tartarus, men are punished by those very passions which made them guilty in the world? Therefore as dress was our idol there, filthy rags are our portion here. You see these greasy torn leather breeches, these tattered fringes, this pitchy lousy jacket, the leavings of a tar who was killed near Gibraltar.

T. Stop, my dear, or I shall certainly faint. Alas, my dear Buttons, sugar-loaf—gridiron—frying-pan—and by whatever sweet names, ye are for ever lost to me! ye peaked shoes that reduced my feet to the female standard of China, and by crippling them in every part equaled my gentle limping gait to the enchanting amble of miss Goslin! Thou lovely coat that scorned a back‡ and whose stately collar enwrapt my ears even in the dog days! Oh! my earthly joys, ye are all gone for ever; nakedness, dirt, and lice shall possess your ill-fated master.

Sir B. Your affliction is indeed severe, and so is mine. Alas, my sublime toupee, towering as the Grand Signior's turban, and gorgeous as the cushion of miss Owl! The rouge and almond

* A modern fashionable expression. † The Mirror, No. 68.

‡ Of late the back of the coat is a very narrow strip.

paste that rivaled the roses and lilies of lady Frivole! The magic cut of my coat, and the whole je ne sea quoi in my dress, which to dull critics made me a monkey, but to admiring belles an angel! dear delights of my soul, are we then parted for ever.

T. But are you well informed on our destiny. The most severe moralists above did not imagine any other Tartarus for macaronies, than the very ornaments we doated upon; these, they pretended, would be empty toys to the mind, when rouzed from the dreams of mortality, it shall groan for enjoyments worthy of its immortal nature. I and my companions laughed at these blockheads, well knowing that we did not desire a better heaven, nor indeed could enjoy any other.

Sir B. Petits maitres of inferiour order are indeed in that situation; but our folly, as Radamanthus is pleased to say, has been deeply criminal, as we sacrificed to a ridiculous passion, what the old pedant terms duty, honour, conscience, patriotism, &c.

T. This was the very last of a fine gentleman.

Sir B. Undoubtedly our principal merit. For my part I hated thinking because it absolutely spoils a good air: I despised tenderness to wife and children, as only fit for low life: when my countrymen fought and bled in every quarter of the globe, I made myself master of a new cotillion, and I would gladly have seen Great-Britain a province of France, if British dress had been improved by the change.

T. As to me, I loved my crimson velvet small cloths* better than father or mother. The number of scutcheon buttons on my coat, was of more importance to me than the confederation of the thirteen states. Republican liberty I detested, as levelling the most elegant beau with a leather-aproned mechanic. Our boasted independence I wished to the devil, and sighed for a speedy re-establishment of British government and British modes. It was also a principle with me that a man of taste had a right to the services of the human species; accordingly I made no scruple of cheating tailors, shopkeepers, and hair-dressers: when I left the world I owed twelve pounds to my laundress, a poor widow with six children.

Sir B. Excellent—Toilet. You deserve a statue of gold from your country.

T. I might perhaps have had it, if the civilization of my country had advanced in the rapid progress of 1785, and 1786; but a curse on the pedantic philosophers, declaimers, and would be politicians who stopt it. Will you believe it! Our first rate macaronies fell into contempt, and were laughed at, even by the women. A catastrophe so cruel preyed on my constitution, and when I heard that Washington and some others in the new Congress dressed in homespun, I thought it high time for me to leave a stupid savage country, especially as I was threatened with jail from a brutish tailor; and accordingly I made my exit by a dose of laudanum.

Mercury entering with a bundle. Here Toilet put on this dress, it is fresh from the upper world, left you in legacy by a

* A new word for breeches.

countryman just departed for Elysium, a soldier who lost both his legs in the battle of Trenton. It is indeed something worse for wearing, but a man of your taste can figure even in rags. You will find a great many little jolly companions in every seam, whom for your amusement you may dress as macaronies. C.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The following extract from the letter of a correspondent at Short Creek, to his friend in New-Jersey, will, I hope, merit a place in your magazine.

"IT may perhaps, sir, appear strange to you, that a country, which, till within those twenty years, was the habitation of Savages, should exhibit any remains of antiquity; yet these monuments which still appear, serve to convince me that this country was once inhabited by a civilized and martial people.

On the western branch of the Ohio, opposite to us, are the remains of a regular fortification, which appears to have been erected some hundred years since. I viewed it in the fall of 1788; but the weeds being too high, prevented me from examining it so accurately as I intend doing in the spring, when you may expect a more particular account of it.

"At the mouth of Grave Creek, are the graves (as they are vulgarly called) being two prodigious heaps of earth, generally supposed to have been sepulchral monuments, as human skeletons have been found in them. But mr. Worth, who is a judicious man, informs me that he has examined the place with accuracy, and can observe the ruins of a large city, with the remains of a wall that enclosed it; the situation of these heaps just without the wall, and the remains of an entrenchment, convince him that they have been mounts, whereon to place slings after the antient manner of attacking fortified towns.

"On a branch of the little Kanhawa was found a pair of mill-stones, with the remains of a dam and race.

"Upon a branch of the Monongahala (as Mr. Worth informs me) there has been found a large rock wrought as smooth as a table, and engraven with the figures of men, beasts, birds, and fishes, together with the sun, moon, and stars, placed in six columns, in the order of creation, of which it is supposed to be an history; each column is underwritten with characters unknown to any person who has yet seen them.

"In various parts of the country graves have been opened, and bodies found enclosed in earthen coffins of an excellent manufacture, and almost as hard as iron, and also very curiously glazed. The fashion of these coffins is a curiosity, of which mr. W. gives me the following description, having himself seen them; the corps is laid upon its back, the arms extended at full length, for the inclosing of which a small case puts out on each side of the body of the coffin; the legs are likewise separated so that the feet lie about eighteen inches apart.

"In opening a salt spring on the Yohiogany, were found an

earthen pot and wooden tunnel, six feet deep in the earth; and in various parts, pieces of earthen vessels are found.

"The greatest part of this country appears to have been once cleared; the timber is mostly young and thrifty, very few trees appearing to be upon the decay through age; and in many places regular plantations may be traced.—The visible traces of vineyards on the south side of hills, though now grown over with huge trees, are a convincing argument of an ancient agriculture.

It is a matter worthy of inquiry who the ancient inhabitants of this country were; and I should be glad to have your opinion on that subject, as *I* can form no other conjecture than that the ancient Mexicans, who were much more civilized than our Indians, had settlements formerly on the Ohio and its branches, but not liking their situation, have retired to the southward; but yet there appears to have been two warlike nations, or civil discord must have occasioned the erecting of those military wonders. I am often lost in thought upon this subject. It is strange that no remains of this people are to be found. The Indians who inhabited these parts about two centuries, can give no account of them, and say that they found no inhabitants at their coming.

"Natural curiosities are not many in this place, unless our springs and amazingly large trees may be so called. Oaks, walnuts, and other trees in this country, measure from twenty to twenty-five feet in circumference, and their tops seem to mix with the clouds. The land bears white, black, and red oak, black and white walnut, black, white and hoop ash, white and yellow hickory, land and water beach, elm, linn, sugar-tree, sassafras, locust, poplar, and Indian mulberry, beside sycamore, buck-eye, dogwood, &c. The woods are open and free from under brush, except spice bushes on the high lands.

The roots and plants here are innumerable, and I can mention but few; the gensang, spikenard, two kinds of sassaparilla, two kinds of snake root, goldenrod, wild ginger, pepper, balm, mint, and (the hunters say) sage beyond the river; in short almost every plant and flower, that you are at the pains to cultivate in your gardens, are growing wild in our woods; viz. daisies, pinks, lilies, cowslips, hyacinth, &c. &c.

Medical springs have lately been discovered which are esteemed excellent in most diseases incident to the climate, The virtue of these springs are powerfully experienced by the lame, sick, deaf, and blind. I cannot here mention the particular cures that have been wrought by the virtue of these springs; for some I have not been able sufficiently to ascertain, and indeed others that I have would almost exceed your belief,

"On the little Kanhawa is an inflamable spring, which takes fire as easily as sulphur, and, if not extinguished, will burn for years together. This spring does not emit a stream, but continually sends forth sulphureous particles impregnating the circumambieut air."

An Account of Communications *and* Donations *made to the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *at* Philadelphia, *since the publication of their second volume of Transactions.*

[Continued from page 361.]

1787. *June* 15. A LETTER from the rev. Temple Henry Croker, of the island of St. Christopher, containing *a number of experiments and observations on magnetism, particularly the dipping needle;* tending to prove, that the magnetic influence acts in a horizontal direction, and therefore cannot be owing (according to Dr. Hayley's hypotheses) to a central loadstone. Presented by dr. Franklin.

July 13. A letter from Henry Laurens esq. of South-Carolina, with a *donation to the society of fifty pounds sterling,* towards the erection of their hall. Presented by Samuel Vaughan, esq.

A donation of ten guineas, for the same purpose, from mr. William Vaughan, of London. Presented by his brother, mr. John Vaughan.

September 18. A letter from mr. Patrick Wilson, professor of astronomy in the college of Glasgow, containing *a general description of mr. Herschel's forty feet telescope,* lately mounted, with an account of two satellites, which he has thereby discovered, revolving round the Georgium Sidus. Communicated to, and presented by Dr. Franklin.

A letter from L. S. of New-Jersey, giving an account of a chimney built some years ago, and plaistered on the inside with mortar in which a quantity of salt had been mixed. This chimney, he observes, though never swept, was not in the least danger of taking fire; as the moisture attracted by the plaister during the night, especially in a damp state of the atmosphere, occasioned the soot to scale off, and fall down. Presented by dr. Franklin.

September 21. *A dissertation, containing a number of ingenious experiments and observations on evaporation in cold air,* by dr. Casper Wister, of Philadelphia. Communicated to, and presented by dr. Franklin.

Description of a *spring-block,* designed to assist vessels in sailing. By a candidate for Magellan's prize-medal.—The motto—Vires acquiret cedendo.

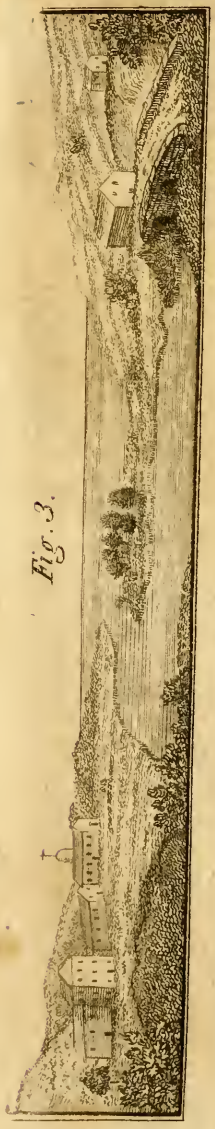
A paper, intitled, "*The discovery of the means of finding the Longitude,* by another candidate for the prize-medal. The motto—Measure a thing without an end.

October 5. A paper, in French, giving an account of *a remarkable distemper which raged among cattle,* in the southern parts of Montargis, during the year 1784. By M. Gastillier.

A paper from Timothy Matlack, esq. and dr. Wister, of Philadelphia, giving an account and *description of a thigh-bone of some unknown animal, of a most enormous size,* lately found at Woodbury-creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey. By a comparison of measures, it appears, that the animal to which this bone belonged, must have exceeded in size the largest of those whose bones have been found on the Ohio, of which we have any account, in the proportion of about ten to seven, and must have been nearly double the ordinary size of the elephant.

A letter from Mr. Robert Pat-

Fig. 1.



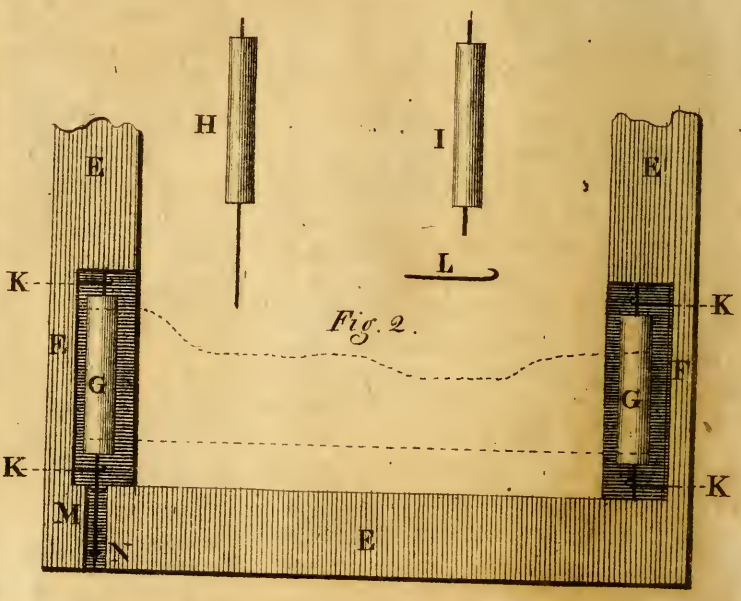
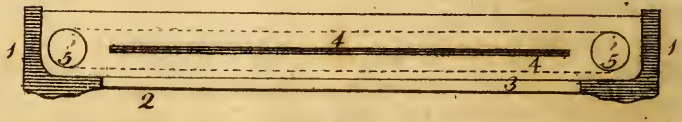


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.



terson, of Philadelphia, containing *an explanation, on the principles of hydrostatics, of that curious phœnomenon, first observed by dr. Franklin,* viz. "That when a glass tumbler, about two thirds filled with equal parts of water and oil, is moved gently, backwards and forwards, in the hand, or made to swing, at the end of a chord, like the pendulum of a clock; the surface of the water, in contact with the oil floating upon it, will be thrown into a violent wave-like commotion, while the upper surface of the oil will remain comparatively placid and even." The doctor, in relating the experiment, which he does not himself explain, observes, "that having shewn it to a number of ingenious persons, those who are but slightly acquainted with the principles of hydrostatics, &c. are apt to fancy immediately, that they understand it, and readily attempt to explain it; but that their explanations have been deficient, and to him not very intelligible. That others, more deeply skilled in those principles, seem to wonder at it, and *promise* to consider it." Presented by dr. Rush.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

I PUBLISHED, some time ago, a contrivance I had made for producing a pleasing effect by painting the fore-ground, middle and back-grounds of a picture on different surfaces. I have, since that time, made considerable improvements in this project, and have had the experiment executed much to my satisfaction.* A description of my design may perhaps amuse some of your subscribers.

THE VARIED LANDSCAPE.

FIG. 1. A is a plate of clear glass sixteen and a half inches by fourteen and a half.† On this plate the fore-ground of the picture is painted with oil colours, in the following manner. On the back of the plate must be laid the general mass of foliage, green or earthy banks, water, &c. or whatever is to compose the fore-ground of the landscape, and on the front of the same plate the more prominent parts of these objects are to be heightened and finished; and also such figures of men, cattle, &c. as may be intended for the nearest objects. B is the back-board on which is painted a fine sky, warm and glowing about the middle, where the horizon will be, and furnished with thin clouds above, according to the painters fancy. On this sky the foliage of the great tree must be continued and extended according to the out lines of the general form; but the space C must be left of a sky colour to be seen through the small openings, left in the great mass of foliage, painted on the plate of glass.

For the middle ground or land-

* By mr. James Peal.

† The picture may be of any other size, for which glasses can conveniently be procured.

scape, there must be a long slip of paper, fig. 3, pasted with thin paste on a piece of fine linen—the common sized canvas is too thick and clumsy for the purpose*—On this slip must be painted, with oil colours, a continued landscape, so that the portions thereof, which will appear behind the vacant space D of the plate A, fig. 1, may exhibit very various prospects;—such as a rural scene, a sea-port-town, with the ocean for the horizon; a village, &c. &c. according to the fancy of the artist. When this landscape is finished, it must be neatly cut out, along the lines and objects that will form the horizon,—such as steeples, trees, mountains, &c. but the cut edges must not be left white, so as to show on the horizon. For the introduction of this middle ground, between the glass A and the back-board B, fig. 1, the following machinery is necessary.

EEE, fig. 2, represents the flat back-part of the picture frame, which must be broad enough for the purpose intended—my frame is four inches broad. FF are two cells cut in the frame, large enough to receive the rollers GG. These rollers (see HI) are made of light wood, and furnished with wire axes. Within the cells, cut in the frame, are driven four wire hooks KKKK, and in these hooks the axes of the rollers are to lie, and turn true and freely. The bent ends of the hooks must be very short, as at L, for a reason hereafter mentioned. One of the rollers H, which will be on the right hand of the frame when the face of the picture is presented, must have its lower axis so long as to reach to the bottom of the frame, in which a narrow groove M must be cut for it's reception; the end of this long axis must be filed square, so as to fit into a common watch key, by which the rollers are to be worked, and in this groove, near to the bottom of the frame, a small wire staple N must be driven, to keep the long axis steady. The rollers must be so mounted that they may easily be taken out, and replaced at pleasure.

Such are the component parts of the picture. To put them together, the frame must first be furnished with a clear and even plate of glass in front, as in the usual way for prints or drawings. Eight or ten small blocks of soft wood, and of equal thickness, must then be glued to the side of the rabbit of the frame all round. On these blocks, the second plate of glass A, fig. 1, on which the foreground is painted, is to rest; and their use is to keep the glass A at a convenient distance from the front glass.† The blocks must be so narrow as not to appear when the picture is viewed in front, and it will be better if they should be blacked. Having secured the second plate in its place with pins or tacks, the long slip, fig. 3, containing the middle ground or landscape, must be laid across the frame, with the painted side next to the glass, and the rollers being placed on their hooks, the two ends of the long slip must be brought together, and joined, either by sewing or gluing them, taking care that the ends lap over each other as little as possible. The long slip will then form a loop round the rollers, which must be so tight as

* Perhaps a slip of silk would be still better.

† Or there may be a rabbit worked in the frame, for the reception of the second plate of glass, and then the blocks will be unnecessary.

to keep them in their hooks, and yet not so tight but that they may turn freely.

The junction of the two ends of the long slip must then be painted over, to disguise the seam. In painting the middle ground, care must also be taken that the objects, at each extremity, be such as will unite with propriety, or rather, that each end should be parts of the same subject. These rollers, and of course the loop, may be mounted and dismounted at pleasure, for, by a gentle strain, any one of the axes of the rollers may be made to pass over the end of the hook in which it lies, and then the whole may be disengaged, and it is for this purpose that the hooks are to be made with a very short bend, as at L. The middle ground or landscape being mounted, as before directed, there will be a space between the two sides of the loop, equal to the diameter of the rollers, and within this space the bottom of the back-board B. fig. 1. must be introduced, in order to lay it in its place. But, previous to this, there must be little blocks of soft wood, or pieces of thick paste-board, glued on the face of the board, all round, near the edges,* otherwise the back-board will rest upon the loop, and press it against the plate of glass, and thereby prevent its movement. The nicety of the adjustment consists in leaving just space enough between the back-board and the glass, containing the fore-ground, for the middle ground to pass and repass without rubbing, *and no more*. If this space is too wide, the objects in the horizon will too manifestly appear to be at a distance from and unconnected with the fore-ground, or they will cast a shadow on the sky painted on the back-board; either of which will destroy the effect. For although the picture is thus composed of different surfaces, yet, when viewed in front, it should seem as if the whole were painted on one surface, like a common picture, and then the great relief, and fine keeping in the landscape, occasioned by the real though unperceived distances of the several parts, and by the effect of the horizon's being seen through two glasses, will give pleasure and surprise. The back-board being secured in its place by pins, the picture will be completed.

But, as that part of the middle ground, or loop, which passes along the outside of the back-board, will be exposed to injury, there must be a thin slight frame, of nearly the dimensions of the principal frame, on which must be strained a piece of fine linen; or it may be pasted down upon a sheet of strong paper; this frame must be screwed on the back of the principal frame, and be of a size and thickness just sufficient to permit the rollers to work, and the loop to pass round, without rubbing against either the sides of the light frame, or the linen, or paper with which it is covered. The use of this frame is to secure the rollers and loop from dust and injury.

The picture may now be hung up in a proper and favourable light, and then by means of a watch key, applied to the end of the long axis of the right hand

* There may be another rabbit worked in the frame for the reception of the back-board also, and then these blocks will be unnecessary.

roller, the landscape or middle ground may be changed at pleasure, some objects disappearing at every turn, and others coming into view. One loop will exhibit at least three totally different prospects: but there may be several loops provided, composed of a variety of subjects, and that in the picture may at any time be dismounted in a few minutes, and another put in its place.

If the rollers should be so mounted as to work very easy, and yet carry the middle landscape round with them, the movement of an old watch might be let into the frame behind, and it would not be difficult to form such a connection between one of the rollers and the watch, as that the scene in the picture should be gradually changing without any visible cause.

Lastly, for a further explanation, I have given a section of the picture in fig. 4. In which 1. 1. are two sides of the principal frame; 2. the front glass; 3. the glass on which the fore ground is painted; 4. 4 a dotted line representing the middle ground as a loop, passing round the rollers 5 5; 6 is the back-board; and 7 is the paper or linen of the light frame, screwed to the back of the principal frame, to cover the rollers and loop.

This contrivance seems to be more complex in the description than it will be found in practice; and, if well executed, cannot fail of producing a beautiful effect, and will surprize a spectator unacquainted with the means by which that effect is obtained.

F. H.

Philadelphia, July 1789.

ANECDOTES *concerning the Family of Pineon, mentioned by the Marquis of Mirabeau.*

IN the Journal Oeconomique for December 1755, are two memoirs of the origin of the Pineon family. I apprehend an abstract of them may be agreeable to those readers who have not had an opportunity of meeting with the journal.

At some leagues distance from the town of Thiers in Auvergne, is a very habitable castle. It was formerly the capital seat of a small barony, called Saudon. About four hundred years since it was purchased by a peasant who had a numerous family, in whose possession it has continued hereditary to this day. This family obtained, at the same time, a perpetual dispensation from the pope to marry within those degrees where marriages are deemed unlawful without one. Such a mark of consideration is a proof of the virtuous regulations that then subsisted amongst these honest people, and likewise their apprehensions of relaxing their discipline and the strictness of their manners, should they form improper connexions in their mode of expression, that is, marry out of their own family.

They have a tradition, which carries their origin much higher: that eleven hundred years a-

go, one of their ancestors, a man of great wealth, the father of a numerous progeny, and advanced in years, recommended some reflections to his children: "That "their splendid way of living "must be greatly diminished, if, "after his death, they should, as "was customary, divide his for-"tune into separate portions; "and that, if they were desirous "to be better œconomists than "the generality of men, he ad-"vised them to live in the same "united state they had done un-"der his parental roof." They did not fail to raise many objections to this proposal; the most weighty one was, the privation of an authority, such as he had exercised, which his superior wisdom rendered so respectable. He had foreseen and guarded against all the difficulties they feared; and replied, that good institutions, firmly established, would defend them from all inconveniencies capable of frustrating their scheme. The father composed a code for the use of his children, which they most cordially accepted, and have religiously observed ever since.

By these laws the whole parental authority devolves to a general assembly of the family. This assembly discusses their various interests, applies remedies to their grievances, decides what measures are most eligible. A man is not admitted to these deliberations till he is twenty years of age. The assembly appoints a president to pass money accounts, sign resolutions, and conduct affairs in general; but he is restrained within the disposal of ten pistoles in any emergency; beyond that sum the assembly must determine.

They never require of the president an account of his administration; nor have they ever repented this singular confidence. Their great maxim, and the foundation of all their rules, is an implicit reverence for their own family, which is instilled in infancy. This principle is characterized in many anecdotes of their lives. Their second maxim is, never to soar above their original rank. Thus the Pignons,* which is the family name, never varied from other peasants in the customs of dress, food, and lodging. They are called by their christian name: the president alone has the title of Mr. They call him Master Pignon. All follow the plough with their labourers.

The children are educated in common without any distinction, by a women entrusted with the care of them to a certain age. She has also the superintendance of the dairy, and the sole direction of the servants belonging to it.

The family rules extend to domestics, who are to be present at morning and evening prayers, and regular in the practice of all Christian duties.

If any of the younger branches of the family are tempted to detach themselves from it, they receive a decent and just dividend of the public money. It generally happens that these repent, and are desirous to return; but this is a hopeless wish, and against the rules of the society, which allows no re-admission to those who once abandon it. Notwithstanding a great decrease by sickness for some years past, there yet remain eight heads of families.

The Pignons make the most

* M. de Mirabeau calls it Pineon; but I suppose Pignon is the Provincial way of sounding it.

laudable use of wealth. They are charitable to the poor and hospitable to strangers: they are beloved, esteemed, and honoured. Many noble families, as well as those of peasants, have unsuccessfully attempted to imitate their rule of life. The former have degenerated into parties of pleasure; the latter found it impracticable to arrive at that point of concord and prosperity wich distinguishes the family of Pignon. Undoubtedly none of those heve laid the same permanent foundation for the happiness they were in search of, in piety, benevolence, disinterestedness, simplicity, and attachment to agriculture, qualities, without which it is impossible to form a society, or procure peace and competence.

Several intendants of that province have gratified their curiosity in visiting the Pignons. M. le Blanc, since secretary of war, dined at the castle, was honourably entertained, and insisted on master Pignon's presiding at table. Delighted with their manners and customs, he made a recital of them to Louis XIV. Some time after master Pignon was obliged to go to Paris on particular business: he paid his complements to M. le Blanc, who presented him to the king. Louis asked him several questions, and was so charmed with his replies, that he ordered the tax of the Pignons should never exceed six hundred livres; and made him a present to defray the expence of his journey.

These are the most interesting particulars in the first memoir. The second differs from it in several articles. It is true they were wrote in different years; the first is dated in 1739. The second is a recent account, but this does not sufficiently explain the variation between them. How much it is to be wished that the marquis de Mirabeau, or some other friend to human nature, would take the trouble of receiving exact and circumstantial information on the spot, of all that relates to this extraordinary family! The public would esteem it an invaluable present. In expecting that pleasure, I shall give the purport of the second memoir.

The Pignons, masters of Saudon, about half a league from Thiers in Auvergne, have lived there near three hundred years. Their common estate brings in more than two hundred thousand franks, consisting of meadows, vineyards, arable land, and other heritages. But they have no lordships or manors, excepting the fief of Saudon, which is of small value.

This family has branched into four divisions, who live together within the same walls. There are four chiefs of the family, who keep with honour equal number of both sexes, who chuse to intermarry and succeed their parents, whilst the rest of the children are settled in the adjacent villages with a fortune of twenty-one pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence. The daughters have also a chest of linen, and some houshold furniture of small value, such as the peasants require; the Pignons not being, in outward appearance, different from their labourers.

The master is the only man amongst them who wears leather shoes. The women wear them because they never work in the field. There is particular care bestowed on their education. They are maintained in a convent at the public expence, till of an age to become a part of the society. If it

happens that one branch of the family has only a daughter, who is consequently heiress to one fourth part of the estate, they contrive to marry her to the son of another branch, to keep up the number of their chiefs.

They take care to impress their childrens minds, so soon as reason begins to dawn, with the highest respect for their own family and its institutions; nor has there ever been an instance of any of the chiefs entertaining the most distant idea of separating from the community, nor of any of the sons or daughters, who have left the castle, desiring any addition to their fortune, small as it is. About forty years ago, the widow of one of the chiefs, who had only one daughter, was solicited to marry one of the neighbouring gentlemen, as a means of establishing her daughter, who, with the large fortune she was entitled to, might expect to be very advantageously disposed of. This worthy woman answered in her provincial dialect, she never could consent to put such an indignity on the family and customs of the Pignons!

Though property is equally divided amongst the four chiefs, the principal authority rests upon the master, who is chosen from the rest.

The castle is large, but the apartments are furnished in the most plain, simple taste. M. de la Granville, who was travelling that way, stopped at master Pignon's. Some of the company were for advising the master to furnish an apartment elegantly, as a mark of distinction; but the intendant, wiser than they, demonsrated to them that this uniform simplicity was essential to such an establisment, and that when once they made a distinction in apartments, it would be soon followed by other innovations that would interrupt the happiness of this little republic.

The Pignon family are remarkably bountiful to poor travellers, who are cordially received, fed, and even lodged, if they chance to be benighted: they also receive their guests with civility and respect, providing the best entertainment in their power, according to the difference of rank, which makes them exceedingly honoured and esteemed in the province; and what master Pignon decides, in any controversy, passes in general, with the peasants, for an infallible decree.

I cannot forbear communicating the pleasure I received from the rational, judicious reflections of the journalist at the end of this memoir, with which I shall conclude. "We should accuse ourselves," says he "if we neglect to recommend to observation, these solid effects of agriculture: the plenty it procures, the concord it maintains, the tranquility it bestows! By its influence, labour is softened, jealousy extinguished, equality restored! What extraordinary blessings may we not hope to obtain, if the most intelligent and enlightened persons were animated with zeal for rural œconomy, when we see it productive of great wealth even amongst simple peasants! What an accession of opulence and strength to a state, to have a collection of these small republics formed within itself! A manly and sublime simplicity would succeed to effeminate luxury: moderation, the daughter of industry, would be assiduous

" in making a proper use of rich-
" es thus acquired, and mankind
" would at last be convinced, that
" the most infallible way to defy
" poverty, is resolution to re-
" nounce the allurements of affla-
" ence, and to fly, with precipi-
" tation, from those immoderate
" indulgencies which wealth can
" purchase. Children, educated
" in these maxims, would re-
" new that purity of manners,
" whose loss is more to be regret-
" ted every day; whilst the earth,
" cultivated by their innocent
" hands, would no longer dis-
" appoint, by its sterility, chi-
" merical expectations. Surely
" we have more resources than
" the terrible consequences of
" a dreaded revolution to bring
" us back to a life which has na-
" ture for its guide."

ANECDOTES *of the Family of Fleuriot, known in Lorrain by the name of Valdajon.*

THE piece before us is the production of the count de Tressan's.* In reading the Rural Socrates, he recollected the several particulars of a journey he took some years since, from a curious desire of gaining a perfect information concerning a family of peasants, as philosophical, and perhaps even yet more to be revered than Pineon; whose character and institutions peculiarly affected the penetrating humanity of M. de Tressan. He not only paid due difference to the proceedings of M. Hirzel, but the friendship which he condescended to honour me with, palliated, in his indulgent breast, the imperfections of my translation; nor did he disdain to oblige me with a copy of his own memoirs of the Fleuriots, as an appendix to the Rural Socrates: where one discerns the same engaging sensibility of heart, apparent in every thing he writes. Why will his modesty forbid me to praise him to the world? It would not be the lustre of his birth or employments, his military honours or martial talents, that I should enumerate: the literary distinctions granted to the universality, comprehensiveness, and elegance of his genius; the charms of his wit, or that profusion of graces in his person, conversation, and writings, that would make the most interesting part of my eulogium! The wise and virtuous part of mankind, would have more subject for admiration from the beauty of his soul; the singular goodness of his heart; that expansion of its beneficence and humanity to all within its circle of observation: that inestimably tender sensibility, which makes good husbands, kind fathers, and true friends: in fine, those virtuous sentiments, which are productive of the most ardent zeal for his country, and the most affectionate regard for his royal masters.

Personally attached from infancy to the king of France, he seems to live only to serve him. He is tenderly devoted to the Dauphin, and that prince, whose vir-

* Lieutenant general in the French service, governor of Bitsch and German Lorrain, lord chamberlain of the houlhold of king Stanislaus, and member of the academies of sciences at Paris, Berlin, London, Edinburgh, Nantz, Metz, &c.

tues are a sufficient title to the throne he is born to, by a just return, gives M. de Tressan all his confidence and esteem. Equally beloved by Stanislaus, he fills one of the first employments in his court. This wise, learned, and philosophical monarch could never bestow his favour on a more worthy servant, and few masters have so well merited to be surrounded with men like M. de Tressan! Nothing is more striking than the reciprocal sentiments which unite the general and this beneficent prince, whose uncommon excellence is so much superior to my pen!

A league and a half from Plombieres, in that part of the Vosges, which borders on Franche Comté, a pretty extensive valley is formed by the several openings betwixt the hills, which has a pleasing and cheerful appearance from the visible skill and assiduity of the industrious cultivators.

They consist of a single family, who occupy four or five houses; they are brought up in the same principles and equality, are governed by a chief, whom the community gives the preference to, from his superiority of wisdom and experience: they are incessently employed in assisting the public, in educating their children, in comforting the distressed, and in tilling the ground.

This family, whose name is Fleuriot, is better distinguished by that of Valdajon, which the country and village bears that it inhabits.

For some centuries past the chiefs have principally studied that part of surgery which consists in curing fractures and dislocations. Repeated cures have added reputation to their knowledge; whilst remarkable piety, and immense charity have justly acquired them the character of virtuous men.

The most peculiar modesty, the sincerest paternal tenderness, are conspicuous in the manners of this happy family, which is now sufficiently numerous and remote from their near ties of consanguinity, that might, in early institutions, have obliged them to contract foreign alliances.

The late duke Leopold, touched with admiration of the virtues inherent in the Fleuriots, and sensible, that, by a succession of good offices to their fellow creatures, they merited a Civic Crown, and had proved the greatness of their souls by the most disinterested benefactions, was desirous to ennoble them.

The family assembled, and the heads of it were unanimous to return their grateful thanks to their sovereign for the honour he intended them, and to decline the acceptance of it. "Our posterity, said they, in an address equally wise and dutiful, may, perhaps, see objects in a different light from ourselves; intoxicated with the pride of nobility, they may dispense with the duty of relieving the poor; despise the cultivation of their estate: the blessing of heaven will no longer prosper their undertakings; discord will divide their affection, they will cease to be happy." They refused a patent of nobility, but that traced in their souls must always remain indelible!

The cures performed by the Fleuriots are almost incredible, and have often excited jealousy and envy.

The first time I was at Plombieres, I informed myself particularly in what related to them:

as I commanded in that part of Lorrain, it was easily for me to investigate the truth of all I wanted to know.

Some with whom I conversed, talked of the Fleuriots with as much regard as admiration; whilst a very small number, who, I thought, ought to have understood the subject best, seemed desirous to varnish with superstition and ignorance the process of the Fleuriots in their surgical operations. Truth appeared to me clearest in the most favourable reports: I regarded it as an honourable duty to examine facts with my own eyes, and to take proper precautions not to be deceived.

As I have always, at leisure hours, made anatomy one of my studies; I understood enough of it to distinguish real science from imposture.

I rode to Valdajon privately, with only one attendant, in a plain dress, as a stranger that chance had brought to their habitation. I stopped at one of the first houses, and, on my entrance, every thing I saw edified and affected me. It is with difficulty I restrain my inclination to describe minutely the neatness and regularity of the apartments and furniture, with the friendly civility of the inhabitants. I recognized the simple and engaging marks of genuine hospitality. As the peculiar motive of my journey was to know the degree of knowledge the most skilful practitioners among them had attained in an art founded on certain and infallible principles; after some comfortable refreshment, I admired their system of œconomy and their interior domestic government. I then enquired if they had any books; they answered, that their chief collection was in a house at a small distance, belonging to one of the ancient chiefs of the family. They carried me there, and I was received by a venerable old man, who, under an air of rusticity, displayed the most obliging politeness. It was easy to introduce the subject: I enquired what were the principles of the art he practised. He replied, "Nature, experience, and good books, were "the only instructions of my fore-"fathers; they are mine, and this "tradition shall be handed down "to my children." He then opened a large closet, of simple architecture, but rich in the furniture it contained: I here found the best collection of ancient and modern chirurgical authors; skeletons of four or five different ages; some of whose parts were divisible, and, when taken in pieces, shew the ingenuity of the artist in their re-union; also some curious figures that explain the muscular system, or myography.

In this apartment, said he, we study that science which is necessary to the relief of our fellow creatures. We also teach our children to read, and to understand what they read. Those who have genius and disposition for it, know the names and uses of the several parts of anatomy before they are ten years old: they can separate and join them together. Here is a large press, filled with ligatures and bandages for every kind of operation, all numbered, with their uses defined. We accustom them, very early, to unite practice with theory. The greater part of those goats you see browzing, even our dogs, are often the victims of that species of cruelty we are neceſſitated to exercise upon animals. To appease that sensation of pity we

wish to excite in the hearts of our children for their complaints and sufferings, they are eager to be instructed how to heal them. These are all the lessons I ever was taught: they are such as we bequeath to our children, and the benediction of the Supreme Being attends our endeavours for the good of mankind.

I am unable to express the respect and tenderness I am impressed with. I embraced this worthy old man. I discovered who I was, and entreated him as a favour that he would acquaint me how I could be of real service to himself, or any of his family.

He pointed to the houses in the valley, surrounded with corn-fields and gardens. "The prospect "before you," said he, "gratifies the extent of our wishes. "Providence has been bountiful "to our labours; we have even "something to spare for the "wants of the unfortunate. Every superfluity, beyond what "our small expence in dress and "food requires, would be unnecessary; might even become "pernicious, by inspiring our descendants with an inordinate "desire for wealth and opulence. "But, sir," added he, "you "have the happiness to enjoy a distinguished office in the "court of our dear and august "sovereign Stanislaus! Vouchsafe to acquaint him we offer "our fervent prayers to heaven "for the continuance of his precious life; and that the Fleuriots will always endeavour "to be useful to the wretched, "that they may deserve to be "ranked amongst the most loyal "subjects of the most beneficent "of all monarchs!

If relations of the most dissimilar and compound fractures, cured in the same subject, were required, I could give several that that were completed under my own observation.

The Marquis de Voyer and Monsieur de St. Lambert, whose genius and understanding are universally allowed, have had equal curiosity with myself, and are ready to certify the fact. I shall not enter into a detail of their experiments in agriculture: it is easy to conceive that persons so intelligent and well read in the book of nature as the Fleuriots have acted, nearly on the same principles with the wise and industrious Pignons. A parallel between them could not fail of doing honour to human nature, and of affording excellent rules of life. The effusions of the feeling heart, and the approbation of the thinking head, are a just tribute to the virtues of these men, too seldom found in the world, and whose example is so worthy of imitation.

Can any one be so insensible to this pleasing narrative of the count de Tressan's as not to be deeply impressed with his description of the Fleuriot family, and desirous to be minutely informed of every circumstance that concerns them? The Journal Oeconomique for December 1755 (already quoted,) has an interesting letter from Mr. Morand, M. D. of Paris, whose testimony would be very decisive, if any could be wanted after that of Count Tressan's. The Doctor's was a more transient view than the Count's, but he saw the most essential part in the same light.

He does equal justice to the abilities of the inhabitants of Valdajon; was equally acquainted and delighted with the simplicity of manners, conduct, food, and

dress: "Content with their lot," says he, "they confine their wants "to the plain necessaries of life, "rejecting all beyond them as su- "perfluous. Their table is fur- "nished like the ordinary pea- "sant's; like him they eat rye- "bread and bacon, and water is "their only beverage! They at- "tend to the employments of a- "griculture alternately, never "ride, and are unwilling, on any "occasion of absence, to return "home in a carriage. Gold and "the trappings of wealth, vain "phantoms of wealth! are ba- "nished from their hearts: two "or three louis are, in their opi- "nion, too large a fee from rich "men, which they have several "times refused, and are content- "ed with six or twelve franks at "most. Every Tuesday some of "them go to Kemiremont, the "rest of the week at Flombieres "and other adjacent villages. At "these places they have some- "somes forty poor patients with "bruises, contusions, and dislo- "cations, whom they attend and "cure gratis, or without consi- "dering who is to pay them. "They even frequently supply "them with money to return "home, and give them a box of "their ointment, which is their "greatest secret and their great- "est treasure. They affirm their "family possess the true receipt "of a sovereign balsam, known "by the name of the Valdajon "ointment, which is in high re- "pute in Lorraine, and is a very "good resolvent medicine, leni- "ent, and a strengthener of the "nerves. The family of Valda- "jon use it in contusions, irri- "tiations of the nerves, laxative- "ness, fractures, and even where "there is danger of the gangrene. "It also assuages the pain of the "pain of the gout or rheumatism. "They only spread it on lint, "without warming the oint- "ment."

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

LIFE *is a* CHASE.

I WAS lately in company where I heard the following question put to a *Fox-hunter*: "Whether a being (suppose him to drop from the moon) totally a stranger to the diversion of *hunting*, would not, upon the first view of a *fox-chase* necessarily conclude the *sportsmen* all *mad?*" It is looked upon as a good *logical* answer, not according to the *Aristotelic*, or *Socratic*, but the *Shandean* system, whenever we are put to a non plus by any question, immediately to ask the querist another. Whether the *sportsman* had learnt this rule, or whether he hit upon it by chance, I cannot say; but, however, he observed it even to supererogation, for he immediately asked his antagonist two instead of one, *viz.* "Whether such a being, upon his *first view* of any of the *other pursuits* of *mankind*, would not conclude the same of the whole human species? And whether, upon *better acquaintance*, he would not find reason to *alter* his opinion? The opponent being either afraid to engage the respondent at such odds as two to

one, or else convinced that truth would declare for him, remained tongue-tied, and so left his adversary in possession of his acquired superiority.

Having been formerly a brother of the couples myself, I was not a little pleased to see the impertinent aggressor thus humbled, but much more so, to find that our worthy fraternity were allowed as good a title to a sound understanding as the rest of mankind. Upon my retiring from the company I could not help pursuing the subject in my thoughts, and the more I reflected, the more I was convinced, that the said appellation of *hunters* is equally applicable to all orders and degrees of *men* whatsoever, as well as those who are vulgarly called so. In short, no one simile so well exemplifies *human life* as that of a *chase:* The hacknied ones of a *race*, a *game*, a *journey*, a *feast*, a *farce*, and that of a *pilgrimage*, are not worthy to be named with it in the same page. The best of these can represent life only in a very few of the contingencies to which it is liable; whereas this will represent it in all circumstances, properties, relations, and modes whatsoever, But, lest it should be asked, if this simile is so wonderfully pat for this purpose, how comes it to have escaped the application of both ancients and moderns? With regard to the first, I answer, That, notwithstanding the encomiums they have passed upon this noble exercise, they were but mere novices in the art, and therefore could not be supposed to see its propriety in this respect. The dog, after he had traced the game by his nose to its place of retreat, pursued it afterwards by the eye, till he had either taken it, or driven into some toil or gin. This was all they knew of the *odora canum vis*. As for the moderns, who have brought hunting to its present state of perfection, the reason why they have neglected to apply it to the use I am mentioning, seems to be this: That they have been so intent in working upon the materials left them by the ancients, that they have scarce ever bethought themselves of adding any thing of their own to the now exhausted fund. I must, however, do my countrymen the justice to own (and I urge it as an instance of good sense) that they seem, by several of their phrases and allusions, to have hit upon the propriety of this simile. Thus, for instance, those who have singled out a silly girl with a good portion at her own disposal, or the more sly widow with a good jointure, are called *fortune-hunters*. A random schemist is said to be upon a *wild-goose chase*. When we are unlikely to succeed in our enterprises, we are said to be upon a *wrong scent;* if actually disappointed, we are then *thrown out*. Our poets too, (the principal branch of whose trade is simile-making) have frequently exemplified particular circumstances in life, by parallel ones in the chase, but never applied them in the catholic sense I am now contending for. It is reserved, I think, for me to demonstrate its fitness for this purpose; which I shall endeavour to do by an induction of particulars, not doubting but that LIFE IS A CHASE, will, in time, commence a moral apothegm; that men will be called *brother-sportsmen*, as well as *brother-passengers;* and I cannot but deserve well of the community for pointing out another common tie of *brotherhood*, and consequently *benevolence*.

Admitting the *insanity* of *hunters*,

that of *men* may be proved with very little difficulty. Every individual can readily enough discern his *neighbour*'s, and as charitably recommend him to the hospital; and his not perceiving his own, is an infallible sign of it. The more ingenious, indeed, will own they are infected with this epidemic disorder, but then it is always with the (mental) salvo of the poet,

"We are all *mad*, though not
"in that *degree*,
"Each thinks his neighbour
"*further gone* than he."

The *hunter*'s rising early in the morning, his anticipating, in idea, the pleasures of the chase, his impatience till he finds the game, is no ill emblem of a *young man* just entering upon life, elate with hope, impetuous, and ever in quest of new adventures. As in *life*, so in *chase*, there are the *pursuers* and the *pursued*, or the *oppressors* and the *oppressed*.

Beasts their fellow-beasts pursue,
And learn of man each other to undo.

The different *dispositions* and *capacities* of men seem to be properly enough displayed by the different *steeds* on which sportsmen are mounted. There are steeds of strength, fit to carry weight, slow and sure, resembling your men of phlegm and gravity, calculated for the drudgery of business. There are your high-bred, high-mettled tits, that beat the field with a light weight, and above ground, not unlike your men of genius, whose imagination will make wonderful excursions; "will glance from earth to heaven, from heaven to earth;" but cannot brook the fatigue of a long or close application. In short, there is as much variety in horses as men, and as little judging of one as the other by appearances; *fronti nulla fides* is equally applicable to both.

The nature of the *passions* is admirably represented by a *pack of dogs*. How many have been ruined by indulging their passions? How many, *Actæon* like, have been devoured by their own dogs? When the game is first started, the dogs commonly pursue it for some time with great impetuosity, which sportsmen term a *burst*. This is commonly succeeded by cold-hunting: Thus when the violence of passion is abated, consideration takes place. Sometimes indeed the chase is nothing more than an arrant burst; and how many men, or rather bipeds, are there so eagerly bent upon the gratification of their passions, that they hurry themselves out of life, without ever giving themselves time to think?

The office of the *huntsman* seems to be parallel to that of *reason*. 'Tis his part to encourage, or check the dogs, as he sees occasion, to remark their good or bad qualities, to pay due regard to those whose truth he can confide in, and to give the liars or babblers the discipline of the whip. 'Tis his to observe the good or bad tendency of the passions, to encourage their virtuous, to check their vicious propensities, and to keep them all within their proper bounds.

Man ('tis true) meets with numberless *misfortunes*; but does he meet with more than the *hunter*? or is his *happiness* more *precarious*? What set of men suffer more than the hunters from the inclemency of the weather? When the weather will permit them to hunt, how frequently are they disappointed of game? If they find game, what a number of causes frequently concur to prevent its

pursuit? If a bad-scenting day, they cannot run; if they run what accidents is the sportsman subject to? With some, their horses tumble, some tumble off their horses. Sometimes their horses are tired, sometimes bemired. In short, if we view the chase, as we frequently do life, only on a dark side, we are apt to exclaim in a moralizing strain, that the hunter, as well as man, is "of a few days and full of trouble." But place them both in another light, and view them only on their bright sides, or through the medium of a flowing bowl, we then, *uno Jove minores* join the jolly chorus, "Who are so happy, so happy as we."

Does not the same generous *emulation* that fires the *man*, animate the *hunter*. How zealously do they strive to outstrip each other in the field? Nor can it be denied, that this generous *emulation* sometimes degenerates into *envy*. The more disengenuous will secretly chuckle, when they see a brother in tribulation, or ingloriously lagging behind; and repine at the chosen few, whose lot it is to come in before themselves at the end of the chase. Though to do them justice, there is, I believe, more honour, generosity, and disinterestedness among sportsmen (considered as such) than any other society of men.

It must be confessed, the *pursuits* of *mankind* are so numerous, that we cannot find a parallel for them *all* among *hunters*. And indeed some of them are so mean, that they are not worthy to be compared with any species of game pursued by sportsmen; their pursuers must be contented to be ranked with rat-catchers, or mole-catchers.

I cannot forbear mentioning one or two most remarkable objects of pursuit among mankind, which bear a strong resemblance to those of some kind of hunters. In free governments it has been the privilege of subjects to hunt their RULERS, and some democratic sons of liberty have evidenced a peculiar pleasure in hunting of KINGS. True it is the wiser sort of the ancients made the same kind of *game* the objects of their pursuits—Brutus and his colleagues, inspired with a veneration for the ancient customs of their favourite country, turned their attention to the *hunting* of Julius Cæsar, and *came in first* at his death. Many have been singled out for the same purpose, but, unfortunately for the flock, they have escaped. Richard II. Edward II. and Charles I. of Great-Britain, were actually taken and destroyed. The two first were trepanned in the manner the ancients used to take their game, by driving them into nets and gins. The last was *hunted down* in the modern way, by a number of watchful patriotic sportsmen, and had not their country suffered by the hunt, it would indeed have been royal game. America need not be apprehensive of the custom prevailing among her sons, at least for a number of succeeding generations, as her present rulers are revered, and it is to be hoped their examples will have weight with their successors.

The *diverson* still retained in Great-Britain of hunting a MINISTER, appears to be parallel to *fox-hunting*. The English plead a license for it, contained in *Magna Charta*, and perhaps the use of it helps to prevent the body politic from being over-run with bad humours, as fox-hunting does the body natural.—All heroes (as the poet expresses it) from *Macedonia's*

madman to the *Swede*, seem to have been sportsmen of the same stamp.

"All mighty hunters, and their prey is man."

The world, I suppose, are divided in their sentiments, whether our modern hero, the late king of Prussia, should be classed under the same predicament.

But the resemblance of the *hunter* and *man*, is in no instance more striking than in the *conclusion* of their respective *pursuits*. They are equally enraptured upon success, and chagrined upon disappointment. In either case they have equal reason on their side, the objects of their pursuit being generally of equal value. If in some instances the acquisitions of the man are preferable to those of the hunter, in others, they are more prejudicial both to himself and others, so that upon the whole, he has no just reason to claim superiority in this respect. The principal and general end which both propose to themselves is, doubtless, that of killing time. Setting aside this satisfaction, after all their bustle, impatience, and fatigue, they may, with the philosopher, say, *cui bono?* Or with the preacher, *all is vanity*.

I will just compare the *old man*, and the *old sportsman*, and then I shall have *run* my subject *fairly down*. The one, when disabled from following his hounds, still continues to hunt in his elbow-chair, loves the crack of the whip, to talk of past, and hear of new venatic exploits, but never thinks any modern ones equal to his own. And does not the other disbanded veteran still retain a hankering after the business or pleasures of his youth, delight to recount his juvenile feats, to converse with those who are engaged in similar scenes, and always manifest a partial preference to those himself was concerned in?

I trust I have now performed the task I undertook; and if any of your readers have *followed* me *quite through*, I do not doubt but they are heartily *tired*—for so am I—But should there be any who are not now convinced of the propriety of this simile for the purpose intended, I shall take the liberty to tell them that they tre very *stupid* or very *obstinate* CURS, and they may, if they please, call me a *dog*matick PUPPY.

V.

Simple and easy METHOD *of making* HAY.

And he gave it for his Opinion, that whoever could make two Ears of Corn, or two Blades of Grass, to grow upon a Spot of Ground, where only one grew before, would deserve better of Mankind, and do more essential Service to his Country, than the whole Race of Politicians put together. SWIFT.

'INSTEAD of allowing the hay,' says he, 'to lie, as usual in most places, for some days in the swathe after it is cut, and afterwards alternately putting it up into cocks and spreading it out, and tedding it in the sun, which tends greatly to bleach the

hay, exhales its natural juices, and subjects it very much to the danger of getting rain, and thus runs a great risk of being made good for little. I make it a general rule, if possible, never to cut hay but when the grass is quite dry; and then make the gatherers follow close upon the cutters, putting it up immediately into small cocks about three feet each, when new put up, and of as small a diameter as they can be made to stand with; always giving each of them a slight kind of thatching, by drawing a few handfuls of the hay from the bottom of the cock all around, and laying it lightly upon the top, with one of the ends hanging downward. This is done with the utmost ease and expedition; and, when it is once in that state, I consider my hay, as in a great measure out of danger: for, unless a violent wind should arise immediately after the cocks are put up, so as to overturn them, nothing else can hurt the hay; as I have often experienced, that no rain, however violent, ever penetrates into these cocks but for a very little way. And, if they are dry put up, they never sit together so closely as to heat; although they acquire, in a day or two, such a degree of firmness, as to be in no danger of being overturned by wind after that time, unless it blows a hurricane.

In these cocks, I allow the hay to remain, until, upon inspection, I judge, that it will keep in pretty large tramp-cocks (which is usually in one or two weeks, according as the weather is more or less favourable) when two men, each with a long-pronged pitchfork, lift up one of these small cocks between them with the greatest ease, and carry them, one after another, to the place where the tramp-cock is to be built. And, in this manner, they proceed over the field till the whole is finished.

If the hay is to be carried to any considerable distance, this part of the labour may be greatly abridged, by causing the carriers to take two long sticks of a sufficient strength, and having laid them down by the small cocks, parallel to one another, at the distance of one and a half, or two feet asunder, let them lift three or four cocks, one after another, and place them carefully above the sticks, and then carry them all together, as if upon a hand-barrow, to the place where the large rick is to be built.

The advantages that attend this method of making hay, are, that it greatly abridges the labour; as it does not require above the one half of the work that is necessary in the old method of turning and tedding it; that it allows the hay to continue almost as green as when it is cut, and preserves its natural juices in the greatest perfection: for, unless it be the little that is exposed to the sun and air upon the surface of the cocks, which is no more bleached than every straw of hay saved in the ordinary way, the whole is dried in the most slow and equal manner that could be desired: and, lastly, that it is thus in a great measure secured from almost the possibility of being damaged by rain. This last circumstance deserves to be much more attended to by the farmer than it usually is at present; as I have seen few who are sufficiently aware of the loss that the quality of their hay sustains by receiving a slight shower after it is cut, and before it is gathered; the generality of farm-

ers seeming to be very well satisfied, if they get in their hay without being absolutely rotted; never paying the least attention to its having been several times thoroughly wetted while the hay was making. But, if these gentlemen will take the trouble, at any time, to compare any parcel of hay that has been made perfectly dry, with another parcel from the same field, that has received a shower while in the swarthe, or even a copious dew, they will soon be sensible of a very manifest difference between them; nor will their horses or cattle ever commit a mistake in chusing between the two.'

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Considerations on JUSTICE *as a* VIRTUE.

Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter.

HOR. Art. Poet. 92.

CICERO remarks that *justice is the most splendid of all virtues*—Civilians define it as a perpetual desire of giving to every one his due, having for its direction the divine and human law; a still greater authority reduces it to practice in a few significant words*. It is elsewhere both defined and illustrated by one of the most useful precepts † ever introduced—hence though accidental circumstances and stations may vary the real happiness of mankind, even with respect to one another, must in all, more or less, be regulated by and center in this golden precept, *whoever will be happy, must be just*. Public situations, though they expose to view, have a tendency to amuse and infatuate, as they sometimes yield opportunities to cover and deceive. But, *justice as a virtue* incumbent, as it evidently is, on all public characters and establishments, as well as individually to men in their more private relations, has very alarming demands, and will, notwithstanding a too general inattention, now and then make its way, as through different periods it hath heretofore done. Among heroes and warriors of the first distinction, an *Alexander*, a *Scipio*, and of an inferior rank a *Gardiner*, may be found sacrificing at the shrine of *justice as a virtue*, though at the expence of very particular allurements. For her sake a *Blake*, in the navy, could find himself obliged to break the brother he loved, for cowardice; and and the good bishop of *Lisieux* with horror, refuse the guilt of shedding protestant blood‡. Instances

* Micah. vi. 8. † Mat. vii. 12.

‡ In the general massacre of the protestants in the reign of Charles IX. of France, the Lieutenant-Governor of Normandy brought an order to be executed in his diocese, as it had already been done in Paris, and all the cities of the kingdom: This good prelate vigorously opposed it; "You shall not (says he) execute the order, or you shall begin with me, for I will never consent to it,; I am pastor of the church of Lisieux, and those whom you would worry are my flock; it is true they are strayed, but I am not without hopes of bringing them back in due time into Christ's fold. I do not find in the gospel that a pastor ought to suffer others to spill the blood of his sheep; but, on the contrary, that he is to shed his own, and even lay down his life for them; go back then with your orders, it shall never be executed while God shall please to preserve my life, which I received from him for no other end but to

like these, whenever they happen, do honour to human nature; they confirm the remark from *Cicero*, at the head of this paper, and at the same time that they shew its practicability in the more exalted situations, carry such marks of a beneficent influence on the lower ranks of men, that they can scarcely be thought on without including a wish (if for that reason barely) that the number were greater; for as nothing catches the attention more than the actions of the great, whatever in them is fit for vulgar imitation, not being confined to one country or age, spreads for the benefit of nations unborn, and thence derives a peculiarity of importance and splendor that the more common acts of justice have no pretensions to; yet such is the bias of custom, such the depravity of human nature, that an essential part of the character remains sometimes unknown, for want of heroism sufficient to openly avow it, though it may have been the case as to others, where a full inward conviction, and public conduct, have made too great a contrast to have had both properly exhibited at one view. Had a certain heathen philosopher of great name accustomed himself to prayer, *Diocles* had not secretly exclaimed, *I never had such an idea of the greatness of* Jupiter *as since I saw* Epicurus *upon his knees.*

But it is not in the higher stations only that we are to consider the use and excellency of justice as a virtue; common life, and every day's action, will afford, if not so splendid, yet a more ample field for practice, and probably can never be better adapted to particular occasions, than by comparing our own conduct, as individuals, with it. The first inquiry, naturally occurring on this head, will be, am I just to myself? What says eating, drinking, sleeping? To dig my own grave with my teeth, to fill my body with aches and corruption by drink; to waste my time (my every thing) by sloth, could certainly never have been seriously meditated; but yet, unfavourably as it looks, may not, perhaps in either case, be a circumstance too late to retrieve.

Am I just to my family? Are all reasonable wants supplied? Have my children and servants the most I can properly do for them? Does oeconomy and the order of my house preach stability and temperance, decency, hospitality and neatness? Can I say unto luxury, Where are thy stings? And, as a pilgrim not at home, remain a contented stranger, even to the remaining arts of oppression and

"be employed for the spiritual and temporal advantage of my flock." The Governor being much moved, and at the same time edified at such heroic constancy, desired of the bishop a writ of refusal for his excuse to the king; the good prelate gave him one immediately, and assured him that whatever might happen, he would be answerable for the consequences: A blessing attended the justice, humanity, and fortitude of the Bishop, the King having received the news, was troubled, and immediately revoked, with regard to the diocese of Lisieux, those orders which in others were executed without any opposition from the Bishops, who, on the contrary, testified their joy by processions, prayers, and public thanksingivings. The consequence was, the Bishop of Lisieux had the comfort to see fulfilled what he had foretold: For whereas that horrible massacre, equally dishonourable and injurious to nature and religion, had no effect but to drive into the utmost state of desperation, the remains of the protestants of France, where they committed great disorders. Those of Lisieux, affected with the goodness of their Bishop, without which they must have had their throats cut, voluntarily renounced Calvinism, which was forever abolished in that city. Fleuri Histoire Ecclesiastique. Tom. 35. Thuanus, Mezeray, &c.

covetousness? Am I just to my neighbour? In matters of common concernment, I possibly give to every one his due; the law of kindness, the obligation universal, and consent of nations, it seems, requires more, it speaks a language clear, effectual, and expressive, *little children love one another*, and as before do as in like circumstances you would be done unto. How stands it as to the world in general? Here again, I owe no man any thing; possibly no money, nor any thing money can purchase, and yet there may be arrears on the score of example; suppose, in the way of this self-conversation, I should for once prove the goodness of the ground I tread upon by its fruit—Has every increase of stock produced a corresponding gratitude? There is a gratitude possibly yet somewhere existing in the world, that leads to deny pleasures, in themselves lawful, for the good of others; contrary to this, have I indulged with the times? And because my kind neighbour, and his wife, have a weakness in accommodating themselves more to the rise of fashion and customs, than to the means of supporting the expence they occasion—have I, who can better afford to do this, lived moderately, or been foolish enough, in a matter no ways essential to me, to set them an example they cannot withstand, by following myself somebody still higher in circumstances than I am? We come now to an inquiry in a political, as well as a moral view, serious and interesting, and a time, like the present especially, of distress and complaint, seems, with peculiar propriety, to call for still more circumstantial self-examination. Have I availed myself of a character sufficiently established to show my familiar acquaintance, with whom I can venture an unwelcome act of friendship, that it is both possible and just, even for him, though far gone in the too common calamity, to retrench reputably, and live within proper bounds?

Have I, in a more general view, done what I could to promote, and put in countenance, sentiments of moderation, frugality, and prudence, so that the high-liver, the too venturesome, the irresolute, or the tottering, have not been without such good offices as I could, within the bounds of discretion, use in giving many a private jog to shorten sail in time; and if the country I live must yet make wider strides to ruin and destruction, is it through any unwarrantable omission, connivance, example, or other default of mine?

Is the friend whom I value, my neighbour, or my acquaintance, unwarily overloaded, and got near the end of his management? he has an equitable, a christain claim to my assistance; he may have behaved imprudently, and too voluntarily rushed on the precipice; be it to himself what his other faults and follies are; mistakes set up to view are easily seen, and most that break, have people to tell how naturally it happened, but have not some that grow rich, at no time failed in point of discretion. I and mine are to live in a world of uncertainties, and without care, which I cannot entail, may fall in the same pit; at the worst, however, he is my fellow-creature and in trouble, and yet may prove useful to himself and family; does his countenance lower, where are my feelings?

(to be continued.)

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

THE lines annexed, are the production of a young lady of sentiment and merit, and were occasioned by the following circumstance; a Turtle had been presented to the inhabitants of the place where she resided, and observing the anxiety which prevailed among the parties concerned, from an apprehension, that the prize could not be preserved alive until the neighbourhood might be acquainted with the intended entertainment: her good sense induced her to consider it as a subject of mirth, and being informed that the Turtle after it was parboiled and put down a well in order to preserve it, was drawn up and left carelessly on the edge, from whence it was borne off by a hog; she takes occasion to mention this circumstance very humourously in the poem.

YE sacred nine! pegasus lend
A moment, to oblige a friend.
Quick let me mount, and singing, fly
Upon your fav'rite thro' the sky.

Inspired, I soar on fancy's wing—
And mighty feast of turtle sing.
Long had our hearts in murmurs rose,
Nor nymph nor swain could find repose.
In vain, were fish and oysters cry'd,
And clams the want of meat supply'd.
The town itself was in a flame,
When lo! from Providence there came
A blessing—great as man could ask,
Now to be thankful is the task.
Oh! may we have a grateful sense
Of blessings sent from Providence.
Arriv'd, the vessel touches land;
The Turtle crawls upon the sand;
With shouts of joy the gift we hail,
And view it well from head to tail:
All look and pray in merry glee,
And long to taste as well as see.
But now the May'r commands the peace,
And bids the loud rejoicings cease.
The Turtle safe, to cook convey'd,
And for a day the feast delay'd.
Next morn arose the joyful sun—
Down scullions, cooks and butchers run,

Tagrag and bobtail swift advance—
Some shout and sing, while others dance;
When ah! no more the turtle breath'd—
Each breast in silent anguish heav'd:
Gone ev'ry smile ——— a sullen frown
Deforms each face throughout the town.
In dumb surprize the butcher stands;
The cook in anguish wrings her hands.
Fame seiz'd her trump, and far and wide
The dismal dreadful tidings cry'd;
***** heard the sound, from out his shop
He flies, nor minds the pence that drop,
Loudly he bawls, and scours along,
O'erturning ****** in the throng,
Gasping for utterance he squeaks,
At length with much ado he speaks;
Be not my lads, too much cast down,
A dish of soup your griefs shall drown,
Be quick and draw the sharp'ned knife,
Cut off its head, to save its life.
To Providence all swore a pray'r—
An hundred knives now wave in air,
All keen to give the lucky blow—
The blood tho' cold began to flow
In streams of purple on the ground,
Diffusing comfort all around.
Half-boil'd and seasoned very high,
The blessing in a bag we tye,
And lest the heat should make it smell,
Lodge it in safety down a well.

A cunning sow observed the rout,
And long'd to find the wonder ought,
Concealed herself within a yard,
And all that past she saw and heard;
Observing now the coast was clear,
Nor scullion, cook, nor butcher near,
To windlass she applies her paws,
And up to light the Turtle draws,
Eager to riot now and feast,
Nor dream't of being seen the least;
Across the street she bends her way,
And just began to smell her prey;
When lo! a door flew open wide,
And thief and bag were both espied;
A fury of a chace begun—
Oh! catch her (every mother's son)
The devil sure is in the hog—
Pull foot my lads—scratch cat—fight dog—
Redeem the bag—or else we're gone—
Cries *****, foremost in the throng.

The sow perplex'd the wallet drops,
And disappointed licks her shops,
Grunts out a curse and flies the field,
The brave must still to numbers yield.

But now an anxious care arose,
To save the bag from further woes.
A consultation now took place,
What should be done in such a case?
At length by all it was decreed
The Turtle should be sent (with speed)
To Woodbridge, where a joyful throng
Of lads and lasses old and young,
Should meet to pipe, to eat and play,
And chace each anxious care away.

Well crap'd and powder'd white as snow,
Each nymph, attended by a beau,
Arriv'd—all fears and dangers past,
And find the Turtle safe at last,
Dress'd calapash and calapee,
" Who half so happy now as we!"—

The lady who possesses taste
Must run to see the dishes place'd,
Attended by a train of beaux,
Now up the stairs her lad'ship goes.
Here butler, here—shall stand the hash,
And here be put the calapash—
And there be plac'd the calapee,
And mind you put the soup by me,
This space shall hold the mutton-pye,
And there a pudding smoaking by,
The tarts shall not demolished be
Till we have clear'd the calapee;
And mind you bid the music come
For soon as all the turtle's gone,
A festive dance we then design!
Make haste my lads and place the wine.
To have the turtle sure (at last)
Repays us all our troubles past.
We'll eat and drink and live like friends,
'Till providence another sends.

On presenting JULIA *with a* ROSE *and sweet scented* SHRUB.

GO happy flow'rs on Julia's breast,
Breathe all your sweets with fondest care;
In your rich union is express'd,
Such charms as grace the virtuous fair.

In thee thou modest blushing *rose*,
We view an emblem mark'd with truth;
For lovely Julia's bosom glows
With spotless innocence and youth.

And thou, *sweet shrub*, so priz'd by fame,
For fragrance and thy artless mein;
When her attention thou may'st claim,
Impassion'd say she's beauty's queen.

And as your genial sweets prevail,
Catch the fond lisping voice of praise,
And softly breath in spicy gale,
That Julia's worth inspires our lays.

Thy flow'rs, *sweet shrub*, in humble mead,
By native worth and beauty crown'd;
Design'd to flourish in the shade,
Profusely spread their odours round.

While thy high tints thou lovely *rose*,
On silken leaves of vermil' hue;
Still more expressive sweets disclose,
When careful plac'd in open view.

Such lasting charms, *this flow'r* assumes,
Beyond those tribes which court the shade;
Preserving all its rich perfumes,
When nature bids its colours fade.

So thou lov'd maid, whom all revere,
Would'st be admir'd ev'n in the vale;
By nature plac'd in higher sphere,
Thy worth will last—tho' youth must fail.

A Sentiment.

DULL sighted mortals puff'd with pride
From truth's just mirror turn their sight,
In errors wade without a guide,
To lead them to the fount of light.

Let them with mad'ning passions rage,
And grope about in endless night;
No more with fate a war I'll wage,
But yield convinc'd whatever is—is right.

To a Lady who desired the Writer's Sentiments on Loquacity in a Female.

ON Pegasus's back, so says the old story,
The poets attain'd to the summit of glory;
With ease to the top of Parnassus they flew,
And thence new ideas from Heav'n they drew:
But he's dead, or he's gone—he is not to be found
On the hills, in the dales, in the woodlands around;
Then on foot I will venture to creep up the hill,
'Tis the fair that commands, and my law is her will.

A maiden with wit and sentiment bless'd,
With virtue and modesty join'd,
Delight can impart to each gen'rous breast,
Transport and improve ev'ry mind.

When eloquence sweet as the dews on the field,
Or charming as blossoms in May,
Is display'd by the fair, we instantly yield,
And resign all our hearts to her sway.

When the goddess of science has taken her seat,
In the breast of some fav'rite fair,
And the graces to render the figure complete,
Have attended and finished her air.

To such a dear nymph we could listen with pleasure,
In rapture could pass the whole day;
Nor loquacity blame when we find such a treasure,
Whate'er prudish matrons may say.

But should some dull cynic, with scorn wrinkl'd brow,
Say on earth no such mortal can be;
On the wretch my compassion alone I'll bestow,
He knows not the charming miss P.——

On the Mind's being engrossed by one Subject.

WHEN one fond object occupies the mind,
In nature's scenes we still that object find;
And trees, and meads, and sweetly purling rill,
By us made mirrors with ingenious skill.
Reflect the constant subject of our thought,
We view that image in their substance wrought.
The common *peasant* treads the fresh turn'd soil,
And hopes of future crops his steps beguile.
The *nat'ralist* observes each simple's use,
Where lodg'd the healthy, where the baneful juice.

The *lover* sees his mistress all around
And her sweet voice in vocal birds is found;
He views the brilliant glories of the skies,
But to remind him of her sparkling eyes.
Th' *alchymist* still anxious seeks the gold,
For this he pierces every cavern's fold:
Trembling to try the magic hazle's pow'r,
Which points attractive to the darling show'r.
While pious *Hervey* in each plant and tree
Can nought but God and his redeemer see.
When zephyr's play, or when fierce Boreas roars,
The *merchant* only for his bark implores.
The *beau* and *belle* attentive dread the sky,
Lest angry clouds the sprightly scene deny.
But if a coach's procur'd, torrents may pour,
And winds, and tempests, shattered fleets devour.
Thus over all, self-love presides supreme,
It cheers the morn, and gives the evening dream.
Tho' oft we change thro' life's swift gliding stage,
And seek fresh objects at each varying age.
Here we are constant, faithful to one cause,
Our own indulgence as a centre draws.
That faithful inmate makes our breast its home,
From the soft cradle, to the silent tomb.

Montgomery. F.

On the Influence of bad Habits.

HABITS at first like smallest *pigmies* move
With silken bands by slender fingers wove;
Firm fix'd—assume like *men* a graver pace
And cords of cable o'er their votaries place.
But last as *giants* cruel and severe,
They stalk as tyrants with determin'd air;
Clank iron chains and bind their servants sure,
In dreadful dungeons fatally secure.

To MIRA.

AS round the Sun the world in circles moves,
Nor from its center, e'er excentric roves,
So does my heart to its own center true,
Play round yourself, and only beats for you.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 22. THE treaty of sextuple alliance is confirmed. The respective ambassadors from the courts of France, Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Spain, Copenhagen and Naples, have received their final instructions on the conclusion of this important affair.

April 24. The opening of the states-general, it is reported, will take place on the 27th. On that day, the legitimacy of the deputies who are arrived, is to be tried; but the ceremony of the procession, and mass of the Holy Ghost, will be deferred to the 11th of the ensuing month.

All the towns which send deputies, give them, on their election, a book of instructions relative to the questions they propose to be agitated in the assembly. These are nearly the same from all quarters; and it appears, in general, that the English constitution is taken as a basis. The principal points are, a fixed revenue for the king; responsibility of the ministers; a state of the national debt; a fund for the payment of part, and for a national security for the rest; a periodical assembly of the states; the liberty of the press; personal freedom, and an assurance of property; turnpikes for the repair of the highways; Habeas Corpus, and trial by jury; abolition of custom duties for goods brought from one province to another; the receipt of taxes by means less burthensome and oppressive than by the farmers general; annihilation of those small offices by which the privilege and rank of nobility are now obtained; an equal participation of all taxes. These are the principal objects recommended from all parts; but it is supposed, that such a variety of important matter will scarce be taken into consideration the first session, and that those articles only, which immediately relate to the finances, will be the objects of discussion at this meeting; the rest will be reserved for a future assembly.

Insurrection at Paris.

Advice has just been received of a recent insurrection at Paris, which has been attended with very dreadful consequences. The source of this evil, we hear, was a declaration made by a proprietor of a large manufactory in that city, importing, "that 15 sous a day were sufficient to support a journeyman and his family, provided that certain taxes were abolished."

This declaration, which really arose in kindness towards the manufacturers, was so misconceived by them, that they surrounded his house with the most hostile intentions.

The guards were ordered out to preserve the peace, but the multitude were so enraged that they threw stones at them, and proceeded to such violence, as to kill some of the soldiers: in consequence of which, a very large party of the military were drawn forth, and a shocking slaughter is said to have ensued, in which more than 600 persons were killed on the spot.

The manufacturers, we learn, had previous to the general engagement, thrown several of the soldiers out of the windows, and committed many other outrageous acts.

The manufacturers, with all the weapons they could obtain, disputed the point with the utmost obstinacy, and made great havock among the military; but were at last wholly overpowered and destroyed.

The consternation and misery which this horrid carnage has produced amongst the surviving friends and relations of those who were the victims of this lamentable commotion, it is impossible to describe.

The scene of this dreadful massacre, we understand, was the Fauxbourg de St. Antoine.

ENGLAND.

London, April 11. A meeting was held at the London tavern, consisting of persons concerned in the West India trade, to petition both houses of parliament against the total abolition of the African slave trade. The meeting, in point of respectability and commercial consequence was extremely important.

The city of Bristol has likewise petitioned against the repeal.

April 18. A message from his majesty to the two houses of parliament, is under consideration, stating his majesty's intention to visit his German dominions, and requesting the concurrence of both houses to

a bill of regency during his majesty's absence.

April 22. Mr. Pitt, in the house of commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill for authorizing the king in council to permit the governor of Quebec to import corn, &c. from the United States of America, in the same manner as was done into Newfoundland. Mr. Pitt also moved, that the papers prepared for the house respecting the American insect should be presented; and that, as negligence in this business might, in the end, prove very injurious to the agriculture of Great Britain, he informed them, that on a future day, he should move for a select committee to consider whether any further examination is necessary on the subject.

SPAIN.

Barcelona, April 24. A most outrageous tumult has happened here, in consequence of the high price of bread. On the 1st ult. a very numerous mob began to set fire to the town magazines, where the corn is deposited. Having finished here, they burnt two houses belonging to principal corn dealers, besides some others.

During these outrages, the commandant of the town, count del Assalto, shewed the utmost moderation, not wishing to carry things to extremities. Had he acted with greater severity, the destruction would have been less, and the riot quelled in the first instance, being composed merely of the rabble. His excellency, however, capitulated with the rioters, and made them every concession; but the more he seemed disposed to be lenient, the more they persisted in further demands.

Emboldened by his lenity, they demanded a reduction in the price of wine and oil. This was likewise allowed them. The mob then assailed the governor's house, but was kept off by the military. They afterwards got into the large cathedral, and began sounding the bells, which drew together a number of the country people, who joined the rioters. In this extremity, the governor ordered the military to oppose, which immediately put an end to the riot, and the mob dispersed.

In this, as in most cases of a similar nature, it is generally more lenient to oppose a mob by the use of force in the beginning.

ITALY.

Naples, March 24. The last accounts from Lower Calabria, announce some fresh disasters from earthquakes. They have had three shocks, which have levelled most of the houses with the ground. Monte Leone and Reggio have suffered most. The same unwelcome tidings are expected from Scily.

GERMANY.

A project of vast importance is said to be in agitation in Germany, the king of Prussia being desirous to exchange his dominions on the Baltic for the electorate of Saxony, and to render the electoral family hereditary kings of Poland. Should this project be crowned with success, that extensive and fertile country would be delivered from the tumultuous anarchy which has long disturbed it at home, and rendered its forces contemptible abroad. The condition of twelve millions of wretched peasants would be rendered more tolerable; and two great kingdoms, that of Prussia and Poland, would be rendered still greater, and enabled to exert their united force for restraining the ambition of Austria and Russia.

Vienna, April 11. Field marshal count de Haddick, who, at the very advanced age of 78, possesses all his corporal and intellectual faculties in tolerable vigour, is to command the army in Hungary, in the room of count Lacy. His principal recommendation is a thorough knowledge of the country, being by birth an Hungarian.

POLAND.

Warsaw, April 23. The diet of Poland has at length nearly finished sittings, which have been the longest and most violent ever known in that kingdom. The result of their deliberations on the state of the nation are to the following effect:

Military establishment—100,000 men.

Annual expence—computed at forty-eight millions five hundred and thirty-one thousand Polish florins, at about four millions sterling.

Additional revenue to pay it——A tax of ten per cent. on the revenues of the clergy and church lands, excepting such as belong to hospitals and convents.

SWEDEN.

March 21. By letters from Stockholm, of the 3d and 6th instant, we learn; that the king has resolved to proceed again to Finland, as soon as the diet breaks up, to take upon him the command of the army.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, April 23. In the course of last year there were 1319 marriages, 6204 births, and 7595 deaths in this city.

TURKEY.

Letters from Smyrna say, that instigated by the porte, the Tartars of the Crimea have risen up in rebellion against their Russian masters; and that they have cut in

pieces several detachments of her Imperial majesty's forces; that the number and audacity of the rebels increase daily, and there is every reason to believe that the Russians will be forced to abandon the Crimea.

Letters from Constantinople say, that the French ambassador has failed in his attempt to mediate a peace. The Turks, on the contrary, seem resolved to prosecute the ensuing campaign with the greatest exertions. They have already drawn together an army of between three and four hundred thousand men.

WEST-INDIES.

Kingston, (Jamaica) June 6. We learn, that the French government has declared the ports of Jacomel, Jeremie, and Aux-Cayes, in Hispaniola, free ports, from and after the first day of August next, for vessels of all nations whatever to import gold and silver, slaves, all kinds of salt provisions, timber, dying woods, mules, horses, &c. which they may dispose of in the utmost security, and in return they are allowed to export any article the produce of that island; such as indigo, cotton, sugar, taffia, coffee, cotton, &c. This ordinance is to continue in full force for the space of five years

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, May 26.

"We have the honour to inform you that this port has been made free for importation by vessels of all nations, of negroes, salt provisions, flour, and every other species of merchandize hitherto prohibited; and the exportation of the produce of the colony, cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. under no other restriction than paying the same duties as the subjects of France; this privilege commences the first day of August next, and is to continue in full force for the space of five years. We congratulate you upon this appearance of union by commercial ties, &c."

Our neighbours of Hispaniola have very sanguine hopes, from the improved state of their distilleries, of rivalling the British islands in the manufacturing of rum: they have several able English distillers, who closely follow the method practised in our plantations: should they persevere, though it may be a long time ere they attain the perfection we have arrived at in that article, they will be dangerous rivals in the American and other markets.

Extract of a letter from Hispaniola, May 30.

"The ordinance which has been published the 9th of this month, granting a free commerce to the southern part of this colony, does not seem sufficient to authorize foreign merchants to begin some speculations on this head; for it must be observed, that the ordinance has been only given under the good pleasure of the king, whose sanction is therefore necessary, and who may, if he pleases, reject it. Besides, this ordinance is deficient in an essential point, as the intendant of the colony did not concur, though according to the laws of the country his consent is required. It will, therefore, be prudent not to speculate with too much confidence on an act which may not be very durable. It must be observed, likewise, that the said act permits only the introduction of certain enumerated articles, but by no means the importation of dry goods.

"Besides, we are very desirous that this ordinance should pay a particular attention to our neighbours and allies the United States of America, for we know that the intention of the king and of his ministers is to favour them more than other foreigners, inasmuch as the interest of the kingdom is not exposed."

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, July 1. THE fishery, the staple of Massachusetts, we are told, is verging fast to that degree of superiority which it held before the revolution: Marblehead has already attained this point, and other towns are not far in arrear.

Several fine new vessels, now rigged and rigging in this port will be wafted on the ocean, entirely by the product of our duck manufactory, which is pronounced by judges, to be strong and as cheap as any imported. The harvest has every appearance of plenty. Of grass, rye, flax, barley, &c. there will be large crops: Indian corn looks well; and we have not yet heard of any damage done either by the worms or flies.

A curious fact in natural history, extracted from a letter dated Groton, (Massachusetts) April 6, 1789.

"I broke open this letter to communicate to you the remarkable instance of a hen, belonging to mr. William Bancroft of this town, that was found last week in the hay in his barn, which had been buried ever since last October, and is now alive. It is supposed she was on her nest when they took in the harvest, and covered in at that

time. She has had no food except clover hay, and its seed for the last five months and a half, nor a drop of moisture in her mouth, it is believed. She had made a walk of ten feet in length, and of her height and breadth. When first taken up, she had not the use of her limbs, and fell down when any person attempted to make her walk. There never was one known to live so long before without gravel or sand. I went on the mow of hay myself, and saw the place where she had lain, so that you may rely on the truth of the foregoing. The hen is now recovering fast, and goes with the other fowls as usual."

Notice to Mariners!

DIRECTIONS to and from the light-house on the N. E. point of NANTUCKET.

Course and distance of the several shoals, &c. as they lie from the said light-house, viz.

FROM the Light to the Handkerchief, course N. by E. distant 4 1-2 leagues.
From do. to the Snow-Drift, N. N. E. 5 do.
From do. to the Stone-House, N. E. by N. 4 do.
From do. to Sandy Point of Monomy E. by E. 1-2 E. 5 1-2 do.
From do. to Little Round Shoal, N. E. 3 1-4 do.
From do. to the Eastermost End of Polluck Rip, N. E. 7 do.
From do. to the Great Round Shoal, E. N. E. 3 1-2 do.
From do. to the North End of the Great Rip, commonly called the Rose and Crown, N. by S. 1-2 S. 5 1-2 do.
From do. to the South Shoal, S. 1-2 E. 12 do.
From do. to Nantucket harbour, S. S. W. 3 do.
From do. to Tuckenuck Shoal, W. 3 do.
From do. to East Shop of Holmes's-Hole, W. by N. 11 do.
From do. to the Horse-Shoe, N. W. by W. 5 1-2 do.
From do. to Hyannes, N. W. 1-2 N. 6 do.

N. B. From the end of the said point where the light stands, runs a small rip or shoal, E. N. E. 1 1-2 mile.

	Flood.	the Ebb.
S. S. E. and N. N. W. Moon makes high water on the Shoals. The course of the tide	N.E.b.E.	S.W.b.W.

This tide runs 2 or 3 knots, ebbing and flowing, from 5 to 6 feet. On going eastward, from Martha's Vineyard, through the Sound, intending over Nantucket Shoals, steer from the east chop of Holmes's-Hole, E. by S. until you pass the light; then bring the light to bear W. and make a course good E. which will lead over the Shoals Ship Channel, and afford from 4 1-2 to 8 fathoms.

Salem, July 7, In 1772, the county of Essex contained 11,457 males above 16 years of age; in 1784, only 11,023: so that in a period of 12 years, there was a decrease in this county, of 434 rateable polls.

The county of Lincoln, in the same period, increased its rateable polls from 1354 to 5071.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport, July 9. At the anniversary meeting of the Society of Cincinnati of the state of Rhode-Island, held in this town on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the same for the year ensuing.

Isaac Santer, President.
Jeremiah Olney, Vice-president.
Robert Rogers Secretary.
William Allen, Treasurer.

Delegates to represent the state Society at the next general meeting to be holden at Philadelphia.

Isaac Santer, John S. Dexter,
Jeremiah Olney, William Peck,
Enos Hitchcock, Daniel Lyman.

After harmoniously compleating the business before the society, the members who had convened at the state-house repaired to mr. Lawton's tavern, where an entertainment was provided, and a number of federal toasts drank, which concluded the festivity.

At a meeting of the Society of Cincinnati of the state of Rhode-Island, held at the state-house in Newport, on the 4th of July, 1789.

WHEREAS Joseph Arnold, of Warwick, a member of the Cincinnati of said state, by a late tender of the paper currency for a specie demand, notwithstanding the most pressing and repeated admonitions to the contrary, has forfeited all claim to those principles of honour and justice, which are the basis of the institution, and thereby rendered himself no longer deserving the friendship and confidence of that class of his fellow-citizens, or the patronage of good men.

Therefore, it is unanimously resolved, that the said Joseph Arnold be expelled said society, and that his name be erased from the list of members who compose the same.

By order of the society,

ROBERT ROGERS, Sec.

We learn that the society of Cincinnati in this state, at the late meeting, unanimously resolved to discontinue the use of all military titles; sincerely rejoicing in a

perfect equality with all their fellow-citizens, who preserve an inviolable attachment to the laws of honour, justice and honesty.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, July 6. There are now in this place three broad and three narrow looms, constantly worked with the spring or fly-shuttle; the extra expence of fitting a loom in this manner, for a shuttle and iron work, is from 12s. to 15s. according to the size of the looms. By means of this invention, a single person can weave cloth three yards wide; a few hours practice is sufficient to teach a common weaver to throw the shuttle: any carpenter who is used to make the common looms, can, from inspecting these, erect the broad looms, and add what is necessary to carry the fly-shuttles. There is neither mystery nor difficulty attending the working of them, when once observed. All looms designed to weave cloths a yard wide and upwards, should be worked in this manner. It is much to be wished that the country weavers would get reeds and harness to make their cloths 1 1-2 yard wide in the loom, so that they may be 7 8ths wide, when fulled and dressed. Their flannels of this width would always command cash in this city, which will soon be the staple of woollen cloth, as well as of wool, for this state. If the principal weavers in each town would erect, say two or three broad looms to a town, where the yarn, made out of wool that is too coarse for the fabric of fine cloths, might be wove into blankets and coatings, they would net much more to the farmers, than making it into yard wide flannels, as now practised. Such flannels would always sell at the factory in this town; and in this way immense quantities of coarse cloths might soon be made, even for exportation. The whole expence of a broad loom, and the necessary apparatus, may be four pounds.

NEW-YORK.

New-York, July 2. Next Monday, agreeable to a proclamation, the legislature of this state will convene at Albany; for which place his excellency the governor set out on Saturday last, accompanied by several other gentlemen.

July 22. The hon. Philip Schuyler and Rufus King, esqr's. are chosen to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An extract from the printed report of the privy council of Great-Britain, of their enquiry about the Hessian Fly.

Method of destroying the flying Wevil in Bavaria, in a letter from mr. Walpole, minister from the court of Great-Britain, at Munich, to the marquis of Carmarthen, secretary of state.

"A person put on a heap of corn, thyme and sweet-marjoram, and changed each of these plants every 24 hours, in hopes of discovering one which would answer his purpose. Hemp was also tried: he took a handful, and put it on a heap of corn, and found the next morning that the hemp was full of Wevils. These little black animals seem to have a curious smell since they find the bad scent of hemp agreeable, and it appears they like the soft rind of it. This handful of hemp was picked out of the granary and winnowed, and put again on the corn. The result was, that in five days afterwards there were no Wevils to be seen in the said heap of corn. In the season when there was no green hemp they made use of mouldy old hemp, and with equal success, except that it required a longer time to destroy these insects. When the Wevils appeared again in the month of May the following year, in less quantities, and at that period, there was only the tow or beards of hemp that was already prepared to spin; nevertheless the success was the same, and in eight days time all the Wevils were removed. Perhaps linen might be used, steeped in the juice of hemp, where the hemp is not cultivated, and the event might turn out equally successful. However, it is necessary to shake the hemp well that is put on the corn, and to stir the corn, if it is in great quantities, in order to bring the Wevils to the surface. This experiment was made also in a rainy summer, when it was necessary to collect together the sheafs which were very wet, and carry them into the granary, which of course produced a fermentation in the barn as well as the granary, and from that cause many Wevils. Hemp was made use of very early in the spring, and the corn stirred at the same time, and as the excessive heat arose from it, the Wevils disappeared."

From the progress of settlements beyond the limits of Pennsylvania, the state will for ever hereafter be safe, it is expected from Indian excursions, in case of another war.

Every good citizen must rejoice in the accessions that are now taking place of New England settlers, upon the new lands in Pennsylvania. They are not only an industrious people, but they carry with them, wherever they go, the sober habits they derived from their ancestors. They

are particularly careful in establishing schools, and in educating their youth in the principles of religion. They moreover love liberty, and understand the most effectual means of preserving it.

Of near 2000 citizens of the United States, who lately emigrated to Carthagena, in Spanish America, only 140 have returned, the rest having all died, except a few men who enlisted in the Spanish army.

It is to be hoped the melancholy catastrophe of these unfortunate people will cure the passion for quitting the American states, which has lately infected some of our citizens. What privileges can Spain confer, upon the waters of the Mississippi, or Britain in Canada, equal to those which are held under our inestimable federal government? That man is unworthy of liberty, who will exchange it for the gift of a few acres of land, or for three years rations of beef and bread—both of which may be taken away at any time, not only without a trial, but without the formality of a law, by a capricious or interested governor To claim as our own the fruits of our industry —to feel even a cabin to be a castle, for safety and protection against arbitrary power —to be capable of sharing, without royal or noble birth, in all the honours of government, and to dare to worship the Supreme Being agreeable to our consciences, without paying for the support of an establishment, that is contrary to their dictates, are blessings peculiar to the United States, and which at present are enjoyed in the same degree in no other part of the globe.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, July 7. Capt. Weatherby, in the brig Paca, from this port bound to Port-au-Prince, about the 1st of June, in the latitude of Bermuda, fell in with a ship which was lying to; supposing her to be in distress, he bore down in order to speak her; on coming within hail, she informed him she was from Virginia, bound for Cadiz. Capt. Weatherby then perceived she mounted a number of guns, and was manned in proportion. The captain ordering him to bring to, as he intended to send his boat on board, capt. Weatherby immediately concluded she was a pirate, and made all the sail possible: the ship immediately began firing at him, and continued chasing him for six hours; one shot carried away the cross-jack slings; the brig sailing very fast, escaped, and got safe into Port-au-Prince. Capt. Weatherby communicated this intelligence to the governor, who, it was reported, intended dispatching a frigate in pursuit of her. She was under Spanish colours, had yellow sides, white bottom, no head, and in ballast. This intelligence was communicated by captain Weatherby to mr. David Plunket, who has just arrived from Port-au-Prince.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, June 6. Yesterday arrived in town an express from George Golphin, esq; agent to the commissioners of the Union in the Creek nation, informing us that the chiefs had agreed to meet the proposals for a treaty of peace; and that the measures before adopted for holding the treaty, are now carrying into effect; and that a treaty will certainly take place.

By further advices dated June 30, we have the pleasure to inform the public, that all the arrangements for the treaty are in great forwardness. It is expected near 3000 Indians, with all the chiefs of the nation will be present at the Rock Landing, where the treaty is to be held.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.——*At* Boston, *doctor Abiah Cheever to miss Betsey Scott—mr. Samuel Cobb to miss Peggy Scott.*

NEW-JERSEY.——*At* New-Mills, *near Burlington, mr. William M'Caulick to miss Eliza Budd.*

Deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS——*At* Plympton, *capt. Simeon Sampson.*

NEW-YORK.——*At* Albany; *Goose Van Schaick, esq; a brigadier in the late armies of the United States.*

PENNSYLVANIA.——*At* Philadelphia, *col. B. G. Eyres—mr. Benjamin Armitage—mrs. Mary Proctor, wife of col. Thomas Proctor.*

MARYLAND.——*At* Alexandria, *mr. George Richards, Printer.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

For *August*, 1789.

D. of the Month	FARENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at vi. A.M.		ii. P.M.		x. P.M.		PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
	D.	1/00	D.	1/00	D.	1/00		
1	79		85	30	79		W	Clear, cloudy, thund. & light.
2	79		84	30	78		S W N W	Sm. sh. cle. thun. ligh. & rain.
3	78		81				S W	Cloudy, rain & thunder, clear.
4			80		78		S W	Cloudy, small rain.
5	79		82		77	40	S W N	Cloudy, rain, clear.
6	77	10	79		76		W N W	Clear, cloudy, lightning & rain.
7	76	30	80		78		S W	Clear, cloudy.
8	77	30	81	10	80		S W	Cloudy.
9	78		81		80		N E E	Cloudy, rain thunder, clear.
10	69		80		77		S E N W	Cloudy, thunder & rain, clear.
11	79	30	84	10	85		W by S S W	Clear.
12	80		79	40	80		S W	Cloudy, rain, thunder, clear.
13	78		84		81	30	S W	Clear.
14	79		86		81	30	S W	Idem.
15	79		87		85		N W W	Idem.
16	78		89		87	10	W by N	Idem.
17	77		87	30	85		N W	Idem.
18	77	30	86	30	82		N W	Idem. cloudy.
19	78		82		82		N W	Clear.
20	77		86	45	80		E	Clear.
21	78		87		78	30	E	Clear, cloudy.
22	77	10	83				E	Cloudy, rain, cloudy.
23	77		79		77		N W, N E	Cloudy, small rain, clear.
24	76		81	30	77		E	Cloudy, clear, cloudy, light.
25	75	30	82	30	79	30	E	Clear, cloudy.
26	77	20	84		81		E	Clou. cle. thun. like for rain.
27	79		84	45	82		S W	Clear, cloudy, clear.
28	79		85	30	81	30	S W by W	Clear, light. and rain, cloudy.
29	79		86		79	45	W N N W	Clear.
30	76		81		79	30	Light winds	Idem.
31	73		81		77	30	N E	Idem.

ERVATIONS**

. 40° 4′ N. Month of *August*, 1789.

.O- ER. UC. gree. ¼	SCHUYL-KILL. Height of Schuylkill. *English foot.* *Ft.* *In.* ¼	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest	WEATHER. TEMPERATURE OF EVERY DAY.	*Days of the month*
			1				Rainy.	1
							Fair.	2
			1	1			Stormy.	3
			1	1			Idem.	4
			1	1			Idem.	5
			1				Cloudy, rainy.	6
							Fair.	7
							Idem.	8
							Idem.	9
							Idem.	10
							Idem. very fair and dry.	11
							Idem.	12
							Idem.	13
							Idem.	14
			1				Fair, rany.	15
							Very fair.	16
							Idem.	17
							Idem.	18
1							Idem.	19
1							Idem.	20
1							Idem. very agreeable.	21
1							Idem.	22
1							Idem.	23
1							Idem.	24
1							Idem.	25
1							Idem.	26
1							Idem. and cloudy, sultry.	27
1			1				Fair and rainy.	28
2							Fair, cool.	29
2			1				Cloudy, cold, rainy.	30
2							Clear, cold.	31
2								
atest e of ure 2	MEAN HEIGHT OF SCHUYLKILL.						TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH. *Very fair, very hot and very pleasant.*	RESULT.
t deg. sture 2								
tion							PREVAILING SICKNESS.	
g. of re	5 6 1		8	3				

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1789.

Embellished with two COPPER-PLATES, viz.

I. Plan of the FEDERAL EDIFICE at New-York.

II. The words and music of A NEW SONG, by F. H. Esq.

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Life of William Penn, [continued] 479
Account of communications and donations made to the philosophical society at Philadelphia, [continued] 484
Letter from M. Le Gaux, 485
Original anecdote of George III, 488
Apothegms, 490

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

The wrangling pair, 491
The grave of Mira, 495
Elegy on a sky-lark, 496
The figure of life, 497

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Containing foreign and domestic intelligence, 499
Marriages—Deaths, 504

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

Tables of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, viz. one for the month of JUNE, and one for the month of JULY, both made at Spring-Mill, Pennsylvania:—also,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 Miles NNW. from PHILADELPHIA, L. 40° 4′ N. Month of *August*, 1789.

Days of the mon.	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT. Mean degree. Deg. 1/10	*0	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR. Degrés Moyens. Deg. 1/10	*0	BAROMET. Phosphoric ☿. Mean and Corr. height.† English foot. In. 1/12 1/16	UDOMETER. WATER, of rain and snow: French foot. In. 1/12 1/16	UDOMETER. EVAPORATION of every day: French foot. In 1/12 1/16	ANEMOMETER. PREVAILING WIND of every day.	HYGROMETER. of DE LUC. Mean degree. Deg 1/4	SCHUYLKILL. Height of Schuylkill. English foot. Ft. In. 1/4	DAYS of aur. boreal	DAYS of rain.	DAYS of thunder.	DAYS of snow.	DAYS of tempest	WEATHER. TEMPERATURE OF EVERY DAY.	Days of the month
1							9					1				Rainy.	1
2																Fair.	2
3												1	1			Stormy.	3
4						4 8 10						1	1			Idem.	4
5												1	1			Idem.	5
6												1				Cloudy, rainy.	6
7																Fair.	7
8																Idem.	8
9																Idem.	9
10																Idem.	10
11																Idem. very fair and dry.	11
12																Idem.	12
13																Idem.	13
14																Idem.	14
15						1 8						1				Fair, rany.	15
16																Very fair.	16
17																Idem.	17
18																Idem.	18
19																Idem.	19
20																Idem.	20
21																Idem. very agreeable.	21
22																Idem.	22
23																Idem.	23
24																Idem.	24
25																Idem.	25
26																Idem.	26
27																Idem. and cloudy, sultry.	27
28																Fair and rainy.	28
29							3					1				Fair, cool.	29
30																Cloudy, cold, rainy.	30
31							12					1				Clear, cold.	31

RESULT.

31 greatest deg. of cold. 52 2	Le 31 deg. du plus grand froid 9	he greatest elevation *cor.*	Total of the fall of WATER.	Total of the evaporated WATER.	PREVAILING WIND OF THE MONTH. Variable. W and NNE	th greatest degree of moisture	MEAN HEIGHT OF SCHUYLKILL.						TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTH. *Very fair, very hot and very pleasant.*	RESULT.
10h greatest deg. of heat. 96 5	Le 10 plus G.D. de chaud. 28 7	the least elevation *correct.*				th least deg. of moisture								
Variation. 44 3	Variation. 19 7	Variation.	4 11 10			Variation							PREVAILING SICKNESS.	
Temperature. 78 8	*Temperature.* 20 8	*Mean elevation.* 29 11 10				*mean deg. of moisture*	5 6 1		8	3				

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PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 1st day of September, 1789, entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for Auguſt, 1789" agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly.

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
July 31, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton, 40*l* 42*l*
Brandy, common, 5*s* 6*d*
Bread, per cwt. 16*s* 35*s*

Beef.
- *American*, in bottles, per dozen, 8*s* 4*d*
- *Ditto*, per bbl. 30*s*

Boards.
- *Oak*, per m. feet, 67*s* 6*d* 85*s*
- *Merchantable pine*, 60*s* 65*s*
- *Sap*, 40*s* 42*s* 6*d*
- *Cedar*, 55*s* 65*s*

Chocolate, per lb. 1*s* 2*d*

Flour.
- *Superfine*, per bbl. 41*s* 42*s*
- *Common*, 38*s*
- *Bur middl.* best, 27*s* 30*s*
- *Middlings*, 24*s*
- *Ship Stuff*, per c. 11*s* 12*s*

Flax per lb. 6*d* 7*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel, 4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
Ginseng, 2*s* 3*d* 2*s* 6*d*
Gin, Holland, per gallon, 5*s*
Ditto, per case, 30*s*

Grain.
- *Wheat*, per bu. 6*s* 6*d* 7*s* 0*d*
- *Rye*, 4*s* 4*s* 6*d*
- *Oats*, 1*s* 6*d*
- *Indian Corn*, 3*s* 3*s* 6*d*
- *Barley*, 4*s* 6*d*
- best shelled, 20*s*
- *Buckwheat*, 2*s* 3*d*

Hams, per lb. 6*d*
Hogs-lard, 5½*d*
Honey, 3½*d* 4*d*
Hemp, 5*d* 6*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m. 5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb. 9½*d* 10*d*
Indigo, French, per lb. 7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
Carolina, 4*s* 6*s* 6*d*

Iron.
- *Castings*, per ton, 22*l* 30*l*
- *Bar*, 26*l* 27*l*
- *Pig*, 7*l* 15*s* 8*l*
- *Sheet*, 60*l* 65*l*
- *Nail rods*, 33*l*

Meal, Indian, per bbl. 17*s* 6*d* 18*s*
Molasses, per gallon, 2*s*
Nails, 10, 12, *and* 20*d*. 8½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per doz. 30*s* 37*s* 6*d*
Porter, American, 9*s*

Pork.
- *Burlington*, 65*s* 67*s* 6*d*
- *Lower county*, 55*s* 57*s* 6*d*
- *Carolina*, 52*s* 6*d* 55*s*

Pease 6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt. 20*s*

Rum.
- *Jamaica*, p gal. 4*s* 6*d*
- *Antigua*, 4*s*
- *Windward*, 3*s* 8*d*
- *Barbadoes*, 3*s* 4*d*
- *Country*, 2*s* 6*d*
- *Taffia*, 2*s* 4*d*

Steel.
- *German*, per cwt. 60*s* 70*s*
- *English, blistered*, 82*s* 6*d*
- *American*, 40*s* 60*s*
- *Crowley's*, per fag. 4*l* 10*s*

Snake root, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common, 4*d* 6*d*
Castile, 10*d* 12*d*
Starch, 4*d* 6*d*

Sugar.
- *Lump*, per lb. 13*d*
- *Loaf, single refined*, 14*d*
- *Ditto, double ditto*, 20*d*
- *Havannah, white*, 9*d*
- *Ditto, brown*, 6*d* 8*d*
- *Muscovado*, cwt. 65*s* 70*s*

Salt.
- *Allum*, per bushel, 2*s* 3 2*s* 6
- *Liverpool*, 15*d* 19*d*
- *Cadiz*, 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
- *Lisbon*, 2*s* 2*s* 3*d*

Tar.
- *N. Jersey*, 24 gall. 7*s* 6*d* 9*s*
- *Carolina* 32 gall. 9*s* 6*d* 10*s*
- *Turpentine*, 11*s* 6*d* 12*s* 6*d*

Tobacco, 100lb.
- *J. R. new, best*, 35*s* 42*s* 6*d*
- *Inferior*, 28*s* 35*s*
- *Old*, 45*s* 50*s*
- *Rappahannock*, 25*s* 27*s*
- *Coloured, Maryland*, 40*s* 60*s*
- *Dark*, 25*s* 28*s*
- *Long leaf*, 25*s* 28*s*
- *Eastern Shore*, 18*s* 25*s*
- *Carolina, new*, 25*s* 27*s* 6*d*
- *Old*, 35*s*

Tea.
- *Hyson*, per lb. 12*s* 6*d* 15*s*
- *Souchong*, 6*s* 9*s* 6*d*
- *Congo*, 3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*
- *Bohea*, 1*s* 10½*d* 2*s*

Wine.
- *Mad.* per pipe, 40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
- *Lisbon*, 40*l*
- *Teneriffe*, 24*l* 26*l*
- *Fayal*, per gal. 3*s* 4*d* 3*s* 6*d*
- *Port*, per pipe, 39*l* 40*l*
- *Ditto*, per gal. 5*s* 10*d*
- *Ditto*, per doz. bot. 30*s*
- *Claret*, 30*s* 45*s*
- *Sherry*, per gal. 6*s* 9*d* 12*s*
- *Malaga*, 4*s* 6*d* 5*s*

Wax, bees, per lb. 2*s* 2*s* 1*d*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, July 31, 1789.

New-loan certificates, accord. to int. due,	4*s* 8*d* 5*s* 3*d*	*Com. Land-office certificates, on pr. and int.*	4*s* 9*d*
		State money of 1781,	133⅓ *to* 140
Depreciation funded, and militia or state debt, accord. to int. due,	6*s* 6*s* 8*d*	*Continental certifi. indented to* 1787,	4*s* 8*d* 4*s* 9*d*
		Indents or Facilities,	3*s*
Ditto, unfunded,	6*s*	*Paper money, Pennsylvania,*	26 *per cent disc.*
		For 100 *Jersey ditto,,*	33½ *to* 35 *disc.*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70	*Amsterdam,*	60 *days,* per guilder,	3*s*
Ditto,	60 *days,*	72½		30 *days,*	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days,*	74	*France,*	60 *days,* per 5 livres	7*s* 1*d*
				30 *days,*	7*s* 4*d*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Coelo will accept our thanks for the valuable communications already forwarded us. The poetry for the present month was arranged before we were favoured with his correspondence. It is our intention to insert the pieces in regular order, excepting the Parody, which, we doubt not, he will, upon a mature consideration, be convinced of the propriety of our declining. We are flattered by the hope of further communications, and with pleasure remind him of his promise.

The solution to the Rebus in the magazine for May last, remains for our next.

The meteorological tables from Charleston, came too late to be inserted in the present number.

We thank the Rhapsodist, and solicit the continuation of his essays.

Through the inattention of the person intrusted with the delivery of the Retailer, No. XI. the essay came too late, and is therefore unavoidably postponed.

The editor has, within these few days, received several valuable communications, for which he returns his sincere acknowledgements.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

CHAP. V.

[Continued from p. 396.]

THEY recommend to the inhabitants of Massachusetts-Bay, to submit to a suspension of the administration of justice, as it cannot be procured in a legal manner under the rules of the charter, until the effects of the application of congress for a repeal of those acts, by which the charter rights are infringed, is known. And that every person who shall accept, or act under, any commission or authority, derived from the late acts of the British parliament, changing the form of government, and violating the charter of that province, ought to be held in detestation, and considered as the wicked tool of that despotism, which is preparing to destroy those rights, which God, nature and compact, have given to America. They again recommended to the people of Boston and Massachusetts-Bay, still to conduct themselves peaceably towards the general and the troops stationed at Boston, so far as it could possibly consist with their immediate safety; but that they should firmly persevere in the defensive line of conduct they were now pursuing. The latter part of this instruction evidently alluded to, and implied an approbation of, the late resolutions of the county of Suffolk, relative to the militia, and to the arming of the people in general. Congress conclude by a resolution, that the transporting or attempting to transport any person beyond sea, for the trial of offences committed in America, being against law, will justify, and ought to meet with resistance and reprisal.

After passing these resolutions, congress wrote a letter to Gage, in which, after repeating the complaints which had been before repeatedly made by the town of Boston, and by the delegates of the different counties in Massachusetts-Bay, they declare the determined resolution of the colonies, to unite for the preservation of their common rights, in opposition to the late acts; that, in consequence of their sentiments upon that subject, the colonies had appointed them the guardians

of their rights and liberties, and that they felt the deepest concern, that, while they were pursuing every peaceable measure to procure a cordial and effectual reconciliation between Great-Britain and the colonies, the governor should proceed in so hostile a manner, and which those oppressive acts did not warrant. They represented the tendency this conduct must have to irritate and force a people, however well disposed to peaceable measures, into hostilities, which might prevent the endeavours of congress, to restore a good understanding with the parent state, and involve them in the horrors of a civil war. In order to prevent these evils, and the people from being driven to a state of desperation, they intreated that the general would discontinue the fortifications in Boston, prevent any further invasions of private property, restrain the irregularities of the soldiers, and give orders that the communication between the town and country should be open, unmolested, and free.

The congress also published a declaration of rights, to which the English colonies in North America are entitled, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English constitution, and their several charters or compacts. In the first of these are life, liberty, and property, a right to dispose of any of these, without their consent they had never ceded to any sovereign power whatever. That their ancestors at the time of their migration, were entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural-born subjects; and that by such emigration, they neither forfeited, surrendered, nor lost any of those rights. They then state, that the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council; and proceed to shew, that as the colonists are not, and from various causes cannot be represented in the British parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal policy, subject only to the negative of their sovereign, in such manner as had been heretofore used and accustomed.

They declare, however, that from the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interests of both countries, they cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament, as are, bona fide, restrained to the regulation of their external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects of America, without their consent.

They also resolved, that the colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more especially, to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage. That they are entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their colonization, and which they have by experience found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances. That

they are likewise entitled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or secured by their several codes of provincial laws. That they have a right to assemble peaceably, consider of their grievances, and petition the king for redress; and that all prosecutions and prohibitory proclamations for so doing are illegal. That the keeping a standing army in times of peace, in any of the states, without the consent of its legislature, is contrary to law. That it is essential to the English constitution, that the constitutional branches of the legislature should be independent of each other. That, therefore, the exercise of legislative power, by a council appointed during pleasure by the crown, is unconstitutional and destructive to the freedom of American legislation.

They declare in behalf of themselves and their constituents, that they claimed and insisted on the foregoing articles as their indubitable rights and liberties, which could not be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatsoever, without their own consent, by their representatives in their several provincial assemblies.

They then enumerate parts, or the whole, of eleven acts of parliament which had been passed in the present reign, and which they declared to be infringements and violations of the rights of America, and that the repeal of them was essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony. Among the acts of parliament thus reprobated, was the Quebec bill, which had already been the cause of so much discussion at home, and which they termed "An act for establishing the Roman Catholic religion in the province of Quebec, abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and erecting a tyranny in their place," to the great danger of the neighbouring British colonies, by whose blood and treasure that country was conquered from France, and this danger arose from establishing in their neighbourhood a system of religion, law, and government, so totally dissimilar to their own.

After specifying their rights, and enumerating their grievances, they declared, that, to obtain redress of the latter, a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, would prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable. They accordingly entered into an association by which they bound themselves, and of course their constituents to the strict observance of the following articles.

1. That after the first day of the following December, no British goods, nor merchandize whatever; no East-India tea, from any part of the world; none of the products of the British West India islands; no wines from Madeira, or the Western islands; nor foreign indigo should be imported.

2. That, after that day, they would wholly discontinue the slave trade, and neither hire vessels, nor sell commodities or manufactures to any concerned in that trade.

3. That from the present date, they will use no tea on which a duty had been, or shall be paid; and after the first of March ensuing, no East India tea whatever; nor any British goods imported after the first of Decem-

ber, except such as come under the rules and directions contained in the 10th article.

4. By this article the non-exportation agreement is suspended to the 10th of September, 1775; after which day, if the acts of parliament, which they had before recited, are not repealed, all exportation is to cease, except that of rice to Europe.

5. The British merchants are exhorted not to ship any goods in violation of this association, under penalty of their never holding any commercial intercourse with those that act otherwise.

6. Owners of ships are warned to give such orders to their captains, as will effectually prevent their receiving any of those goods that are prohibited.

7. They agree to improve the breed of sheep, to increase their number to the greatest possible extent.

8. The purport of this article is to encourage frugality, economy, and industry; to promote agriculture, arts, and manufactures; to discountenance all expensive shows, games, and entertainments; to lessen the expence of funerals; to discourage the giving of gloves and scarfs; and to recommend the wearing of no other mourning than a piece of crape or ribbon.

9. Retail dealers are to sell their goods at the usual prices, without taking advantage of the present situation of affairs.

10. This article was designed in a certain degree, to soften the rigour of the first, and permits a conditional importation for two months longer, at the option of the owner; who, if he will deliver up any goods that he imports before the first of February, to the committee of the place where they are landed, they are to be sold under their inspection, and the prime cost being returned to the importer, the profits are to be applied to the relief of the sufferers at Boston. All goods that arrive after that day are to be sent back without landing, or breaking any of their packages. Three articles follow, which relate to the appointment of committees, to prevent any violation of the foregoing, and to publish the names of the violaters in the public papers, as foes to the rights, and enemies to the liberties of America; they also regulate the sale of domestic manufactures, that they may be disposed of at reasonable prices, and no undue advantage taken of a future scarcity of goods. By the 14th and last article, any province which shall not accede to, or shall hereafter violate the association, is branded as inimical to the liberties of their country, and all dealings or intercourse whatever with such colony is interdicted.

This association was subscribed by all the members of the congress; and the foregoing resolutions were all marked *nemine contradicente*. They afterwards resolved, that a congress should be held in the same place on the 10th of May following, unless a redress of their grievances should be obtained before that time; and they recommended to all the colonies to chuse deputies, as soon as possible, for that purpose. They also, in their own names, and in behalf of all those whom they represented, declared their most grateful acknowledgments to those truly noble, honourable, and patriotic advocates of civil and religious liberty, who had so generously and powerfully, though

unsuccessfully, espoused and defended the cause of America, both in and out of parliament.

They then proceeded to frame a petition to the king; a memorial to the people of Great-Britain; an address to the colonies in general, and another to the inhabitants of the province of Quebec.

The petition to the king contained an enumeration of their grievances; among which the following are more particularly complained of, viz. the keeping a standing army in the colonies in time of peace, without the consent of the assemblies, the employing of that army and a naval power to enforce the payment of taxes. The authority of the commander in chief, and of the brigadiers general, being rendered supreme in all the civil governments in America. The commander general of the forces, in time of peace appointed governor of a colony. The charges of established offices greatly increased, and new, expensive, and oppressive offices multiplied. The judges of the admiralty-courts empowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves; and the officers of the customs to open and enter houses, without the authority of the civil magistrate. The judges rendered entirely dependent on the crown for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions: counsellors, who exercise legislative authority, holding their commissions during pleasure. Humble and reasonable petitions from the representatives of the people fruitless. The agents of the people discountenanced, and instructions given to prevent the payment of their salaries; assemblies repeatedly and injuriously dissolved; commerce burthened with useless and oppressive restrictions.

They then enumerate the several acts of parliament passed in the present reign for the purpose of raising a revenue in the colonies, and of extending the powers of admiralty and vice-admiralty-courts beyond their ancient limits; whereby their property is taken from them without their own consent; the trial by jury, in many civil cases, abolished; enormous forfeitures, for trivial offences, incurred; vexatious informers exempted from paying damages to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security required from owners before they are allowed to defend their right.

They complain of the parliamentary vote for reviving the statute of the 35th Henry 8th, and extending its influence to the colonies; and of the statute of the 12th of his present majesty, whereby the inhabitants of the colonies may, in sundry cases, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage. They then recite the three acts of the preceding session, relative to Boston and Massachusetts-Bay, the Quebec act, and the act for providing quarters for the troops in North America.

The petition contains repeated expressions of loyalty, the most affectionate attachment and duty to the sovereign, and of love to the parent state; they attributed these sentiments to the liberties they inherited from their ancestors and the constitution under which they were bred; while the necessity which compelled, was the apology for delivering them. At the same time, they doubted not of obtaining a favourable re-

ception and hearing from a prince, whose family owed their empire to similar principles.

They declare, that from the destructive system of administration towards the colonies, adopted since the conclusion of the last war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears, and jealousies, which overwhelm them in affliction; and they defy their most subtle enemy to trace the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and them from an earlier period, or from other causes than those they have assigned. All they ask is liberty, peace, and safety; they wish not for a diminution of the prerogative, nor do they solicit the grant of any new right in their favour; and "appealing to that Being who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, they solemnly profess, that their councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending destrution."

They conclude by imploring his majesty, in the name of all America, and with a more solemn and awful adjuration, that "for his glory, which can be advanced only by rendering his subjects happy, and keeping them united; for the interests of his family, depending in an adherence to the principles that enthroned it; for the safety and welfare of his kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almost unavoidable dangers and distresses; and as the loving father of his whole people, connected by the same bonds of law, loyalty, faith, and blood, though dwelling in various countries, he will not suffer the transcendent relation formed by these ties, to be further violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, which, if obtained, can never compensate for the calamities through which they must be gained."

This petition was subscribed by all the delegates.

In the memorial to the people of Great-Britain, they pay the highest praise to the noble and generous vittues of their common ancestors; but they do it in a manner that instead of reflecting any comparative honour on the present generation on that side the Atlantic, rather reproaches them with a shameful degeneracy. They then declare, that born to the same rights, liberties, and constitution transmitted to them from the same ancestors, guaranteed to them by the plighted faith of government, and the most solemn compacts with British sovereigns, it is no wonder they should refuse to surrender them to men, whose claims are not founded on any principles of reason or justice, "and who prosecute them with a design, that, by having our lives and properties in their power, they may with greater facility enslave you." They complain of being oppressed, abused, and misrepresented; and say, that the duty they owe to themselves and their posterity, to the interest and general welfare of the British empire, leads them to address the people of England on this very important subject.

After complaining of their grievances in the style and substance of the petition, they recal the happy state of the empire on both sides the Atlantic, previous to the conclusion of the late war; and state the advantages which the people of Great-Britain derived, and to which they willingly submitted, from the system then pursued towards the colonies; they looked up to Britain

as to their parent state, to which they were bound by the strongest ties; and were happy in being instrumental to its prosperity and grandeur.

They call upon the British to witness their loyalty and attachment to the common interests of the whole empire; their efforts in the last war; their embarking to meet disease and death in foreign and inhospitable climates, to promote the success of the British arms.

They ask to what causes they are to attribute the sudden change of treatment, and that system of slavery, which was prepared for them at the restoration of peace; they trace the history of taxation from that time, and declare, that those exactions, instead of being applied to any useful purpose, for either country, had been lavishly squandered upon court favourites and ministerial dependents; that they ever were, and ever shall be, ready to provide for the necessary support of their own government; and, whenever the exigencies of the state may require it, they shall, as they have heretofore done, cheerfully contribute their full proportion of men and money.

They then proceed to state and examine the progression of the ministerial plan for enslaving them, by several acts of parliament which they consider as hostile to America, and subversive of their rights. They represent the probable consequences to Great-Britain of a perseverance in those measures, even supposing them to be attended with success; addition to the national debt; increase of taxes; and a diminution of commerce must attend them in their progress; and if at last she is victorious, in what condition would she be? What advantages, what laurels would she reap from such a conquest?

Their cause ought to be the cause of both countries, for should the measures against the colonies be attended with success, the event would be as fatal to the liberties of England as to those of America. They ask the people of Great-Britain, if they do not suppose that a minister with the same armies that subdued America would not likewise enslave them? If to this it is answered, that we will cease to pay those armies; can they imagine America reduced to such a situation would not afford abundant resources both of men and money for the purpose; nor should the people of Great-Britain expect, that after making slaves of America, they should refuse to assist in reducing them to the same abject state. "In a word, take care that you do not fall into the same pit that is preparing for us."

After denying the several charges of being seditious, impatient of government, and desirous of independency, all of which they assert to be calumnies; they declare, that if Britain is determined that her ministers shall wantonly sport with the rights of mankind; if neither the voice of justice, the dictates of law, the principles of the constitution, nor the suggestions of humanity, can restrain her hands from the shedding of human blood in such an impious cause, they must tell her, "that they will never submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any ministry or nation in the world."

They afterwards make a proposal which afforded a favourable basis for negociation. "Place us in the same situation that we

were in at the close of the last war, and our former harmony will be restored."

This memorial is concluded, by their expressing the deepest regret for the resolutions they were obliged to enter into for the suspension of commerce, as a measure detrimental to numbers of their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and Ireland; they account and apologize for these measures, by the over-ruling principles of self-preservation; by the supineness and inattention of the British to the common interests, which they had shewn for several years; and by the attempt of the ministry to influence a submission to their measures by destroying the trade of Boston; they then say, "the like fate may befal us all; we will endeavour, therefore, to live without trade, and recur for subsistence to the fertility and bounty of our soil, which will afford us all the necessaries, and some of the conveniences of life." They finally rest their hopes of a restoration of that harmony, friendship, and fraternal affection so ardently wished for by every true American, upon the magnanimity and justice of the British nation, who by chusing a parliament of such wisdom, independence, and public spirit may save the violated rights of the whole empire from the devices of wicked ministers and evil counsellors, whether in or out of office.

In the memorial to the French inhabitants of Canada, they state the right they had, upon their becoming English subjects, to the inestimable benefits of the British constitution; that this right was further confirmed by the royal proclamation in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for their full enjoyment of those advantages.

The memorial imputes to succeeding ministers, an audacious and cruel abuse of royal authority, in withholding from the people of Canada the irrevocable rights to which they were thus justly entitled.

That as they have lived to see the unexpected time when ministers of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the most sacred compacts and obligations; and as the Canadians, educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from discovering the worth of that from which they are debarred, the Congress think it their duty, for weighty reasons, to explain to them some of its most important branches.

They then quote some passages on government from the Marquis Beccaria and Montesquieu, the latter of whom they consider as a judge and an irrefragable authority upon this occasion, and proceed to specify and explain under several distinct heads, the principal rights to which the people are entitled by the English constitution; and these rights they truly say, are designed to defend the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the industrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenant from the lord, and all from their superiors.

They state that without these rights, a people cannot be free and happy; and that under their protecting and encouraging influence, the British colonies had hitherto so amazingly flourished and increased.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Conſiderations on JUSTICE *as a* VIRTUE.

Singula quæque locum teneant ſortita decenter.

HOR. Art. Poet. 92.

[Continued from p. 432.]

IF he has no nearer connexions, or that such connexions fail in this time of necessity, must not I use endeavours to gain him time to work his way, if that is best, but if too much involved for that, can I do better for him than to use my influence that justice be immediately done, as far as may remain in his power, by giving up his all to those who have a just claim to it, and abide the event, without indirect practices, in previous or future management, to defeat the worthy ends of their forbearance.

Some of these matters, it must be acknowledged, may be difficult to handle, without incurring the invidious censure of being too busy. There may be a delicacy in taking opportunities, and sometimes a necessity to turn well chosen words many ways to do service, yet, when the point is once settled, that that only is intended, the business is often more than half done; and the consequence of putting a stop to this spreading contagion, by being the instrument of saving one man or one family, must be a sufficient reward for many difficulties.

But if I am able, I may do yet more for this acquaintance of mine, who, to do an act of justice, has parted with his all. I may afford him the means to make a second trial: if he succeeds, and is just, he will infallibly indemnify me, and make good former deficiencies; but if he never does either, I may nevertheless find in that experiment, a satisfactory use for redundant wealth. Thus, by bearing a part of the burthen, I dry the tear of distress, bind up the broken hearted, say to the dejected, Live, and to the oppressed, Go free: all this I may do, and yet, after all, fall infinitely short of what another, *higher than I am*, is every day doing for me.

Nothing here observed, it is hoped, can be construed to advocate the cause of those who knowingly live away upon the property of others, who run unwarrantable risks with what is not their own; who, with a fair appearance, get into credit on purpose to rob; or who, instead of doing their best to pay their debts, dishonestly make use of the scarcity of the times, in themselves bad enough, as a pretext to avoid or delay it. These, together with every other kind of fraudulent intention and conduct, were here designedly left out of the question: those who deal in that way, may have their pretensions to justice, but it must, in the nature of things, be of another sort than that which we are treating of.

If we look into the cause why people that have really no dishonest views so frequently fail, there may be particular exceptions; but it must, according to the common course of events, be in part (I doubt a great part) owing to that elevation of taste, which the profusion of the late times first

introduced to any considerable degree, and which a country, as of yesterday, hath not either in itself, nor can acquire sufficient means of supporting. In old countries, or those where remittances arise within themselves, property shifts owners with less inconvenience to the public; it remains in the country, and only changes hands; but where debts must be paid by foreign contracts, the case is otherwise; there surplusages unavoidably incline to the balance of trade, and must eventually leave the country they are carried from poorer, and unable, for any length of time, to cope, in the articles of expence, with such as are otherwise circumstanced, or to stand the consequent shocks of dissipation and luxury: where these are found to make any considerable part of the consumption of a country, not capable of being reimbursed from within itself, or sufficiently by acquisition, it will not require much penetration to see that such a country must decline in proportion as it is overcharged with the increased expences of high living. At this time, look at particular places and improvements, you would imagine every thing thrifty; such of them as are of a public nature, indicate a nobility of spirit in the promoters and owners; some of the others perhaps may bear a different appellation: there are, however, without doubt, some who, through frugality and management, or uncommon successes do thrive, and there may be reason to hope, the improvements of the country go forward; but the successive failings in business of late so frequently known, must ultimately center somewhere further than to the bare particulars who have failed; and those who immediately suffer by them, and look not unlikely to fall upon that manner of life, that the country itself, with all its gettings and savings, is not able to support: hence, though particulars may thrive, and the country stand it, there must naturally be shiftings and failings in credit and circumstances, 'till things arrive at their proper bearing, that is, till the country returns to the principles of its original frugality, and in its mode of consumption, keeps within the bounds of what the nature of the country, and the course of its trade, generally speaking, will bear. "We may trade and "be busy, and grow poor by it, "unless we regulate our ex- "pences; for a merchant may get "by a trade that makes the king- "dom poor; but if the virtue "and provident way of living of "our ancestors, who were con- "tent with the native convenien- "ces of life, without the costly "itch after the materials of "pride and luxury from abroad, "were brought in fashion, and "countenanced among us, this "alone would increase our "wealth"*. Add to this, that people, much unexperienced in any thing (as 'till within a few years past, was very much the happy circumstance here as to failings in business) generally in their first experiences, overdo what is common in a more beaten practice; and it is easy to see what the consequence must be with respect to the stock of the first settlers of this country in particular, except a providence and circumspection of late, too much a stranger to it, should more universally take place.

(To be continued.)

* Locke.

For the COLUMAIAN MAGAZINE.

The chemical essays (of which the annexed is the introductory one) are the production of a young gentleman much attached to this useful and extensive science; and although some time has passed since they were first undertaken, they have only been the labour of a few leisure hours, obtained from a variety of laborious and intricate avocations. Our intentions are to continue them monthly till the whole are completed; and it is with some degree of confidence we can assure the Public that our expectations of realizing these intentions are founded on a broad basis, the whole subject matter of the essays being finished, and only wait the correcting hand of the author, before they are put into our possession. We should have explained to our readers, in this place, the utility and importance of the essays, had not the author so fully attended to it in this his introductory essay, as to render it unnecessary here; we shall therefore only observe in a summary manner, that their principal object is to IMPROVE THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES of this rising empire, and also to suggest and open fresh pursuits for the enquirer into the arts. We flatter ourselves the importance of the work will plead our excuse in constantly appropriating a part of our miscellany to a subject, which, perhaps may, by some of our readers be deemed of too intricate a nature.

CHEMICAL AND ECONOMICAL ESSAYS.

INTRODUCTORY ESSAY.

"It is a Pity that so few Chemists are Dyers, and so few Dyers "Chemists."

BY chemistry we ought to understand in the fullest extent, that science which doctor Black, professor of chemistry in the university of Edinburgh, defines to be "the science which teaches the effects of HEAT and MIXTURE upon all matter;" and to give a clearer idea of a chemical operation, we may add, that an alteration of the sensible properties of the body operated upon, is always produced. Under this view, the subject must appear to be infinite, and not that confined science that thousands look upon it to be, even in the present times; and as both heat and mixture are made use of in many of the arts and manufactures, we may venture to call them chemical arts. Few people have a right idea of chemistry. By the generality of mankind, a chemist is supposed to be a person that compounds drugs and medicines for the use of physicians—The art of preparing medicines is called pharmacy, which itself is but a branch of chemistry. Since all sciences have assumed a more liberal appearance, and gentlemen who were neither physicians or druggists had pursued the study of chemistry, it was thought to consist in a number of pleasing and entertaining experiments; it appeared deep and abstruse to the uninformed, and the writings of philosophical chemists being utterly unintelligible to every beginner, it became, of consequence,

disgusting: and amid a multiplicity of technical terms, without previous explanation, the enquirers after useful knowledge, found it difficult to perceive the end to be answered by a knowledge of the science. We have mentioned already, that chemistry, as a science, first took its origin among physicians, and was from thence thought to be an appendage to the healing art—this happened, most probably, because the medical character requires an extensive education, and an habit of reasoning upon, and at least an attempt to account for all the phænomena they observe.

The object of chemists is to reduce all matter to their most simple forms; and such substances as they can neither simplify nor compose by uniting any more simple substances together, they call chemical elements, which means nothing more than that they are yet unable to simplify them; for, perhaps, what may with justice be called a chemical element at the present time, may be found by more successful chemists in the course of twenty years to be a compound body: this is called the method of investigating chemistry by analysis, strictly so called; a means that is frequently doubtful: with more success we make use of synthesis to direct us, by which term we mean the power of adding certain substances, whose nature is already known; to a body whose properties are unknown, when by observing certain appearances which take place in the mixture, we become enabled to know the nature of the substance we are examining: in this case we analyse a body by synthesis.

Whenever we conclude from our experiments that any substance is a compound body, we must always unite together all those parts which we suppose composed it; and if we find that the artificial compound resembles the natural compound in all its sensible qualities, we may justly infer that our analysis is just, otherwise it must be doubtful. To illustrate this idea with a familiar example: we procure some sea-water; its fluidity convinces us that there is pure water in it, whilst our taste proves there must be something beside pure water, consequently sea-water cannot be a simple substance. Every one has seen that pure water boiled in an open vessel, will in time entirely boil away. Let us then try a chemical experiment on sea water; we boil it in an open vessel until all the water is gone, when we find remaining in the vessel a white mass, that has a saltish taste, almost exactly resembling our table salt: from this rough analysis, therefore, we conclude that sea water consists of a certain quantity of common salt dissolved in pure water. But a chemist asks us, how are you certain that sea water contains this salt? May not this salt that you have obtained from sea water have been formed or created by the heat of the boiling fluid? We answer these questions by an experiment or two: we add a certain quantity of pure water to the salt we obtained from the sea water, and then find that it makes a mixture exactly resembling the original sea water in all its properties; therefore our analysis was just. But to prove it still more, we add as much common salt to a similar proportion of common water, as the sea water contained, and then we shall find that we have got a genuine artificial sea water.

This method of investigating chemistry, would to a manufacturer or artist, appear endless, and in a great measure unproductive: the design is not immediately seen, and we follow with a good deal of difficulty any author, when he can neither afford us pleasure, or a certain prospect of advantage. Chemists themselves belong to two great and distinct classes, which, it is a pity are not connected; in the one class we may rank those who perform a great number of operations by heat and mixture, without even knowing the secondary causes of the effects produced; these are called practical chemists, such are dyers, who cannot account for, or conceive why, allum, for instance, should be of use in their art; or why galls and copperas should produce a black dye; such also are tanners, who cannot explain the action of the oak bark upon the hides; such likewise are many apothecaries, who can make aqua fortis, &c. &c. but know nothing of the rationale of the processes; the other class is the mere theorist, who is well acquainted with the "effects of heat and mixture" upon all bodies, and can account for them all, but never soils his fingers with a piece of charcoal, or has had occasion to break a crucible; such a chemist can inform admirably how the changes of colour in dying are produced, but would be unable to produce them himself; he can account for the action of oak bark upon animal substances, without ever having smelt the odour of a tan-yard; he could explain the theory and process of making aqua fortis; and perhaps were he to attempt to make it, he would be two hours making a fire in his furnace, break his distillery apparatus, lose all his aqua fortis, and suffocate himself with the fumes. From the comparison every one will allow that the practical chemist is the most respectable character; but many worthy gentlemen of this class have contended, that theoretical chemistry could be of no use to them. This idea, however, will admit of much dispute: if we appeal to fact, we find that many of the most useful discoveries in the arts have been made by men who have combined some kind of theory with their practice. Aqua fortis and spirits of salt, so useful in many chemical arts as our future essays will evince, were both discovered by such chemists. It is true that many have stumbled in the course of their processes, upon facts of importance, undirected by theory or design: still, however, mere theory has suggested considerable improvements. For instance, a theory of the nature of sulphur, has suggested a plan which has been realized to the great advantage of mankind, of making oil of vitriol from this mineral. Many say that philosophical chemists spend all their time in experiments that either are merely amusing, or else only tend to the improvement of the medical art. This, I confess, is an objection to the men, not to the science; others say that their discoveries respecting the nature of bodies are of no use. It is difficult to say how far a new fact, at present apparently useless, may be converted to the interests of the arts. The magnetic needle was for several hundred years a useless discovery, at present there is scarce one of more advantage. The power of steam was for a long time considered as a pretty philosophical experiment;

it is now the means of immense wealth to a number of individuals in Europe. The investigation of the * chemical attractions, has discovered those most beautiful pigments, the Prussian blue, and the patent yellow. By having some kind of theory to direct us, we stand a much better chance of making improvements in our respective arts; thus a potter, who wishes to procure an earth fit for making elegant or useful vessels, is always directed in his choice by some theory, although generally imperfect: he first knows that white clays are most likely to remain white after baking: he knows that a ductile clay will be easiest to mould: he finds such a clay, trusting somewhat to his theory, he goes to work, but his wares become red: he cannot account for it: he gives up the idea of trusting to those appearances, and is discouraged from making a fresh attempt: he rests in the rational conclusion, founded on experiment, that all white clays will not make white ware: a chemist enquires into the causes of the red colour, and finds he has reason to conclude that it is owing to iron: before *he* recommends an earth as a subject of pottery, he examines it to find if it contains iron, if it does, he concludes from similar experiments, that it will become red in baking, and he rejects it as improper.

When theory is founded in experiment, as all rational theory ought, its importance must be obvious; for no artist, however uninformed he may be of true science performs any operation without some kind of explanation or theory. Ask a dyer the use of allum in his art, he thinks he explains it sufficiently by telling you it *sets* the colour; or ask a black-smith the use of heating and pounding cast-iron, in order to make bar-iron, you will find if he is a sensible man in his profession, he asserts that sulphur, the cause of its first brittleness, is beat and burnt out of it in that operation; whilst a rational chemist can fairly prove that a great deal of brittle cast-iron does not contain a particle of sulphur.

After all, it would, perhaps, be lost time for any manufacturer or chemical artist to study the theory completely; it may, perhaps, be well enough, if each one would perfectly understand as much theory as is necessary for information in his own business. In the following essays we mean to adhere to this idea, we shall divest them as much as possible of all technical terms, and whenever they do unavoidably occur, we shall attempt such explanation of them, as the most ignorant may be able to comprehend. We will not pretend to any merit for originality or novelty, our intention is only to suggest some improvements, in the arts and manufactures dependent upon chemistry, adapted to the United States of America: these ideas we shall attempt to lay down in a clear intelligible manner, several essays however, will be merely speculative, and intended to afford some amusement to the theoretical chemists who shall have patience and perseverance enough to peruse the other essays. The first scheme has never been attempted in America, and even now we are certain that our mode of execution

* We shall explain what is meant by this term in a future essay.

will fall far short of perfection. If, however, it should suggest an hint to an abler hand to pursue the same scheme upon a more extensive scale; if it should turn the attention of one manufacturer to the cultivation and improvement of his own business, or even if our familiar manner of handling the subjects, should make but a young man fond of the science of chemistry, we certainly shall not have written in vain, and our most sanguine hopes will be answered by the event. The reader will find us occasionally recommending some manufactures unattempted in America: many are the difficulties attending such attempts; in a general way scheming is an unsafe and unprofitable pursuit; those, however, that we mean to recommend, we hope will be found to be such as will turn out profitable, when cultivated with prudence.

We cannot presume to suppose that any man already in a good business, would leave it to pursue any of these schemes, but whilst such numbers complain of the want of sufficient business to occupy their time, and to gain them such a mode of subsistence as they would wish, several may venture upon new schemes with considerable advantage to themselves. The manners of the people in America, are not yet sufficiently adapted to manufacturing; the people in general are violently industrious, but not persevering; a manufacturer ought not to make violent exertions, but to continue moderate exertions for a great length of time. The small quantity of certain manufactures that are used in America, which would yield a considerable proportion of clear profit, would not maintain an American manufacturer. In England the case is very different; a manufacturer there can gain a genteel living by making a single article, which, in itself, would appear to be of inconsiderable consequence. Thus a person that could manufacture the famous patent yellow, would be able to sell it an hundred per cent. profit, would cost but about one shilling per lb. and it would sell by the quantity at two shillings per lb. yet even if by patent he could command the sale of all that is used in the United States, still he would not find it worth his whole attention to make it. By good accounts it appears that not more than 1000 lb. are used annually, the profits then of £. 100 Pennsylvania currency, would never be an inducement to any man to follow that for a business, when he could make a much greater sum by the same stock to begin with. The manufacturer of this article in London, was able to monopolize the sale and manufacture of it, and sold, perhaps, fifteen times the quantity used in America, as he not only supplied all Great-Britain, but exported it to foreign nations. Thus it happened that he made a fortune there, whilst a manufacturer here would be almost ruined by it. Nay, so great is the demand for every article of manufacture in London, that we know of one practical chemist there, who lives very comfortably, merely by making large quantities of aqua fortis, when we could not dispose of £. 30 worth of it in North America in a year.

From a variety of arguments, it appears most rational to establish chemical laboratories for miscellaneous manufactures. Thus I should suppose a careful man

would make out very well in manufacturing several kinds of painters colours, and to follow it as a business, he might, in one laboratory, manufacture with the same time, labour, and attention, the Prussian blue, the patent yellow, the white lead, and the verdigrease; a second laboratory might be erected for preparing dye stuffs, and things useful for dyers; a third would certainly be very useful to manufacture drugs and medicinal preparations for the apothecaries shops; and several others might be mentioned of a similar nature:* these, however, are hints which every person would weigh with the most serious deliberation, before he attempted to pursue a new method of business. They are just thrown out at random in this place, because from the arrangement of these essays, they cannot be introduced into any other. As these essays are intended to inform the ignorant, the readers of them may depend upon their being founded on fact. The writer never means to introduce a process unless he can either answer for the success of it from his own experiments, or is very certain from the principles of chemistry, and the reputation of the author from whence he takes it, that is true; and even in this latter case, he means to announce the authority upon which the assertion rests.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RHAPSODIST, No. I.

IN commencing a work of this kind, it has always been usual to give the reader some acquaintance with the person of the author, and to inform him respecting the cause of his thus publishing his lucubrations to the world; but it has not, I think, been considered as necessary, that the account thus given, should exactly correspond with the truth. Where the case is otherwise, an author would find a disadvantage in disclosing his real situation, not to be recompensed by any fame or reputation he might derive from his writings. For my part, were I to comply with the uniform example of my predecessors, I should, I frankly confess, be under the necessity of somewhat disguising the truth; but as I intend that the sincerity of my character shall be the principal characteristic of these papers: the public will excuse me in dispensing with a rule, which owes its sole authority to custom, without any foundation in reason. It is not my intention to be totally concealed from view. I shall, from time to time, as occasion requires, give such useful hints, and seasonable information of the family, age, and pursuits of the author, as I doubt not, will fully gratify the inquisitive disposition of the reader; but on such occasions, I shall not make use of my privilege as an anonymous writer,

* It is the intention of the author, during the course of the essays, to give a table containing a list of such pursuits as may be carried on, to the greatest advantage, in each laboratory.

and represent to him, any facts or circumstances which are not strictly true. I speak seriously, when I affirm that no situation whatsoever, will justify a man in uttering a falshood. I have, therefore rigidly exacted the truth from myself, even in a case where the world is willing to be deceived, and has received with approbation a well-constructed story, though acknowledged a fiction—I have been told, and indeed my constant experience has convinced me, that my opinions respecting this subject are somewhat singular. truth is with me the test of every man's character, tho' I must own it is a test which seldom fails to condemn upon application, but it is not lest valuable upon that account, neither am I less frequent in the application. Wherever I perceive the least inclination to deceive, I suspect a growing depravity of soul, that wilio ne day be productive of the most dangerous consequences. Falsehood and dissimulation, however embellished with the softest colours, and touched by the most sparing and delicate hand, stamp an infamy upon the character hardly to be equalled by the perpetration of the blackest crimes. But I am not alone sagacious in discovering the faults of others. I am also careful to regulate my own conduct by the immutable standard—My scruples in this respect, have been ridiculed by my friends, as absurd and extravagant, and I am well aware that it is a common weakness of the human character to wander into extremes; but I am also sensible that we are much less liable to depart from the true medium in favour of truth, than of falsehood—The polished treachery of Cesar, is an odious contrast to the stern integrity of Cato. But this is not a proper opportunity to defend my principles. It is a pleasing theme, and in future I may indulge my propensity towards it, without unseasonable interruption. At present several preliminaries remain unsettled between my readers and myself; When these are dispatched, I shall enter seriously into the business of this publication.

I venture to intrude myself upon the public, not in the fond expectation of contributing a more than ordinary share of amusement or instruction to the common stock. My ambition has already devoted me to the service of my country, and the acquisition of true glory, but I am too well acquainted with my own deficiencies, to hope for fame in this capacity. If my continual struggles shall at length raise me to a level with mediocrity, and my readers expect not the eccentric genius of a higher sphere, I shall be perfectly satisfied. In the mean time I humbly bespeak their candour and indulgence to well meant endeavours in their service. Every person who commits his writings to the press has by that means voluntarily parted with his ancient liberty and becomes the general vassal; If he brings into his new station spirit and vivacity sufficient to suit himself, at all times, and in every change of disposition, to the humours and caprice of his lord, he may perhaps, though a slave, enjoy a state of splendid vassallage, and reflect with less uneasiness upon the loss of freedom. But if he possess neither abilities to please, nor industry to attempt it, he may justly dread the consequences, and it is incum-

bent upon him, as soon as possible, to imprecate the vengeance due to his rashness. I shall therefore, on my first appearance, very formally apologise to the good company for the intrusion of so worthless a visitant; not that I suppose any apology can vindicate dullness or inactivity in the eyes of the public. It is a voluntary obligation, which the writer enters into, and it is proper that the intire performance of the condition be completed. Satisfied that the present circumstances of the writer if disclosed, would render his most glaring deficiencies excusable, I am content to recommend myself as a candidate for future approbation only. An insatiable thirst for fame, is by no means incompatible either with a mean capacity or a constitutional indolence. Whenever this heavenly spark is discovered, tho' surrounded by the wettest rubbish, and smothered in the depth of rudeness, and obscurity, it is our duty to recall it into being, to place it in a more favourable situation, and at length by care and assiduity to raise it into life and action. A genius for poetry or science is little more than an inclination to excell in that particular department. With whatever defects of heart or understanding, therefore, it may be accompanied, some indulgence should be allowed to the noblest infirmity of human minds.

It is a very whimsical situation when a person is about to enter into company, and is at a loss what character or name to assume in it. These are circumstances of little consequence to sensible discerning men, but very strong prejudices in general prevail; prejudices from which the wisest of men are not intirely exempted, many will reflect with as much hesitation and perplexity, upon the choice of a name for their child, as they would, in the choice of his profession. The choice of a title for these essays is a matter of equal moment; the reputation of the writer in a great measure depends upon it, among those who judge of the composition by the title, and not the title by the composition. I could hardly have believed that such prejudices existed in an enlightened mind until I was convinced by two familiar instances.

A person with whom I am acquainted has often declared that he could not at this day prevail upon himself to read the Spectator, and the reason he assigned was that he had an unsurmountable dislike to the word Spectator, and as this unfortunate word was continually insulting him in every page, and almost in every line, of that celebrated work, he could not master his disgust, but had long since thrown it aside among the lumber of his library. I have often mused at this strange absurdity, and was at a loss to account for it; until I accidentally heard that my friend had once been discovered in a very ludicrous and disgraceful situation, that the author of the discovery, not content with exposing him to ridicule in private companies, had to his eternal shame and confusion, published it to the world under the title of a "Spectator".

This incident I doubt not was the cause of his antipathy to this word in particular. And I myself (for I pretend not to be exempt from the follies and weaknesses of my fellow creatures) from the despicable idea I have always entertained of the character of a "Retailer", have been sometimes

tempted to withold the tribute of applause so justly due to the wit and ingenuity of the authors of that work in the Columbian Magazine.

A title to a diversified composition like the present, where characters and manners are delineated as they have really passed before the eyes of the describer, serves as a bond of union between parts utterly disimilar, and otherwise unconnected with each other. Unity of design, in some degree indispensible to every composition, can be preserved by no other means, in a work, the very essence of which consists in the variety of materials. I have been directed in my choice, not from the smoothness, or easy pronunciation of the word, but merely from its relation to my acknowledged character. Voltaire has observed, in allusion to the Swiss patriots, that the difficulty of pronouncing their names has injured their fame with posterity.—Indeed as the sole design, an author has in view, is to immortalize himself, that is, the one or more syllables of which his name is composed, it behoves him to adapt the sound of it as much as possible to the ease and convenience of organs of speech. But for my part I shall not present myself under a name, which may create other or greater expectations than I am able to satisfy. The character of a rhapsodist may not be well understood; I shall attempt to describe it with that caution and decency becoming one who is painting his own character.

A rhapsodist is one who delivers the sentiments suggested by the moment in artless and unpremeditated language. His reasoning is always introduced to illustrate the circumstance, and the fact to confirm the reasoning. He pours forth the effusions of a sprightly fancy, and describes the devious wanderings of a quick but thoughtful mind; But he is equally remote from the giddy raptures of enthusiasm, and the sober didactic strain of dull philosophy; from a hurry of thought arises carelessness and obscurity of composition; these are defects perhaps pardonable in a professed rhapsody, but the rhapsodist will not avail himself of the priviledge; he may be remarkable for sudden transitions in his subjects, and hasty discussions, but not for an affected singularity in his opinions, or an absurd incoherence of thought. In short he will write as he speaks, and converse with his reader not as an author, but as a man.

B

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The Complaints of INFELIX MARITUS.

"EVERY individual has his particular amusement;" This observation is applicable to the whole human race. And it is essentially necessary that mankind should sometimes be diverted from the concerns of life, and partake of recreations, but they should be such as are approved of and rational.

But how peculiarly I Infelix Maritus am circumstanced, with respect to an amusement, shall be duly disclosed in the following faithful narrative. When arrived to manhood, my favourable contemplation was matrimony. In that state I figured to myself pleasures which probably never did exist, and, being full of youth, fancied that the completion of all earthly happiness was a wife. But nature seemed to be unfavourable to my intentions. I had determined never to enter into the connection, although I delighted in the thoughts of a wife, until I should meet with a woman that loved me. And as the female world in general deemed me unhandsome, it excited much uneasiness in me, to think, that in all probability my wife would never love me, but accept of me as a husband merely for the sake of my fortune. I had addressed many ladies of merit, but had received repeated denials, till the age of twenty-eight, at which period of life I paid my addresses to a young lady of nineteen, handsome, and possessed of a moderate fortune; she was not the greatest beauty, but her agreeableness and good sense, as I deemed them, exercised more influence over me than beauty. In my courtship, I took particular care to interrogate her concerning the love she bore for me. She repeatedly told me that she loved me, and would willingly accept of me as a husband.

But I was duped, and women are deceitful! how easily are men lead to believe them! Before I had courted her a year, I married her, and took her home; and for a while she seemed to entertain that love for me that she had formerly declared. But the era of my misfortunes had now arrived. She came to me one morning and desired I would grant her two requests, which were a coach and a lap dog, and begged that I would be kind enough to procure them for her. She anticipated the enjoyment of these with as much delight and satisfaction as she had anticipated the many happy scenes attendant on our union. Accordingly I procured them for her amusement and recreation. She was enraptured at the sight, and her countenance, being clothed in smiles, shewed itself the faithful index of the heart. We had now lived together two years without having a child, after which time matrimonial transports subsided, or rather were totally annihilated; she seemed to have lost all relish for my fond attentions, and as I had very justly imagined, had proposed the coach and dog as substitutes to recompense her for the disgust she conceived against my person, tho' I was her husband. By her manner it appeared as though she considered this coach (which was a new thing to her) as the summit of earthly felicity; but her bosom companion was particularly regarded as a little attendant angel, to harmonize the tedious hours. The inimitable Spry (the lap dog's name) was her sole amusement; and a trip in the coach, in company with Spry every other day to visit acquaintances and friends, her sole recreation. It was something curious that my fond wife never caressed Spry in my presence; whether this proceeded from a desire not to excite my jealousy, or because I had previously remonstrated against the necessity of having a lap dog and expressed displeasure at it, I cannot say. But time gave me

opportunities of observing, unseen by her, many fond dalliances between my wife and Spry. The most tedious hours she passed were from bed time till I arose in the morning, which was generally pretty early, both on account of business and health. But it was curious to observe what a flow of vivacity she acquired by my preparations for a departure from the chamber, and never failed to urge me to stay longer with her, with a view to make me imagine she entertained a great fondness for me, and would even kiss me before I went away, which by the by was for the joy of my departure. However, after having often urged my stay with every persuasive accent, which at those instants were replete with true inchantment; one morning I consented to indulge her in her request, notwithstanding the urgency of my business. Spry by this time expecting the moment of daliance had arrived, came running into the room, the door being open wide enough for his entrance, and leaped immediately upon the bed; my wife affected much severity of countenance at this impudence in Spry, and harshly commanded him to be gone; he fled at her words, with some reluctance, and crept under the bed. By her vivacity subsiding she repented the apparently fond but forced importunities she had made for my stay. Her tongue lost all utterance, and with silent agitation chided the tedious moments that barred her from the embraces of her lovely Spry; he was her sweet minion, and she, with excess of fondness, smiled upon him with infinite delight. "Nor wished an angel whom she loved a *dog*."

They next morning afforded me one of the gayest scenes of dog dalliance I had ever beheld. I arose to leave her this morning rather earlier than usual, with a determination to observe, unknown to her, the fond intercourse of herself and Spry. She did not fail to insist upon my stay, but her entreaties did not prevail. I left the room and shutting the door after me, went directly into another apartment, adjoining our bed chamber, took a chair and placed it softly at the door opposite the bed, from which I had as fair a prospect as could be wished, by means of an aperture above the door. I had not been here a minute before I heard Spry pawing at the opposite door; and with fervent yelpings demanded entrance, which was not denied to this little innocent. Here the tender era commenced. Spry on his part, at being admitted into the room testified his raptures by the active wagging of his tail, and nimble leaps, and even became so transported as to give several shrill barks. She on her part, eyed him with complacency, as was discoverable from the smiles of her countenance, and proceeded, with many tender ejaculations and fond expressions, immediately to bed; this was the scene of her dalliance. Spry was caught in her arms with that fervency which is only known to true love, and here ensued a scene which began and ended with mutual transports, soft caresses, blissful kisses, eager embraces, tender acts, and sprightly expressions of joy and satisfaction. I retired however before the scene was closed, naturally and justly concluding that it ended with as much fervency as it began.

I could spin out this history to a small volume, but am afraid of transgressing upon the patience

of my reader, for that reason I pass over many circumstances worthy of recital, such as golden collars, beds and curtains in miniature, composed of many costly articles, for the decoration and accommodation of Spry, &c. And lastly, the lamentable event of his death. How my lady was affected at this fatal catastrophe I shall leave to the imagination of my reader.

I shall make no remarks upon lap dogs, nor moralize upon the impropriety, nay indecency of this amusement of the ladies, but conclude with an anecdote. The Marchioness of G———had occasion to pass the Thames upon a trip to visit a rich uncle of hers. She alighted from her coach with her lap dog, fearing some danger might happen in driving the coach into the boat, Her horses, being spirited, and not sufficiently accustomed to the harness, were driven into the boat with some difficulty. When they came near the middle of the river, the horses taking sudden fright, leapt over the side of the boat into the river and overset it. The Marchioness and the boatmen were exposed to the most imminent danger, and death stared them in the face as they struggled amidst the waves. But the Marchioness in this awful situation, evidenced how violent her regard for the little favorite was, by crying out, *save my lap dog.*

To sum up. It is beyond dispute an infallible rule, that a wife by having recourse to the diversion of a lap dog, has lost all love for her husband.

Chronological Extracts.

Mr. Anderson's curious *historical and chronological deduction of the origin of commerce from the earliest accounts to the present time* (London *printed in the year* 1764) affords much useful observation. The following extracts taken therefrom with some additions, are intended to be occasionally continued; It will appear from them in a variety of instances how gradually knowledge and ingenuity have prevailed over the grossest ignorance and superstition of the former barbarous ages, by means of many valuable discoveries in commerce, navigation, &c. to the polishing, and greatly improving human society; but it is likewise observable of how late standing are many of those useful inventions of the conveniencies of life, which now seem to be so common and necessary among us, that we wonder how our predecessors could live without them, If you think proper to give the same a place in the Columbian Magazine, they will, perhaps, be entertaining to some of your readers, and tend to promote a disposition for the further improvement of useful arts, as well as the discovery of new ones, among such of the patriotic and ingenious in America, as have it in their power to

encourage profitable inventions, especially such as, at this time, may lesson the price of labour, and tend to improve and multiply the productions of their country.

THE earliest account of the invention of letters or writing, seems to be that in Cicero (DE NATURA DEORUM) who makes Mercury to have been the first discoverer of them to the Egyptians; by chronologers computed to be so early as the year of the world 2054, and before the incarnation 1950 years. The Phœnicians near neighbours to Egypt, soon learned them from thence, and afterwards commnicated this knowledge to the Greeks.

Agriculture and vine-dressing are said to have been first taught the Egyptians by Isis (i. e. Ceres) and her husband Osyris (i, e. Bacchus) king of Egypt.—The latter of which, in his travels into Germany, is likewise reported to have introduced the same useful arts there, about the year of the world 2241, as well as into Greece and Italy, through which he returned with his army from Arabia and India, where he had inculcated the same arts among the inhabitants of these countries, and expelled their tyrants.

Anno mundi 3681, ante Christum 323, wrought silk is said to have been first brought into Greece from Persia by some who had been with Alexander, in the eastern countries.

Lucullus, the Roman consul, anno ante Christum 70, returning to Rome from the Mithridatic war, introduced cherries the first time into Italy from Cerasus, a city of Pontus-Cappadocius near Sinope on the Euxine sea; from which city the Romans named that fruit Cerasum. In less than 100 years after, cherries became common in all the countries northward and westward under the Roman power. They also brought into Italy about this time many other curiosities of fruits, flowers, and plants, from Greece, Asia, and Africa. Apricots from Epirus; peaches from Persia; the finest plumbs from Damascus and Armenia; pears and figs from Greece and Egypt; citrons from Media; pomegranates from Carthage, &c.

It is generally agreed, that the greatest modern wine countries of Europe, viz. France, Spain and Portugal, did, in ancient times, cultivate corn much more than vines. But by degrees, says Strabo, the Gauls left the general use of malt liquors to the Germans, and other northern nations, and made wine their chief liquor. The like may be said of the Spaniards and Portuguese, more particularly of the latter, who also have lately, turned much of their arable &c. lands into vineyards, since England began to take off such great quantities of their wines.

(Anno Christi 276) Vines are said to have been about this time first planted in Germany, i. e. about the rivers Rhine, Maine and Moselle; as also the northern parts of Gaul.

(Anno 400) Pancerollus says, that about the year 400 bells were invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, and thence named Campaniæ.

(555) Certain Monks who had been in India, having acquainted the emperor Justinian of their being able to obtain for him what he had so long wished for, viz. "That the Romans (for they con-

tinued to call themselves so at Constantinople, though Rome and its western provinces had been before possessed by barbarians) should not be obliged any longer to purchase raw silk of the Persians, nor of any other others; for they having lived long in a country called Serinda, they now assured him, that although the origin of raw silk was till now a secret from the west, it proceeded from certain worms taught by nature to spin it out of their own bowels; and that although it was impracticable to bring those worms so far alive, yet it would be easy to procure their bags, wherein were innumerable eggs, which being covered with dung, and thereby heated, would produce those worms." Hereupon the Emperor promised them great rewards for their undertaking. They therefore returned to Serinda, and brought thence those eggs to Constantinople, whereby raw silk was in time, produced in abundance, to the great enrichment of the provinces, it being soon worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c.

(555) About this time, according to Pancerollus, water mills, for grinding of corn, were invented, or (probably only re-invented by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths.

(674) Glass-makers were this year brought from France into England, upon occasion of building the new Abbey of Weremouth; the church of which was by French masons built of stone after the Roman manner. "Abbot Benedict, says venerable Bede, also brought over artificers skilled in making of glass, which till then had been unknown in Britain, whereby he glazed the windows of that church and monastry, and thereby taught the English the art of making glass, which had proved so useful in making of lamps, and other vessels for divers uses."

(722) About this time lived Winefred, an English monk, who, though he was named Boneface, for his goodness, yet being at variance with the Bishop of Saltzburg, who was a native of Ireland, got him condemned as an heretic by Pope Zachary, for teaching that the world was round, and that there were antipodes. This, however, was no more than what Lactantius, St. Jerom, and St. Austin, though fathers of the church, had declared to be heresy long before.

(758) About this time the eminent musical instruments, called organs, were first brought into Italy and France, and thence into the other parts of Europe, from the east or Greek empire, where they were first invented, and applied to religious devotion in churches, in singing the praises of Almighty God.

(870) At this time (as all historians agree) there were scarcely any other but timber-houses in England. Alfred upon restoring peace to his kingdom, began to build his palaces of stone or brick; but he was not followed therein by his nobles, &c. till many centuries after.

[To be continued.]

View of the FEDERAL EDIFICE *in* NEW YORK.

Description of the Federal Edifice at New York.

(Illustrated with a Plate, representing a View of that Building.)

THE citizens of New York, desirous of testifying their attachment to the new national government, and of making their city the place of the permanent residence of the Federal Legislature, have enlarged and repaired their city Hall, and made it a convenient and elegant structure, worthy of the respectable body for whose use it is designed.

This building is situated at the end of Broad Street, where its front appears to great advantage. The basement story is Tuscan, and is pierced with seven openings; four massy pillars in the center support four doric columns and a pediment. The freeze is ingeniously divided to admit thirteen stars in the metopes; these, with the American Eagle and other insignia in the pediment, and the tablets over the windows, filled with the thirteen arrows and the olive branch united, mark it as a building set apart for national purposes.

After entering from Broad Street, we find a plainly finished square room, flagged with stone, and to which the citizens have free access; from this we enter the vestibule in the center of the pile, which leads in front to the floor of the Representatives' room, or real *Federal Hall*, and through two arches on each side, by a public staircase on the left, and by a private one on the right, to the Senate chamber and lobbies. This vestibule is paved with marble; is very lofty and well finished; the lower part is of a light rustic, which supports an hand-some iron gallery; the upper half is in a lighter stile, and is finished with a sky light of about twelve by eighteen feet, which is decorated with a profusion of ornament in the richest taste. Passing into the Representatives' room, we find a spacious and elegant appartment, sixty one feet deep, fifty eight wide, and thirty six high, without including a coved ceiling of about ten feet high. This room is of an octangular form; four of its sides are rounded in the manner of niches and give a graceful variety to the whole. The windows are large and placed sixteen feet from the floor; all below them is finished with plain wainscot, interrupted only by four chimneys; but above these a number of Ionic columns and pilasters, with their proper entablature, are very judiciously disposed, and give great elegance. In the pannels betweeen the windows, are trophies carved, and the letters U. S. in a cypher, surrounded with laurel. The speaker's chair is opposite the great door and raised by several steps; the chairs for the members are ranged semicircularly in two rows in front of the speaker. Each member has his separate chair and desk. There are two galleries which front the speaker; that below projects fifteen feet, the upper one is not so large, and is intended to be at the disposal of the members for the accommodation of their friends: Besides these galleries, there is a space on the floor, confined by a bar, where the public are admitted. There are three small

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doors for common use, besides the great one in the front. The curtains and chairs in this room are of light blue damask. It is intended to place a statute of liberty over the Speaker's chair, and trophies upon each chimney.

After ascending the stairs on the left of the vestibule, we reach a lobby of nineteen by forty eight feet, finished with Tuscan pilasters; this communicates with the iron gallery beforementioned, and leads at one end to the galleries of the Representatives' room, and at the other to the Senate chamber. This room is forty feet long, thirty wide, and twenty high, with an arched ceiling; it has three windows in front, and three back, to correspond to them; those in front open into a gallery twelve feet deep, guarded with an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our illustrious PRESIDENT, attended by the Senate and House of Representatives, took his oath of office, in the face of Heaven, and in presence of a large concourse of people assembled in front of the building.

The *Senate Chamber* is decorated with pilasters, &c. which are not of any regular order; the proportions are light and graceful; the capitals are of a fanciful kind, the invention of Major L'Enfant, the architect; he has appropriated them to this building, for amidst their foliage appears a star and rays, and a piece of drapery below suspends a small medallion with U. S. in a cypher. The idea is new and the effect pleasing; and although they cannot be said to be of any antient order, we must allow that they have an appearance of magnificence. The ceiling is plain, with only a sun and thirteen stars in the center. The marble which is used in the chimnies is American, and for beauty of shades and polish is equal to any of its kind in Europe. The president's chair is at one end of the room, elevated about three feet from the floor, under a rich canopy of crimson damask. The arms of the United States are to be placed over it. The chairs of the members are arranged semicircularly, as those in the Representatives' room. The floor is covered with a handsome carpet, and the windows are furnished with curtains of crimson damask. Besides these rooms, there are several others, for use and convenience; a library, lobbies and committee rooms above, and guard rooms below. On one side (which we could not shew in the plate) is a platform, level with the floor of the Senate chamber, which affords a convenient walk for the members, of more than two hundred feet long, and is guarded by an iron railing.

We cannot close our description without observing, that great praise is due to Major L'Enfant, the architect, who has surmounted many difficulties, and has so accommodated the additions to the old parts, and so judiciously altered what he saw wrong, that he has produced a building uniform and consistent throughout, and has added to great elegance every convenience that could be desired.

The exertion of the workmen ought not to pass unnoticed, who effected so great a work, in an unfavourable season, in the course of a few months.

The method of managing the Royal Flocks of Sheep in Spain.

I think the following account of managing the Royal flocks which was sent from Spain to the late Mr. P. Collinson, well deserves a place in the *Magazine*.

V

THERE are two kinds of sheep in Spain, namely, the coarse-woolled sheep, which remain all their lives in their native country, and which are housed every night in the winter; and the fine woolled sheep, which are all their lives in the open air, which travel every summer from the cool mountains of the northern parts of Spain, to feed all the winter on the southern warm plants of Andalusia, Manca, and Estremadura. It has appeared from very accurate calculations, that there are not fewer than five millions of fine-woolled sheep in Spain; and it is reckoned that the wool and flesh of a flock of ten thousand sheep, produce yearly about twenty-four reals a head, which we may suppose to be nearly the value of twelve six-pences sterling.

Special ordinances, privileges, and immunities are issued for the better preservation and government of the sheep, which are under the care of twenty-five thousand men, who, as the Spaniards express it, cloath kings in scarlet, and bishops in purple.

These sheep pass the summer in the cool mountains of Leo, Old Castile, Cuenca, and Arragon. The first thing the shepherd does when the flock returns from the south to it's summer-downs, is to give the sheep as much salt as they will eat. Every owner allows his flock of a thousand sheep twenty-five quintals of salt, which the flock eat in about five months: they eat none in their journey, nor in their winter-walk. It is believed, that if they stinted their sheep of this quantity, it would weaken their constitutions, and degrade their wool. The shepherd places fifty or sixty flat stones at about five steps distance from each other; he strews salt upon each stone; he leads the flocks slowly through the stones, and every sheep eats to his liking. What is very remarkable, the sheep never eat nor desire a grain of salt when they are feeding on land which lies on lime-stone: and as the shepherd must not suffer them to be too long without salt, he leads them to a spot of clayey soil, and after a quarter of an hour's feeding there, they march back to the stones and devour the salt. So sensible are they of the difference, that if they meet with a spot of mixed soil, which often happens, they eat salt in proportion.

Towards the latter end of July, the rams are turned in among the tribes of ewes, regulated at six or seven rams for every hundred ewes; and when the shepherd judges that these have been served, he collects the rams into a separate tribe to feed apart. There is also another tribe of rams which feed apart, and never serve the ewes, but are kept solely for their wool and for the butchery: for though the wool and flesh of wethers are finer and more delicate than those of rams, yet the fleece of a ram weighs more than the fleece of a wether, who is likewise shorter-lived than

the ram: for these reasons there are but few wethers in the royal flock of Spain. The fleeces of three rams generally weigh twenty-five pounds; and there must be the wool of four wethers, and that of five ewes, to make an equal weight. There is the same disproportion in their lives, which depend on their teeth: for when they fail, they cannot bite the grass, and are of course condemned to the knife. The ewe's teeth begin to fail after five years of age, the wethers after six, and those of the robust ram not till towards eight.

At the latter end of September they put on the redding or ocre, which is a ponderous irony earth, common in Spain: the shepherd dissolves it in water, and daubs the backs of the sheep with it from the neck to the rump. It is an old custom. Some say it mixes with the grease of the wool, and so becomes a varnish impenetrable to the rain and cold; others, that it's weight keeps the wool down, and thereby hinders it from growing long and coarse; and others again, that it acts as an absorbent earth, and receives part of the perspiration, which would foul the wool, and render it harsh.

Likewise in the latter end of September, the sheep begin their march towards the low plains. Their itinerary is marked out by immemorial custom, and by ordinances. Their journies are often so long, that the poor creatures go six or seven leagues a day to get into open wilds, where the shepherd walks slow, to let them feed at their ease and rest: but they never stop; they have no day of repose; they march at least two leagues a day, constantly following the shepherd, till they get to their journey's end. From the territory called the Montana, at the extremity of Old Castile, from whence they set out to Estremadura, is an hundred and fifty leagues which they march in less than forty days. The chief sheperd's first care is to see that each tribe is conducted to the same district it fed in the year before, and where the sheep were yeaned, which they think prevents a variation in the wool; though this requires but little care; for it is a known truth, that the sheep would go to that very spot of their own accord. His next care is to fix the toils (in England, hurdles) where the sheep pass the night, lest they should stray, and fall into the jaws of wolves.

Next comes the time when the ewes begin to drop their lambs, which is the most toilsome and most solicitous part of the pastoral life. The shepherds first cull out the barren from the pregnant ewes, which last are conducted to the best shelter, and the others to the bleakest part of the district. As the lambs fall, they are led apart with their dams to another comfortable spot. A third division is made of the last yeaned lambs, for whom was allotted from the beginning, the most fertile part, the best soil, and the sweetest grass of the down, in order that they may become as vigorous as the first yeaned; for they must all march on the same day towards their summer quarters. The shepherds perform four operations upon all the lambs about the same time in the month of March; *viz.* they cut off their tails five inches below the rump, for cleanliness; they mark them on the nose with a hot iron; they saw off part of their horns, that

the rams may neither hurt one another, nor the ewes; and they emasculate the lambs intended for bell-wethers to walk at the head of the tribe.

As soon as April comes, the sheep express, by various uneasy motions, a strong desire to return to their summer habitations. The shepherds must then exert all their vigilance to prevent their escaping; for it has often happened, that a tribe has stolen a forced march of three or four leagues upon a drowsy shepherd; and there are many examples of three or four strayed sheep walking a hundred leagues to the very place they fed on the year before.

In the summer sheep-walks I learnt that the three following opinions should be ranked among vulgar errors:

1. That salt-springs are not found in the high mountains, but in the low hills and plains only. The whole territory of Molina is full of salt-springs, and there is a copious one rising out of land higher than the source of the Tagus, and not far from it; which is one of the highest lands in all the inward parts of Spain.

2. That metallic vapours destroy vegetation; and that no rocks nor mountains pregnant with rich veins of ore are covered with rich vegetable soils. There are many iron, copper, lead, and pure pyritous ores in these sheep-walks, where grow the same plants, and the same sweet grass, as in the other parts.

3. That sheep eat and love aromatic plants; and that the flesh of those that feed on the hills where sweet herbs abound has a fine taste. I have observed, that when the shepherd made a pause, and let sheep feed at their will, they sought only for fine grass, and never touched any aromatic plant: that when the creeping *serpillum* was interwoven with the grass, they industriously nosled it aside to bite a blade of grass; and that this trouble soon made them seek out a pure gramineous spot. I observed too, when the shepherd perceived a threatening cloud, and gave a signal to the dogs to collect the tribe, and then go behind it, walking apace himself to lead the sheep to shelter, that, as they had no time to stoop, they would take a snap of stæchas, rosemary, or any other shrub in their way; for sheep will eat any thing when they are hungry, or when they walk fast. I saw them greedily devour henbane, hemlock, glaucium, and other nauseous weeds, upon their issue out of the sheering-house.

The shepherd's chief care now is, not to suffer the sheep to go out of their toils till the morning sun has exhaled the dew of a white frost, and never to let them approach a rivulet or pond after a shower of hail; for if they should eat the dewy grass, or drink hail-water, the whole tribe would become melancholy, lose all appetite, pine away and die; of which there have been frequent instances.

The sheep of Andalusia, which never travel, have coarse, long, hairy wool. I saw some in Estremadura whose wool trailed on the ground. The itinerant sheep have short, silky, white wool; the fineness of which is owing to the animal's passing its life in the open air, of equal temperature; for it is not colder in Andalusia or Estremadura in the winter, than it is in the Montana or Molina in summer. Constant heat, or constant cold, with hou-

sing, are the causes of coarse, speckled, black wool: and I do believe, from a few experiments and long observation, that if the fine-woolled sheep staid at home in the winter, their wool would become coarse in a few generations; and on the other hand, that if the coarse-woolled sheep travelled from climate to climate, and lived in the free air, their wool would become fine, short, and silky likewise in a few generations.

All the animals that I know of, who live in the open air, constantly keep up to the colour of their sires. There are the most beautiful brindled sheep in the world among the coarse-woolled sheep of Spain. I never saw one among the fine-woolled flocks: the free but less abundant perspiration in the open air, is swept away as fast as it flows; whereas it is greatly increased by the excessive heat of numbers of sheep housed all night in a narrow place. It fouls the wool, makes it hairy, and changes its colour. The swine of Spain, who pass their lives in the woods, are all of one colour, as the wild boars. They have fine, silky, curled bristles. Never did a Spanish hog's bristles pierce a shoe. What a quantity of dander is daily scoured from the glands of a stabled horse; the curry-comb and hair-cloth ever in hand! How clean is the skin of a horse that lives in the open air!

The shepherds begin to sheer their sheep on the first of May, provided the weather be fair: for if the wool was not quite dry, the fleeces, which are close piled one upon another, would rot. It is for this reason that their sheering-houses are surprizingly spacious. I saw some large enough to contain twenty thousand sheep in bad weather, and which cost above five thousand pounds sterl. Besides, the ewes are creatures of such tender constitutions, that if they were exposed immediately after sheering, they would all perish.

An hundred and twenty-five sheermen are employed to sheer a flock of ten thousand sheep. One man sheers twelve ewes a day, and but eight rams. The reason of this difference is, not only because the rams have larger bodies, stronger, and more wool; but also because the sheermen dare not tie their feet, as they do those of the unresisting ewes. Experience having taught, that the bold rebellious ram will struggle, even to suffocation, when held captive under the sheers: they gently lay him down, stroke his belly, and beguile him out of his fleece. A certain number of sheep are led into the great shelter-house, which is a parallelogram of four or five hundred feet long, and an hundred wide, where they remain all night, crowded as close together as the shepherd can keep them, that they may sweat plentifully, which, say they, softens the wool for the sheers, and oils their edges. They are led by degrees, in the morning, into the spacious sheering-hall, which joins the sweating-room. The shepherd carries them off as fast as they are shorn, to be marked with tar: and as this operation is necessarily performed upon only one at a time, it gives a fair opportunity to the shepherds to cull out for the butchery all the sheep of the flock who have out-lived their teeth. The sheered sheep

go to the fields to feed a little, if it be fine weather, and they return in the evening to pass the night in the yard before the house, within the shelter of the walls; but if it be cold and cloudy, they go into the house, and are thus brought by degrees to bear the open air.

Continuation of the Life of William Penn.

Mr. Penn easily foresaw that the situation of his province and the liberal encouragement which he had given to settlers, would draw people of all denominations thither, and render it a place of commerce; he therefore determined to lay the plan of a capital city, which in conformity to his catholic and pacific ideas, he called Philadelphia. The scite of it was a neck of land between the river Delaware on the east and the Schuykill *(hiding-creek)* a branch on the west; and he designed that the city should extend from one to the other, the distance being two miles. This spot was chosen on account of the firm soil, the gentle rising from each river toward the midst, the numerous springs, the convenience of coves capable of being used as docks, the depth of water for ships of burden, and the good anchorage. The ground was surveyed, and a plan of the intended city was drawn by Thomas Holme, surveyor-general. Ten streets of two miles in length were laid out from river to river, and twenty streets of one mile in length crossing them at right angles. Four squares were reserved for common purposes, one in each quarter of the city, and in the centre, on the most elevated spot, was a larger square of ten acres, in which were to be built, a state-house, a market-house, a school-house and place of worship. On the side of each river, it was intended to build wharves and ware-houses, and from each front street nearest to the rivers an open space was to be left, in the descent to the shores, which would have added much to the beauty of the city. All owners of one thousand acres were entitled to a city-lot, in the front streets, or in the central high-street, and before each house was to be an open court, planted with rows of trees. Smaller purchasers were to be accommodated in the other streets; and care was taken in all that no building should encroach on the street-lines. This last regulation has been always attended, though in some other respects the plan has been either disregarded or not completed.

The city was begun in 1682, and within less than a year, "eighty houses and cottages were built, wherein merchants and mechanics exercised their respective occupations;" and they soon found the country around them, so well cultivated by the planters, as to afford them bread and vegetables, while the venison, fowl and fish made an agreeable variety with the salted provisions which they imported. Penn himself writes, with an air of cheerfulness, that he was well contented with the country, and the entertainment which he found in it. This letter is among his printed works, and in the same collection we find

an affectionate address to the people of Pennsylvania, in it he appears to have a tender concern for their moral and religious improvement, and warns them against the temptations to which they were exposed. Their circumstances were indeed peculiar; they had suffered contempt and persecution in England, and were now at rest; in the enjoyment of liberty, under a popular form of government; the eyes of the world were upon them; their former enemies were watching their conduct, and would have been glad of an opportunity to reproach them; it was therefore his desire that they should be moderate in prosperity as they had been patient in adversity. The concluding words of this address may gives us a specimen of his stile and manner of preaching. "My friends remember that the Lord hath brought you upon the stage; he hath now tried you with liberty, yea, and with power; he hath put precious opportunities into your hands; have a care of a perverse spirit, and do not provoke the Lord by doing those things by which the inhabitants of the land that were before you grieved his spirit; * but sanctify God, the living God in your hearts, that his blessing may fall and rest as the dew of heaven on you and your offspring. Then shall it be seen to the nations, that there is no inchantment against Jacob, nor divination against Israel; but your tents shall be goodly and your dwellings glorious."

In the spring of 1683, a second assembly was held in the new city of Philadelphia, and a great number of laws were passed. Among other good regulations it was enacted that to prevent law suits, three arbitrators, called peacemakers, should be chosen by every county court to hear and determine small differences between man and man. This assembly granted to the governor an impost on certain goods exported and imported, which he, after acknowledging their goodness, was pleased for the encouragement of the traders, "freely to remit." But the most distinguised act of this assembly, was their acceptance of another frame of government which the proprietor had devised, which was "in part conformed to the first, in part modified according to the act of settlement, and in part essentially different from both." The most material alterations were the reducing the number of the assembly from seventy-two to fifty-four, and the giving the governor a negative in lieu of a treble voice in acts of legislation. Their "thankful" acceptance of this second charter, was a proof his great ascendency over them, and the confidence which they placed in him; but these changes were regarded by some as a departure from the principles on which the original compact was grounded.

The state of the province at this time has been compared to that of "a father and his family, the latter united by interest and affection; the former revered for the wisdom of his insitutions and the indulgent use of his authority. Those who were ambitious of repose, found it in Pennsylvania, and as none returned with an evil report of the land, numbers followed. All partook

* Probably alluding to the ten tribes of Israel, from whom he supposes the Indians to be descended.

of the leaven which they found: The community wore the same equal face: no one aspired, no one was oppressed: Industry was sure of profit, knowledge of esteem, and virtue of veneration." When we contemplate this agreeable picture, we cannot but lament that Mr. Penn should ever have quitted his province; but after residing in it about two years, he found himself urged, by motives of interest as well as philanthrophy, to return to England. At his departure, in the summer of 1684, his capital city, then only of two years standing, contained nearly three hundred houses, and two thousand inhabitants; beside which there were twenty other settlements begun, including those of the Dutch and Swedes. He left the administration of government in the hands of the council and assembly, having appointed five commissioners to preside in his place.

The motives of his return to England were two. A controversy with lord Baltimore, the proprietor of Maryland, concerning the limits of their respective patents; and, a concern for his brethren, who were suffering by the operation of the penal laws against dissenters from the established church.

The controversy with lord Baltimore originated in this manner. Before Penn came to America, he had written to James Frisby and others at their plantations on Delaware-Bay, then reputed a part of Maryland, advising them, that as he was confident they were within his limits, they should yield no obedience to the laws of Maryland. This warning served as a pretext to some of the inhabitants of Cecil and Baltimore counties, who were impatient of controul, to withhold the payment of their rents and taxes. Lord Baltimore and his council ordered the military officers to assist the sheriffs in the execution of their duty, which was accomplished, though with great difficulty. After this, Markham, Penn's agent, had a meeting with lord Baltimore at the village of Upland, which is now called Chester, where a discovery was made by a quadrant, that the place was twelve miles south of the 40th degree of latitude, a circumstance before unknown to both parties. Baltimore therefore concluded to derive an advantage from precision, while Penn wished to avail himself of uncertainty. After Penn's arrival in America, he visited lord Baltimore, and had a conference with him on the subject. An account of this conference taken in short-hand by a person present, with a statement of the matter in debate, were sent by lord Baltimore to England, and laid before the lords of trade and plantations in April, 1683. Upon which, letters were written to both, advising them to come to an amicable agreement. This could not be done; and therefore, they both went to England, and laid their respective complaints before the board of trade. Baltimore alleged that the tract in question was within the limits of his charter, and had always been so understood, and his claim allowed until disturbed by Penn. The words of his charter were, "to that part of Delaware-Bay "on the north, which lies under "the 40th degree of northerly "latitude from the equinoctial." Penn, on the other hand, affirmed that lord Baltimore's grant was

of "lands not inhabited by the "subjects of any Christian "Prince;" that the land in question was possessed by the Dutch and Swedes prior to the date of the charter of Maryland; that a surrender having been made by the Dutch of this territory to king Charles in 1664, the country had ever since been in possession of the duke of York. The lords at several meetings, having examined the evidences on both sides, were of opinion, that the lands bordering on the Delaware did not belong to lord Baltimore, but to the king. They then proceeded to settle the boundary, and on the 7th of November, 1685, it was determined, that "for avoiding further differences, the "tract of land lying between the "river and bay of Delaware, and "the Eastern sea, on the one "side, and Chesapeak-bay on "the other side, be divided into "two equal parts by a line from "the latitude of Cape Henlopen, "to the 40th degree of northern "latitude, and that one-half "thereof lying towards the bay "of Delaware and the Eastern "sea, be adjudged to belong to "his majesty, and that the other "half remain to the lord Balti-"more, as comprized within his "charter." To this decision lord Baltimore submitted, happy that he had lost no more, since a quo warranto had been issued against his charter. But the decision, like many others, left room for a farther controversy, which was carried on by their respective successors for above half a century. The question was concerning the construction of "the 40th "degree of latitude," which Penn's heirs contended was the *beginning*, and Baltimore's the *completion* of the 40th degree, the difference being sixty-nine miles and an half*.

The other cause of Mr. Penn's departure for England proved a source of much greater vexation, and involved consequences injurious to his reputation and interest. His concern for his suffering brethren induced him to use the interest which he had at court for their relief. He arrived in the month of August, and the death of Charles which happened the next February, brought to the throne James II. under whom, when lord high admiral, Penn's father had commanded, and who had always maintained a steady friendship with the son. This succession rather increased than diminished his attachment to the court; but as James openly professed himself a Papist, and the prejudices of a great part of the nation against him were very high, it was impossible for his intimate friends to escape the imputation of being popishly affected. Penn had before been suspected to be a Jesuit, and what now contributed to fix the stigma upon him was, his writing a book on liberty of conscience, a darling principle at court, and vindicating the duke of Buckingham, who had written on the same subject. Another circumstance which strengthened the suspicion was, his taking lodgings at Kensington, in the neighbourhood of the court, and his frequent attendance there, to solicit the liberation of his brethren who now filled the prisons of the kingdom.

He endeavoured to allay these

* For the particulars of this controversy, and its final decision by lord chancellor Hardwicke in 1750, the reader is referred to Douglass's Summary, II. 309, and Vesey's Reports, I. 444.

suspicions by publishing an address to his brethren, in which he refers to their knowledge of his character, principles, and writings for eighteen years past, and expresses his love of moderation, and his wish that the nation might not become "barbarous for christianity, nor abuse "one another for God's sake." But what gave him the greatest pain was, that his worthy friend doctor Tillotson had entertained the same suspicion, and expressed it in his conversation. To him he wrote an expostulatory letter, and the doctor frankly owned to him the ground of his apprehension, which Penn so fully removed, that doctor Tillotson candidly acknowledged his mistake, and made it his business on all occasions to vindicate Penn's character*. This ingenuous acknowledgment, from a gentleman of so much information, and so determined an enemy to popery, is one of the best evidences which can be had, of mr. Penn's integrity in this respect; but the current of popular prejudice was at that time so strong, that it was not in the power of so great and good a man as doctor Tillotson to turn it.

Had mr. Penn fallen in with the discontented part of the nation, and encouraged the emigration of those who dreaded the consequences of king James's open profession of popery, he might have made large additions to the numbers of his colonists, and greatly increased his fortune; but he had received such assurances from the king, of his intention to introduce *universal toleration*, that he thought it his duty to wait for the enlargement which his brethren must experience from the expected event. His book on liberty of conscience, addressed to the king and council, had not been published many days, before the king issued a general pardon, and instructed the judges of assize on their respective circuits to extend the benefit of it to the Quakers in particular. In consequence of this, about THIRTEEN HUNDRED of them, who had been confined in the prisons, were set at liberty. This was followed by a declaration for liberty of conscience, and for suspending the execution of the penal laws against dissenters, which was an occasion of great joy to all denominations of them. The Quakers at their next general meeting, drew up an address of thanks to the king, which was presented by mr. Penn.

The declaration of indulgence, being a specimen of that dissenting power, which the house of Stuart were fond of assuming, and being evidently intended to favour the free exercise of the popish religion, gave an alarm to the nation, and caused very severe censures on those, who having felt the benefit of it, had expressed their gratitude in terms of affection and respect. The Quakers in particular became very obnoxious, and the prejudice against Penn as an abettor of the arbitrary maxims of the court, was increased; though on a candid view of the matter, there is no evidence that he sought, any

* These letters which do honor to both the writers, are printed in the first vol. of Penn's works, and in the Biographia Brittanica, sub articulo, PENN.

thing more than an impartial and universal liberty of conscience*.

It is much to be regretted, that he had not taken this critical opportunity to return to Pennsylvania. His controversy with lord Baltimore had been decided by the council, and his pacific principle ought to have led him to acquiesce in their determination, as did his antagonist. He had accomplished his purpose with regard to his brethren the Quakers, who, being delivered from their difficulties, were at liberty either to remain in the kingdom, or follow him to America. The state of the province was such as to require his presence, and he might at this time have resumed his office, and carried on his business in Pennsylvania, with the greatest probability of spending the remainder of his days there in usefulness and peace.

[To be continued.]

An Account of Communications *and* Donations *made to the* American Philosophical Society, *at Philadelphia, since the publication of their second Volume of Transactions.*

[Continued from page 413.]

1787. *October* 5. A Letter from doctor Minto (now professor of mathematics in Princetown college) accompanying his *treatise on some part of the theory of the planets;* and also *a portrait print of lord Napier.* The last presented in the name of the earl of Buchan.

An essay on the subject of animal heat, by a candidate for the annual premium.

Experiences sur les vegetaux; Par M. Jean Ingenhousz—A donation from the author.

Lettre de M. Benjamin Franklin, à M. David Le Roy—A donation from M. Le Roy.

Lettre à M. Franklin, *sur les Navires des Ancients,* &c. Par M. Le Roy—A donation from the author.

The anatomy of the absorbing vessels of the human body, 4to. by William Cruckshank—A donation from mr. B. Smith Barton. All the above were presented by dr. Franklin.

Oct. 19. A letter from Beale Boardley, esq; of Maryland, giving a particular account of an *Indian magazine of spear-heads,* of a hard ochrey flint, lately found, closely packed together, to the number of eighty-one, in a heap of black mud, by the side of Wye river. These spear-heads, which he hath presented to the society, are all nearly of the same size and figure, about six inches long, and three broad. He remarks, that he hath never seen or heard of any stone of the sort of which these spear-heads are formed; and

* "If an universal charity, if the asserting an impartial liberty of conscience, if doing to others as one would be done by, and an open avowing and steady practising of these things, in all times, and to all parties, will justly lay a man under the reflection of being a Jesuit or Papist, I must not only submit to the character, but embrace it, and I can bear it with more pleasure than it is possible for them with any justice to give it to me." P's let. to Sec. Popple. Oct. 24, 1688.

that a bounty for discovering the quarry would be nobly disposed of, as it might supply America and all Europe with gun-flints, and be a profitable article of commerce to a great amount, so preferable is the yellow flint to any other, for durability as well as fire——Presented by Samuel Vaughan, esq.

A letter from mr. Richard P. Barton, of Virginia, giving a circumstantial account of the *culture of cotton* in that state—Presented by Wm. Barton, esq.

A letter from the rev. mr. Robert Annan, of Philadelphia, explaining *the cause of the high tides in the bay of Fundy*, &c.—Presented by mr. R. Patterson.

Principles of electricity, 4to. by lord Mahon—A donation from the earl of Stanhope.

Remarks on mr. Brydone's account of a remarkable thunder storm in Scotland; and, *observations on mr. Pitt's plan for the reduction of the national debt*: both by the earl of Stanhope—A donation from the author.

Abhandlungen der Bochmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, auf der jahr, 1785.

Monatliche Beytrage zur Beldung & Unterhaltung, 3 copies.

Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences de Turin, annees 1784, 1785. 2 vol. 4to. The above books were presented by doctor Franklin.

Nov. 2. A paper on the subject of the *variation of the magnetic needle*; from a candidate for the annual premium.

An attempt towards obtaining *invariable measures of length, capacity, and weight*, from the mensuration of time, independent of mechanical operations: by mr. John Whitehurst, of London—A donation from the author. Presented by mr. Samuel Vaughan, jun.

[To be continued.]

The following Letter from Mr. Le Gaux, F. P. P. S. and F. A. M. accompanying the Meteorological Table for the Month of July, will, we hope, prove acceptable to our Readers.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN addition to the meteorological observations for the month of July, I have sent you a short detail of the state of the atmosphere on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of the said month, which I think merits a place in your miscellany.

3d, sun-rise. The air close, hot, moist, and calm; Farenheit's thermometer $73\frac{5}{10}$° M. de Luc's hygrometer 81°; barometer 29 : 11 : 10—2 P. M. fair but cloudy, with a light breeze at S. W. thermometer $90\frac{5}{10}$°; hygro- 49°; barometer 29 : 11 : 2, corrected height—9 P. M. a violent thunder storm, which struck a barn belonging to Zebulon Potts, esq; and burnt it with its contents: the atmosphere, notwithstanding its darkness, and the flashes of lightning which rapidly succeeded each other, exhibited an appearance of Aurora Borealis on the side of the fire which was about a mile and a half W. N. W.

from Spring-Mill: the tempest ceased about a quarter after eleven. I remarked, that at the approach of the storm, and at every considerable thunder clap, the mercury rose from four to six-sixteenths, and then descended; after the storm was over, the mercury remained stationary 14 hours; the udometer gave 9 inches $\frac{2}{16}$ water of rain.

4th, sun-rise. The air close, calm, and stifling; thermometer $74\frac{7}{16}$; hygrometer 86; barometer 29: 11: 2—2 P. M. the sky cloudy; the air close and stifling; thermometer $92\frac{7}{16}$; hygrometer 52°; barometer 29: 10: 9; wind south; from three to four the mercury in the barometer fell half a line; at this time the weather was stormy, with thunder, lightning, and rain; this storm abated about 5 P. M. the mercury then rose half a line, and remained stationary till seven in the evening, when a second storm came on, the lightning and rain was much more considerable than before, but without thunder—8 P. M. a third storm, with thunder, lightning, and rain: I now remarked, that at each strong thunder clap the mercury in the barometer fell half a line, descending with a kind of trembling motion, and then immediately rose again to its first station—9h. 30′ P. M. a fourth storm with thunder, lightning, and rain; just before the storm came on, the mercury rose $\frac{5}{16}$; but immediately after it fell, and continued fixed till the storm abated—10 h. 55′ P. M. a fifth storm, with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain; the mercury at the moment of its commencement, rose in the same manner as before, $\frac{5}{16}$, and at eleven it had fallen $\frac{3}{16}$.

5th, ten minutes after twelve at night. The mercury having descended $\frac{5}{16}$, there came on a sixth storm, wind S. W. and S. with thunder, lightning, and rain. The mercury continued stationary during this storm, which was much more moderate than the preceding one—1h. 15′ of the morning. The mercury again fell $\frac{3}{16}$, in a minute or two after a severe storm began; at the first clap of thunder the mercury rose $\frac{2}{16}$, its height at the instant the rain began to fall (that is at 1h. 19′) was 29: 10: 11, we had seven prodigious loud claps, which induced me to think the lightning fell within 10 or 20 feet of the house. The wind was S. W. About forty-five minutes after one the rain ceased, but the thunder and lightning continued till three: the mercury again descended $\frac{4}{16}$, the thermometer being $70\frac{3}{16}$; hygrometer $89\frac{3}{4}$; wind S. S. W. At sun-rise the sky appeared dark and unsettled; the air calm and stifling; thermometer $70\frac{3}{11}$; hygrometer $89\frac{3}{4}$; barometer 29: 10: 14—2 P. M. thermometer $81\frac{5}{16}$; hygrometer 82; prevailing wind S. S. W. barometer, 29: 10: 11: the weather still continuing stormy. About 5° P. M. we had another storm being the eighth, which came from the south, with thunder, lightning, and rain; it continued only 15 minutes, and in this short space of time gave 19 lines height of water in the udometer.

The total of water which fell on these three days, viz. the 3d, 4th, and 5th, amounted to 5 feet, 2 inches, $9\frac{1}{16}$ French, a very considerable quantity, considering the short space of time. The Schuylkill, from 10 o'clock of the evening of the 4th, to six of the morning of the 5th, rose 4 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and diminished in

the same proportion from 6 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon of the 5th, till it was nearly the same height as the day before.

From all the observations I could make during these three days, it appeared to me that the mercury constantly fell some hours before the storm; but when it approached and was ready to fall, just at the instant of the first strong explosion, the mercury always rose some sixteenths of a line, and that very suddenly; and after the first two or three strong thunder-claps, when the rain began to fall with force, it then descended as much as it had before rose.

What could be the reason that the Mercury was higher in the barometer these three days, at least one line higher, than the mean height of the whole month, while on the 12th and 13th, under the same circumstances of wind, weather, and heat, the mercury was 6 lines lower than on the 3d, 4th, and 5th?

I should have been very glad to have had a compass with the daily variation, and one with the inclination, to have observed the effect these storms would have had on them: I am persuaded I should have observed something extraordinary in their movements, which might have been interesting to the observers of nature.

It would not surprize me was some uninstructed person to ask, of what use are meteorological tables, or an exact account of the state of the atmosphere, and of the instruments used to obtain this knowledge, when the time is passed? This question can only be put by the indolent or ignorant, since every one, the least instructed, must know, that all nature is subjected to regular laws, that all apparent disorder is only order concealed from our feeble view; but it must be by long and continued observations taken at different times and in different places, that we shall at last be able to make this order apparent to our limited understandings. It is therefore absolutely necessary, that all the facts relative to it should be collected into one point, under the eyes of a careful observer, that from an attentive consideration of them, he may be enabled to draw results both important and useful.

The multiplicity of phænomena, which the atmosphere presents to us, these sudden changes which it is at present impossible to foresee, are nevertheless the effect of general laws: and depend on constant causes either universal or local; but the nature of these causes are scarcely suspected, and the laws which govern them are still unknown. Obliged by our present mode of existence, and by all our wants to submit to the influence of these phænomena, to discover the cause of them, would be, in some measure, to master them!

Should man ever be able to foresee the revolutions of the seasons, he would in a manner be independent of them; for in this science, as in every other, each discovery is a conquest made by man over nature and chance. But to arrive at this knowledge, it is necessary to know and connect the relation between these phænomena in different parts of the earth, to understand the laws of their periods, and their revolutions, which, perhaps, are extended through entire ages!

The connection that exists be-

tween the physical constitution of man, his moral qualities, the social order, and the nature of the climate under which he lives, of the soil which he inhabits, and of the objects which surround him, can only be obtained by a long chain of observations, which will embrace at one and the same time, different climates, different manners, and different political constitutions. From the whole of these may result an important science; but this science cannot be truly established, till we shall be able by means of an immense collection of constant and exact observations, to obtain the result of these observations, and to submit to calculation, the justness of these results.

It is much to be desired, that the different meteorological observers, could devise some means of communication on the construction and exposition of their instruments, and also on the time their observations are made, for a small difference in these things, which at first sight may appear trifles, will much retard or render imperfect the edifice it is proposed to establish.

Sir,

I have the honour to be,
With perfect attachment,
Your's, &c.

P. LE GAUX.

An ORIGINAL ANECDOTE *of* GEORGE *III.*

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Anecdote of George III. is literally true, being related by the queen herself, to a gentleman who was at Windsor-Castle the same day on which it happened, and who, returning to London that evening, told the story to me. If you think it worth inserting, you are welcome so to do. A. B. C.

A Few years since, the king became enamoured of the beauties of Windsor-Castle, and had it repaired and refitted, in preference to Kew, his former country residence. During his first excursion there, he took a morning ride with the queen in a phæton, accompanied by a coach, containing some of the maids of honour, and two or three servants on horseback. Curiosity to see the country, joined to a pleasant morning, and an agreeable humour, &c. induced him to drive to the distance of 16 or 17 miles, a distance more observable, as his morning rides seldom exceeded 7 or 8. He had just entered a large heath, containing an extensive plain, the distance of two or three miles, when he became seized with a violent griping and lax; forgetting all his honours, his only desire was to secure a place of safety and retreat from the view of the maids of honour, and servants. He looked about in vain for some time, till at length he espied, at the other side of the plain, the appearance of a small cottage surrounded with a little shrubbery; animated by this sight,

he drove furiously to escape his company and relieve his distress; he soon arived at the door of the cottage, and throwing the reins hastily to the queen, asked for a drink of water, and passed thro' the house. The queen (humbled by their obligation and situation, seeing a poor woman approach the door, and a parcel of children around, very modestly asked the woman, if those were her children? She answering in the affirmative; the queen replied, why you have got a fine parcel, how many have you? Ah, madam, (said the woman, with a sigh) if I could but take care of them, I have thirteen. Thirteen, said the queen, with a sympathetic pleasure, being just her own number, and what is your oldest? A son, madam. How old is he? Fifteen, madam. And are they living? Yes, madam, they are all living now, but God only knows how long they will be, for I fear we must all perish together. The queen feeling a sympathetic tenderness towards her (as all circumstances she related about the children, corresponded exactly with her own) enquired the cause of her despair. She informed her that her husband now lay very ill, that they had with the utmost difficulty supported their family for many years, upon 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, which he and his eldest son had earned from the lord of the manor, merely by days labour, together with a little spinning she had now and then procured, and executed with difficulty, and a few vegetables. But now continued she, my resources are ended; my husband has been ill these six weeks, and in a suffering condition for want of a physician, or even the necessary comforts of life, and all of us subsisted ever since on the 6*d.* per day, which my oldest son has earned, till we can subsist no longer. By this time the king had returned, and their suit overtaken them; the queen endeavoured, in the most interesting manner, to inspire him with her own sensations; "my dear, said she, this woman has had 13 children, and they are all living, her oldest is a son, and he is 15 years old, and they have raised them all upon 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, and now her husband is very ill." Ay, replied the king, "is that your husband lies on the bed in the house? what ails him? how long has he been so?" "A slow fever, sir, said the woman, but I have no doubt he might have recovered ere this, if he could have had a physician, and comfortable diet, but now I fear we must all perish together." The king being overcome, pulled out his purse, and handed her a few guineas; the queen following his example, and bade her not be discouraged, but keep a good heart; she hoped her husband would recover, and she see better days; the poor woman almost overcome with joy and gratitude, could only answer; "God bless you, madam! God bless you, sir!" Here words choaked utterance. The queen again repeating her good wishes, they rode away. The maids of honour then beckoning her to the coach side, asked if she knew those characters she had been conversing with? She answered with energy, no, but God sent them, or we must all have starved to death. On this they forbore to acquaint her, but each presenting her a guinea, she retired, exulting in her deliverance.

As they returned, the queen dispatched one of the footmen, to a neighbouring village, to purchase tea, sugar, barley, and comforting necessaries, with all speed, for the sick man; and on her return to Windsor, she related the story herself, adding that she never felt such an attracting sympathy as she did to that woman and family; that she would make it her business to have a doctor sent immediately, and interest herself in their welfare; that there appeared great œconomy and cleanliness in the cottage; and though there were only little stools, they were scoured clean, and every thing orderly and discreet around.

This story is one of the many proofs of an over-ruling Providence, and verifies that our great father hears the young ravens when they cry; that he daily clothes the grass of the field; and that we are continually supported by his bounty, and the hairs of our head are all numbered. Perhaps they were permitted to suffer, and (like the woman of Samaria) all these circumstances corroborated to teach them these important lessons.

APOTHEGMS.

AVOID differences; what are are not avoidable refer, and keep awards strictly, and without grudgings.

Have very few acquaintances, and fewer intimates, but of the best in their kind.

Make few resolutions, but keep them strictly.

Prefer elders and strangers on on all occasions.

Have a care in trusting to after-games, for then there is but one throw for all; and precipices are ill places to build upon. Wisdom gains time, is before-hand, and teaches to choose seasonably and pertinently; therefore ever strike while the iron is hot. But if you lose an opportunity, it differs, in this, from a relapse: less caution and more resolution and industry must recover it.

Choose God's trades before men's; Adam was a gardener, Cain a ploughman, and Abel a grazier or shepherd: these began with the world, and have least of snare, and have most of use. When Cain became a murderer, as a witty man said, he turned a builder of cities, and quitted his husbandry: mechanics, as handicrafts, are also commendable.

Have a care of resentment, or taking things amiss. For as softness often conquers, where rough opposition fortifies, so resentment, seldom knowing any bounds, makes many times greater faults than it finds.

Be intreatable. Never aggravate.

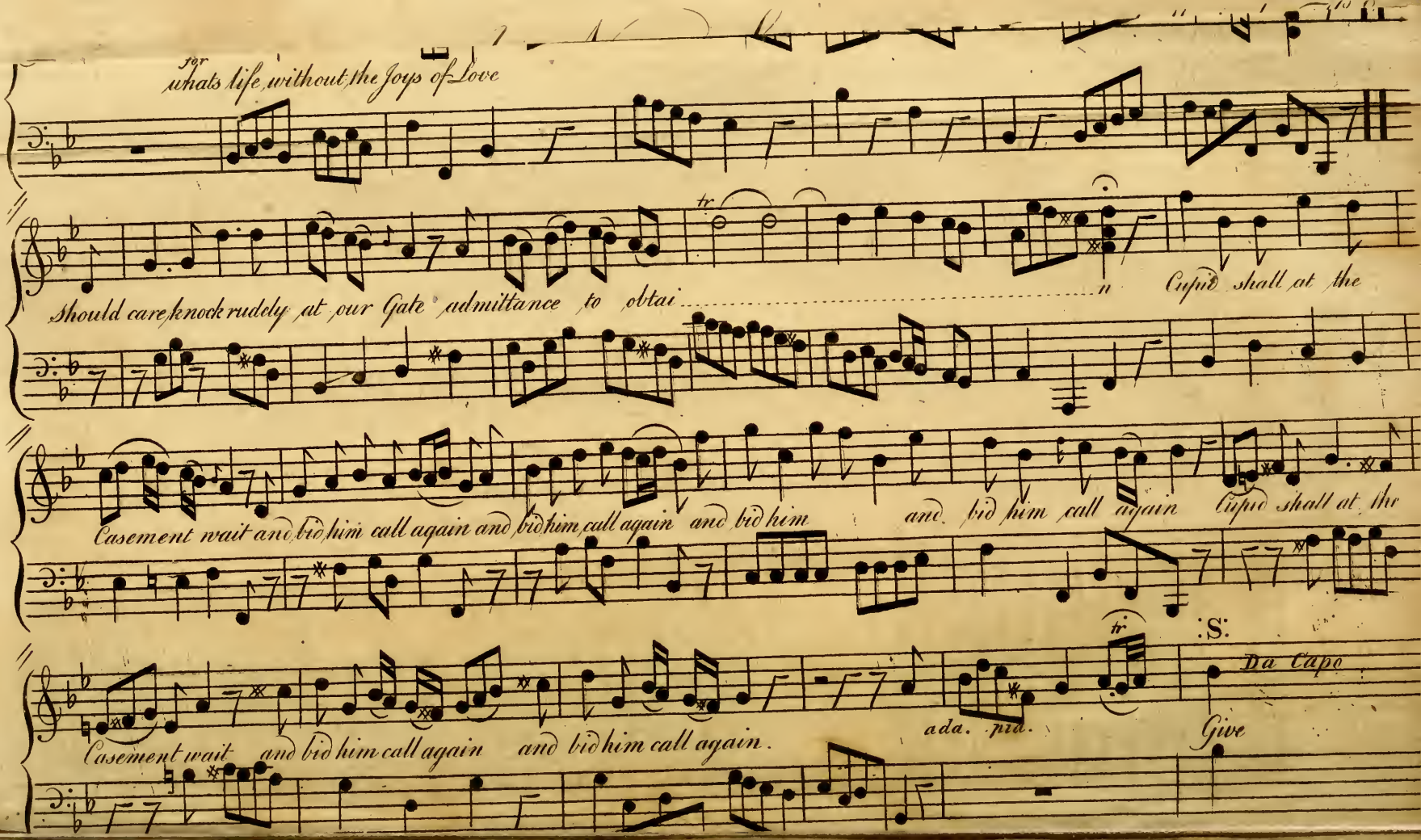
Be not morose, or conceited, one is rude, the other troublesome and nauseous.

Shew mercy, whenever it is in your power; that is, forgive, pity and help, for so it signifies.

Charity is a near neighbour to mercy: it is generally taken to consist in this, not to be censorious, and to relieve the poor.

Be just to all men, in all things.

Liberality is required of you, God enabling you, sow not sparingly nor grudgingly, but with a cheerful mind.


for
whats life without the Joys of Love
tr
Should care knock rudely at our Gate admittance to obtai n Cupid shall at the
Casement wait and bid him call again and bid him call again and bid him and bid him call again Cupid shall at the
tr
:S:
Da Capo
Casement wait and bid him call again and bid him call again.
ada. pia.
Give

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

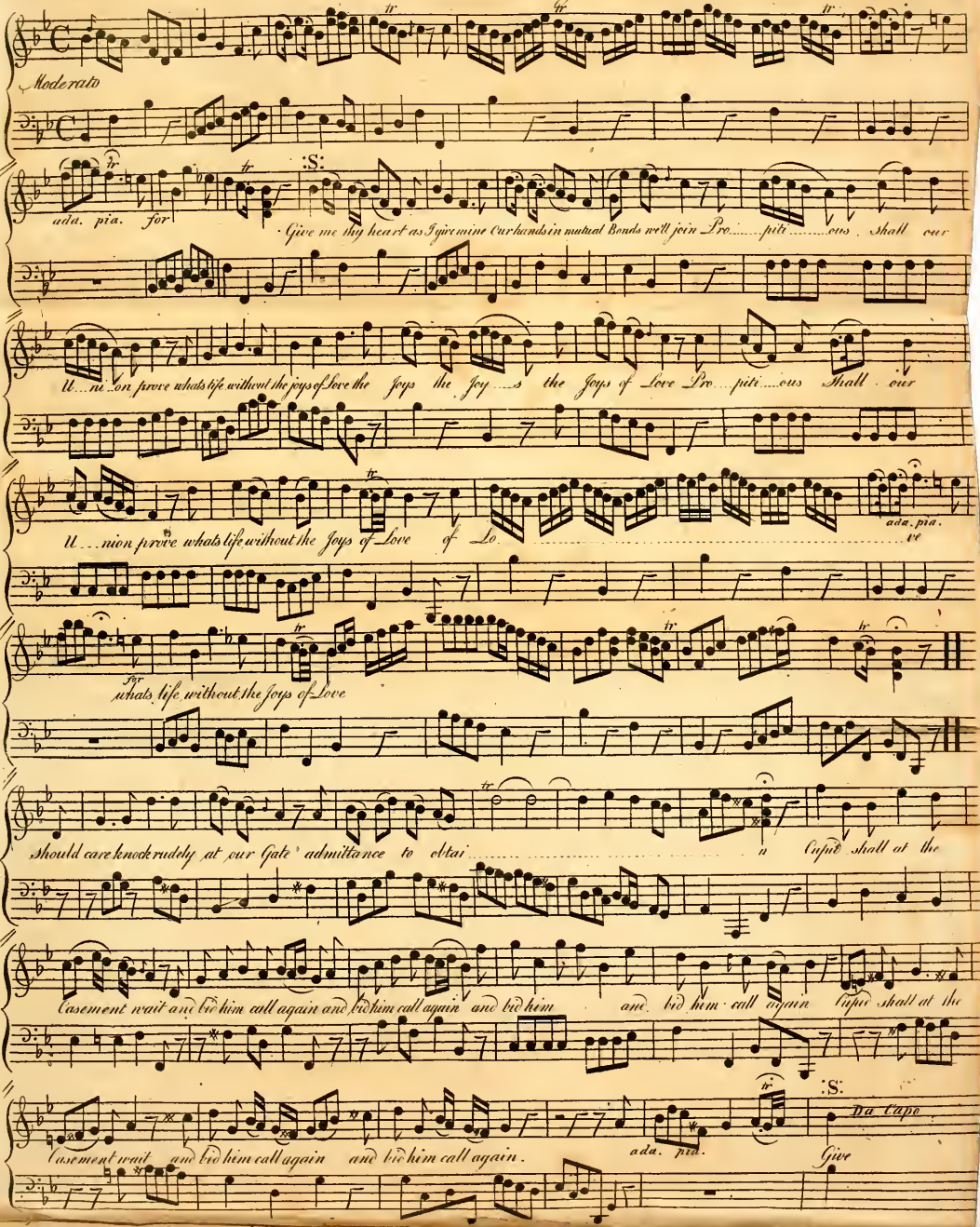
The wrangling Couple: A Moral Tale.

TO sing the quarrels of a pair,
Whom whim entic'd to Hymen's snare
(Hymen, who, properly implor'd,
The truest blessings can afford,
But, if indecently address'd,
Racks with keen pangs the married breast)
Shall I invoke the gentle Muse?
Alas! her aid she must refuse.
She loves to paint life's happiest scene;
The glowing flowr's, the cheerful green;
The cot sequester'd in the grove;
And all the dear delights of love.
Oft when our country's wrongs require,
She nobly quits the reed and lyre;
Inflames the bold with glory's charms,
The trumpet grasps and sounds to arms.
But should I now implore her aid,
Laughter would seize the tuneful maid;
Each pow'r of harmony would smile;
Add double roughness to my stile;
Bid ev'ry verse in clangor vie
With Boreas, when he sweeps the sky;
Or emulate old Ocean's roar,
When his fierce billows lash the shore.
Such melody would grace the strains,
Which tell of Hymen's clanking chains—
Of thund'ring voices—threat'ning air—
And fury of the wrangling pair—
Since then no Muse's aid I ask,
Truth must assist me in the task;
And tho' pert wit and fancy frown,
Morality my tale shall crown.

Sequester'd in retirement's shade,
Unpractised in coquetry's trade,
Yet not insensible to fame,
Which bids the fair at conquest aim,
And ('midst the croud who sigh with art)
Secure at least one honest heart,
Ardelia liv'd—her parents boast—
Esteem'd—admir'd—the rural toast—
Domestic industry, and taste
In many an art, the maiden grac'd.

A New Song.

Words and Music by H. Esq.



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Those fingers, which with steel and thread
Gay foliage over lawn could spread,
To usefulness those fingers true,
The duties of the kitchen knew;
And oft the oven could supply
With many a pudding, tart and pye.
The oven faithful to its trust
Perfection gives to fruit and crust,
Which, smoaking on the board, declare
The happy talents of the fair,
Who pleas'd the simple and the wise,
Charming their palates, ears and eyes.
On Sunday, in her best array'd,
She sought the church, where grave ones pray'd,
Her glances tho' she could bestow
On now the book, and now the beau,
Truth owns, within the sacred pile
She ne'er would laugh, and seldom smile.
If preaching fail'd to touch her heart,
Discretion always play'd her part,
And when the smiling fit began,
Call'd to her aid th' expanded fan.
Serenely pass'd her hours away,
Not dully grave or madly gay.
Vapours she knew not but by name,
She envied not the city dame;
By exercise could cares remove,
Nor sigh'd for wealth, nor dream'd of love.

O *Love!* whose joy is still to tread
The flow'ry lawn and verdant mead,
Along the purling stream to rove,
And sing thy strains to hill or grove;
Could'st thou not *Love*, this maiden spare?
Useful, and innocent, and fair?
Say must she bend before thy throne?
Art thou resolv'd to pity none?
Great are thy blessings *Love!* 'tis true;
But ah! they are allow'd to few.
To *Hymen* tho' thou true should'st prove,
Hymen is oft the foe of *Love*.
The pair whom pining envy saw
Sweetly acknowledging thy law,
Oft by his means lost peace bemoan;
Thou mad'st them sigh—he makes them groan.
With flow'ry bands gay nymphs and swains
Thou bind'st—but he with rusty chains.
'Tis Heav'n where'er thou deign'st to roam—
But he can turn to Hell our home.

Hymen with *Love* maintain alliance!
Or to thy power I bid defiance.

Ye fair whom some assert with sneers,
Descending to the vale of years;
Who in yourselves such charms discover,
As must acquire and keep the lover;
Whose eyes with lustre ever twinkle;
Whose faces never show a wrinkle;
Say that my rhymes flow from ill-nature,
And call a libel what is satire.
And ye who glory in these charms,
Which fill each bosom with alarms;
Who, urg'd by vanity presume
On sprightly youth, and beauty's bloom,
For conquest and supreme dominion—
Know, love is very oft opinion.
A fopling may awhile admire,
Lips breathing sweets; eyes darting fire;
Th' unequall'd whiteness of your bosoms,
Cheeks rivalling spring's gayest blossoms;
Converse, which sense and wit refine;
The faultless shape and air divine.
Daughters of Eve! such tempters shun,
Ye listen but to be undone.
This solemn truth with candor hear,
Nor deem the just remark severe.
Deep-judging sages have descried
Meanness and tyranny allied.
The flatt'rer, married, proves a Nero,
Cruel at home, abroad no hero.

But is proud man alone to blame?
Quite faultless is the married dame?
From either may not wrangles flow?
Pursue my tale and you shall know.

By fops and flatt'rers unassail'd,
Her twentieth year Ardelia hail'd;
In some accomplishments excelling;
Not quite so beautiful as Helen,
(Whose charms 'tis said a city fir'd)
Yet to a help-mate she aspir'd.
With industry and talents bless'd
A youth at length the maid address'd,
In whom she fondly hop'd to find
The husband pictur'd in her mind;
No votary of excess or fashion,
He truly felt the tender passion;
Tho' not a bold, impetuous lover,
Some symptoms led him to discover

His ardor might in time prevail,
And so—"The shepherd told his tale."
He talk'd of neither darts nor flames
(Such flights please only flighty dames)
But to her judgment did appeal—
She knew his business was genteel—
And (mixing softness with discretion)
Approv'd ere long his tender passion.

Ye who a single life forsake,
These *lovers* your example make!
But, when once Hymen's bands you wear,
Ne'er imitate the *wrangling pair.*

The honey-moon so sweetly past,
Some thought their love would ever last.
But the next moon—what shall I call?
'Twas honey with a little gall.
The third (ye wranglers, shame upon ye!)
Was gall—without one drop of honey.

Descend bright truth! and tell thy bard
What first did gentleness discard!
'Twas *Thoughtlessness,* with roving eye,
Suggesting oft the cool reply;
Then *Sullenness,* the former routing,
Came forward, sighing, gloomy, pouting;
To these succeeded dark *Suspicion,*
Ill-natur'd *Sneers* and loud *Derision,*
Pride in his own defence too warm,
And *Anger* raging like a storm.

When husbands rant and roar like Hectors,
Wives call them tyrants, not protectors.
When ladies put on angry faces,
Away will fly the loves and graces.
Once they indulg'd in playful mirth,
Like crickets, chirping near the hearth;
Love's cheerful skies obscured by fog,
They now agree like cat and dog.
From ev'ry subject some glean morals,
From ev'ry trifle these pick quarrels.
Coffee, which clears the heads of others,
Their intellects with vapors smothers.
Tea, which divided once a nation,
May here effect a separation.
How weak are they who growl and mutter,
And quarrel with their bread and butter.
Can they felicity long boast,
When both at once would *rule the roast?*

At *sovereign pow'r* HE proudly aims;
But *equal liberty* SHE claims.
" Though 'gainst a woman you are brave,
" I never, sir, will be your slave."
Rage flashing from his lordly eyes,
The doughty husband thus replies.
" Authority I will preserve;
" Henceforth from duty never swerve.
" Of you our neighbours thus discourse
" *The grey mare is the better horse.*"

" Heavens! shall I suffer this to pass?
" If I'm a mare—then—you're an ass."—

Fir'd by this logical conclusion—
Ye lovers! pity my confusion.
The storm begins—hark how it rattles!
Homer himself ne'er sung such battles!
Such wars I little understand;
And see the pen drops from my hand.

Ye sages, hear these *ill-pair'd-mates!*
Wide open throw divorce's gates!
And save, by wise and prompt decision,
The *wrangling couple* from perdition.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1789. F. W.

THE GRAVE OF MIRA,

WHERE yon' ancient fabric proudly
Rears to Heav'n its storm-beat head;
Where instruction teaches loudly
From the mansions of the dead.

O'er his consort's sad remains,
Thus the wretched Theon strove,
If in sweetly plaintive strains,
Haply some relief to prove.

THEON.

The vernal rose and virgin lilly bring,
And I will strew them o'er her turf-clad tomb;
Give me the sweetest flow'rets of the spring,
For near her grave they shall forever bloom;

I'll mark their leaves expanding to the day,
I'll see them blushing kiss the balmy gale,
Then will I tune the sadly plaintive lay,
And they shall shed their dew-drops at the tale.

I'll tell them that her rival beauties shone
Superior to their boasted blossoms gay;
I'll tell them that her buds were scarcely blown,
Ere envious death had stolen their sweets away.

I'll plant the cypress—it shall shade the spot;
The weeping willow, sympathetic tree!
Will droop its boughs expressive of my lot,
As tho' it mourn'd her fate and griev'd for me.

Here watching by the moon-beams feeble glow,
Shall little hands attend the dewy sod;
For, mindful of the privilege of woe,
No feet unbless'd the hallowed dust have trod.

When shall the vernal days again return;
When heart with heart in fond endearment strove?
Never, ah, never more! for Mira's torn
From life, from me, from happiness and love!

Hah! where does frenzy drive my madd'ning soul?
For she is happy in the realms of peace,
Where life's tempestuous billows cease to roll,
Where cares and pains and disappointments cease.

Waft me, oh Time! to that delightful shore—
To those new regions—those ambrosial plains—
Where in the breast conflicting passion's o'er,
Where Mira dwells and joy eternal reigns.

Adieu vain world! adieu ye scenes of care!
I feel the happy hour approaching nigh.
Adieu!—His spirit, mounting into air,
Breath'd, with her name, the fond, the parting sigh.

PHAON.

ELEGY on an English SKY-LARK, a bird of very fine notes, killed by a fall of his cage, occasioned by the maid-servant's being frightened by a sharp flash of lightning, as she was hanging it up.

NO feather'd songster of th' embower'd grove,
E'er tun'd so sweet the early matin lay;
In accents form'd by harmony and love,
Unwearied warbled through the live long day.

High perch'd upon his verdant grassy throne*,
He view'd secure the passing gaping throng;
Convinc'd he liv'd not for himself alone,
He cheer'd them with a blithsome rural song.

From Albion's isle the little warbler brought,
Became the fav'rite of a tender fair;
His gen'rous heart by best endeavours sought,
With grateful notes to recompence her care.

Tho' circumviron'd by the strong barr'd cage,
He shew'd no wish to make himself more free;
Nor did like others strive with ceaseless rage,
To burst his bands and gain his liberty.

One fatal day loud † thunder shook the air,
And discord reign'd with pestilential breath;
Thou—trusted to a timid menial's care,
Receivd'st that day the dreadful stroke of death.!

Poor bird! Thou'rt gone—from hence for ever fled—
No more thy notes shall greet my list'ning ear;
My muse now sighs, "Alas, poor Dick is dead!"
And drops the friendly tribute of a tear. H.

A number of young gentlemen met one evening to spend an hour or two in agreeable conversation. After some time, one of them asked, "If human life did not resemble some mathematical figure?" which gave rise to the following answers.

I.

SIX jovial collegians together once met,
To enjoy for a while some merry chit chat,
They drank and they smoked for some time, ere they hit
On a subject for mirth, or a handle for wit.

II.

At last, master Harry, (a mathematician)
"Cried out, by your leave, lads, I'll give you a question,"
What is the true figure of life? "They who tell us,
"We'll allow for the night to be the best fellows."

III.

I can tell you at once, if each is like mine;
Quoth Richard—I think it is but a curve line;
A wretched bad course to pass over you'll own;
We've no heart to go up, since we're sure to come down.

* A tuft of grass was always placed in the middle of his cage.
† Sunday, 7th June, remarkable for the severity of the lightning.

IV.

A merry young blade who was seated beside him,
Laid down his segar, with intention to chide him;
Will you quarrel with life? Why, Dick! I declare,
I think that all mankind are much on a square.

V.

Your square will not do, says a third, to suit all,
For you make no distinction between great and small;
Methinks a triangle would better apply,
Each rank to describe, and I'll now shew you why.

VI.

The base is the people, the legs are the great,
These the people support, and advance to their state;
The legs then unite in an apex to bring,
And fix on the summit a præses or king.

VII.

Young Euclid sat silent, and heard what had past,
But was called on to give his opinion at last,
A circle, he said, was the best he could find,
It seem'd to accord with the thoughts of his mind.

VIII.

A circle, I think, must the question decide,
Its area to strictest enquiries denied;
From infancy thus we take our first stage,
And travel along from manhood to age.

IX.

Thus thoughtless we trace the periph'ry o'er,
And tread the same path as thousands before,
'Till grim death arrests with invincible force,
And a stroke of his dart takes us out of our course.

X.

And now, master Harry, as you did insist on,
That each one should strive to answer your question,
You'll surely allow it is just, sir, that you
Should do your endeavour to answer it too.

XI.

Why, sir, I first thought it a globe or a sphere,
All surface, no centre, so life would appear;
But in truth there's a centre where blessings abound,
And in hopes to obtain it—we still will go round.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE STATES GENERAL.

May 1789. ON Monday evening, the 4th inst. the king and heralds at arms, dressed in their violet-coloured robes, richly decorated with the French arms, and wearing white sattin slippers, proclaimed on horseback, by the sound of trumpet, the opening of the states general on Tuesday last, at eight o'clock in the morning, at Versailles.

On Tuesday at nine, the deputies were all met. The heralds then called them over, according to the rank of the places they represented; this took up three hours, and at 12 o'clock his majesty arrived in his state coach.

Accommodations were prepared in the court for all the ladies of rank, and foreigners of distinction, besides other galleries set apart for strangers. The throne was considerably raised, and the court was not divided with partitions, as in the time of Louis XI. but all the orders of the state were mixed together.

His Most Christian majesty's Speech at the opening of the Assembly of the States General at Versailles, May 5, 1789.

THE day, gentlemen, for which my heart waited with emotion, is at last arrived, and I see myself surrounded by the representatives of a nation, over which I esteem it a glory to reign. A long interval has elapsed since an assembly of the states general has been held; and although convocations of this kind seemed in some measure to have fallen into disuse, I did not hesitate to re-establish a custom which may impart additional vigour, and open new sources of happiness to the kingdom.

The national debt, which was immense at my accession to the throne, has increased under my reign; an expensive but honourable war has been the cause of it; and an augmentation of imposts was the natural consequence. A general alarm, with an ardent wish for innovations, pervaded the public mind, and an union of moderate and wise counsels to avert the threatened danger. It is with confidence, gentlemen, I have convened you; and I see with pleasure that this confidence is justified by the disposition the two first orders have shewn, in renouncing their pecuniary exemptions. The hopes I have conceived of seeing all the orders united in sentiment, and co-operating with me to the general welfare of the state, will not be disappointed. I have ordered some considerable retrenchments of expence, and shall pursue with solicitous attention every suggestion that shall be presented to me on that subject: but notwithstanding the resources which the strictest œconomy can introduce, I am afraid, gentlemen, I shall not be able to relieve my subjects as speedily as I could wish; the real situation of the finances will be laid before you, gentlemen; and when you have examined them, I am certain that you will propose the most efficacious means of establishing permanent order in them, and restoring public credit. This grand and salutary work, which will insure happiness to the whole kingdom within, and promote its consequence abroad, will be the first object of your serious attention. The people's minds are in a state of perturbation, but an assembly of the representatives will only listen to the voice of wisdom. You must be sensible, gentlemen, that on several recent occasions prudence has not been strictly adhered to; but the predominant spirit of your deliberations will correspond with the true sentiments of a generous nation, the character of which has always been a firm attachment to her monarchs, and I, on my part, will banish every other reflection. I am conscious of, and satisfied with, the authority and power which a just and upright king will be ever able to maintain over an enlightened and a loyal people. To promote their happiness will, as it ought to do, form the principal felicity of my life, and they have a right to expect the warmest zeal, most tender interest for the public weal, and whatever, in short, may be hoped for from a sovereign, who feels himself the first and truest friend of his subjects, and who considers his affection for them as his greatest glory.

May unanimity, gentlemen, reign in this assembly; and this epoch become memorable for laying the foundation of the happiness and prosperity of the kingdom. It

is what my heart longs to see, and the most ardent of all my wishes—it is the reward I am entitled to, for the uprightness of my intentions, and my sincere attachment to my subjects.

My keeper of the seals will more diffusely explain my desires, and I have ordered the director general of the finances to lay proper and exact accounts of them before you.

The keeper of the seals spoke next, and after him M. Necker. The latter was on his legs half an hour, when finding himself fatigued, he requested that the rest of his speech might be read, which was done by M. Broussonnet, secretary to the royal society of agriculture.

In speaking of the finances, M. Necker stated that the deficiency of the annual revenues amounted to 57 millions. This calculation exactly corresponds with that given in by the minister at the first assembly of the notables, when the deficiency was computed at 112 millions, without including 55 millions of reimbursements. The minister next proposed the mode of equalizing the receipt and expenditure, which, he said, might be accomplished in two years, without any further taxes, by the abolition of some particular pensions and places, contributions of the farmers general, and other public companies. He next required, that the state of the Caisse d'Escompte should be laid before the states general. But what will most render this assembly immortal, was, a proposition to abolish the Corvee, or an imposition on the lower class of people, to keep in repair the public roads, at their own expence, to which they must employ a certain portion of their time and cattle. Some modifications were likewise proposed to be adopted in favour of the slaves in the West-Indies.

Another principal object of this speech was, the important consideration in what manner the votes should be taken, whether by the plurality of numbers, or of each order. M. Necker proposed that this question should be speedily determined, and that the three orders should each name deputies, to discuss this great preliminary object, to meet it under every circumstance, and find out some method to unite in sentiment.

Among other things, the minister declared, that it was the king's earnest desire to see himself surrounded by his people, not only once, but always. That the mode of assessing the rate of taxes, and what each county should pay, should be settled in the provincial assemblies, as they must be the best judges of their own riches and resources.

M. Necker threw out some hints concerning the future legislation of the kingdom: they tended to assure a periodical meeting of the states general, the liberty of individuals, and, moreover the liberty of the press. He, however, asserted the king's exclusive right of the executive power, and that his majesty would never permit it to be divided from him.

The assembly broke up at five in the afternoon, and adjourned to the next day; but no further business of importance was transacted that day or Thursday.

The states have hitherto been taken up in examining their deputies commissions. It was first proposed to have this operation performed by the three orders in common; but the nobility and clergy insisted on each order examining its own members. This was done with a view to baffle the pretensions of the commons, who would fain have all matters relative to the states to be decided, not as formerly by the plurality of orders, which would make but three votes, but by the majority of voices, which would produce as many votes as the assembly is composed of members; and in this case, the third class would be always sure of a great majority; for, beside that their number is equal to the two other orders, many partizans may be found among these, ever disposed to favour the Tiers-Etat.—Many worthy rectors of parishes, most of whom have been unanimously approved of by the people, are openly espousing the interest of the third class, and express a manifest antipathy for all the dignitaries, viz. archbishops, bishops, abbots, and their connexions. The same spirit may be said to exist in the inferior nobility. This is the reason why the commons were so earnest in soliciting government to grant them a more equal representation than they enjoyed in former assemblies; alledging that as they actually constituted the nation, and their number was, in proportion to the two other orders, more than as 24 to one, the least they could expect was to form one half of the general assembly. This claim seemed so just, that his majesty granted it, notwithstanding the contrary decision of the notables, who had been previously assembled to examine their claim, and who voted, by a great majority, in favour of the form used in convening the last assembly of the states general in 1614. This was looked upon by every body as a real and signal victory gained by the commons, nor was it in the least doubted, but that at the

meeting of the states, every thing would be decided by the plurality of votes taken individually; for it would have been needless and illusory to encrease their number, if they were not to acquire an additional influence in the assembly; and such must certainly be the case if the sufferages are to be taken collectively from the three orders. Mr. Neckar, in his speech at the opening of the assembly, seemed inclined, to the great astonishment of the public, to favour the latter mode of voting, and although he palliated the matter, by saying, that in some cases the former might be preferable, such a doctrine was very much against his own principles in the king's council, where he openly avowed a different opinion.

The great question which now occupies the public mind in Paris, is, whether the Three Estates of which the assembly of the States-General is composed shall sit in one room, form but one body, and carry its resolves by the majority of members present, without distinction of rank, as was the case in the parliament of Scotland.

Or whether they shall form three distinct bodies, voting in different houses, and each having a power, as in the parliament of England, to put a negative on the acts of the other.

The clergy seem to be animated with that spirit of concord which religion inspires, and which prompts them to mediate between the nobles and the commons, who appear determined to stand as far asunder as they can.

The commons sent a deputation on the 11th of May, to what we may call the house of lords, to invite the nobles to meet the clergy and commons in one common assembly, to try jointly the validity of the returns on elections of the different members of the three orders.

The duke of Liancourt made a very elegant and able speech, the object of which was, to persuade the lords to accede to the requisition of the commons; but on a division, he found himself in a very small minority.

The nobles resolved, that the following answer should be sent to the commons: "That the nobles having already made a considerable progress in trying the returns of their members, that work could not then be carried on in common by the Three Estates; and that the commons not having notified their powers, and shewn them to be according to law, could not yet be considered as lawfully assembled, and consequently could not communicate with the other two orders."

The second part of this answer had been recognized as well founded by the commons themselves, who have hitherto assumed the denomination only of "citizens assembled by the king's command," and not the name of the Third Estate, met in general assembly.

The nobles having dispatched this answer to the commons, began to consider "whether the house could then legally proceed to business, though the representatives of the nobility of several districts had not yet arrived, and taken their seats."

To bring the question to a point, the following resolution was moved.

"That the returns of almost all the members present having been examined, and recognized as legal, the house was sufficiently formed to be able to proceed to make orders for its own internal government, until by the arrival of all its members, it should be complete, and authorised to proceed in the business of the nation."

This motion was very warmly debated; and was carried, however, on a division, by a majority of 168.

Ayes,	193
Noes,	25

The minority, it is thought, will be greater on the next division.

June 18. The following intelligence may be depended on as authentic.

The Third Estate, finding that public business did not get forward in the manner they wished, and that they were rather losing in their cause, sent a summons the beginning of last week to the nobility and clergy, desiring they would meet them in Common-hall, to prove their verification of their powers. The two latter had always objected to this mode, judging that it was the business of each order to decide separately on the merits of their own members being properly elected.

This summons of the Third Estate produced a meeting of the whole of their own body in the Common-hall, and a few of each order of the nobility and clergy, who were attached to their cause.—As soon as they were assembled, they declared, that the present was a lawful meeting, and that most of the nobility and clergy absenting themselves, was no proof of its illegality, as the summons stated that if any members chose to be absent, they should proceed without them.

The meeting then proceeded on the business of the elections, and to consider the

state of the nation, and passed several resolutions which they declared to be voice of the assembly of the States General, and they were registered accordingly.

Such a proceeding, on the very face of it illegal, has created the utmost consternation throughout the capital, and we have authority to assure the public, that the French government had dispatched messenges to several parts of the kingdom, ordering a reinforcement of the military to Paris, and the messenger on his way to Calais met several bodies of soldiers marching thither.

ENGLAND.

London, May 19. The king has been pleased to grant to prince William Henry, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of duke of Great Britain and earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, styles and titles of duke Clarence and St. Andrews in the kingdom of Great Britain, and of earl of Munster, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Yesterday a board of admiralty was held on the subject of equipping a fleet for the Baltic with all expedition; eight sail of the line, and four frigates, are said to be the number determined upon; they are to be joined by a fleet from Holland.

Hasting's trial still engrosses the public attention, more especially, since his friends and himself have endeavoured, by a petition to parliament, to get mr. Burke impeached, for having asserted something on the trial irrelative to the charge exhibited against him. This petition has been debated three days in the commons and a committee appointed to search for precedents. The ministry join Hastings, but it is generally regarded as a stratagem of the delinquent to put an end to the trial.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

May 20, Alderman Newnham presented a petition against the abolition of the slave trade, from the merchants and shipowners of the city of London, desiring to be heard by counsel.

Lord Penrhyn presented petitions against the abolition, from the planters in the British plantations; the planters, mortgages, and annuitants from the town of Liverpool; the merchants of Liverpool trading to Africa; the manufactures of, and dealers in, iron, copper and brass, of the town of Liverpool; the sail-makers of Liverpool; the joiners of Liverpool; the coopers of Liverpool; the ship-wrights of Liverpool; the gun-makers of Liverpool; the block-makers of Liverpool; and from the bakers of Liverpool; all desiring to be heard by their counsel against the abolition of the slave trade.

Mr. Blackburn presented a petition from the manufacturers of goods for the African trade, resident in and about Manchester, against the abolition of the slave trade.

Mr. Gascoyne presented a petition against the abolition of the trade, from the mayor, aldermen and corporation of Liverpool.

Mr. Alderman Watson presented a petition against the abolition, from the merchants, mortgagees and other creditors of sugar colonies; and he took that opportunity of declaring his opinion to be, that a speedy abolition would be repugnant to humanity, to justice, and to sound reason.

Lord Maitland presented a petition from messrs, Burten and Hutchinson, agents for the island of Antigua, against the abolition.

The petitions were all received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

June 9. Yesterday prince William Henry took his seat in the house of lords, as duke of Clarence. The prince of Wales and the duke of York, came down to the house to witness the ceremony of their royal brother taking his seat in parliament.

IRELAND.

It may be a matter of curiosity to observe the rising progress of trade in Dublin. On one day there were discounted at the national bank one thousand bills, which, on an average, might in value exceed 30,000l. and the discount may be computed at something more than two hundred and fifty pounds, which if multiplied at the rate of 283 days in the year, and there is added 24,000l. paid by goverment, the income of the bank will be 100,000l. per annum, or 16 per cent. on their capital. The charter, at first for a limited time, was given gratis; but upon the next renewal, which may be for ten years, it is thought government will require 100 000l. and so much will be put to the credit of the nation. This sum, though great, is not much for so lucrative a branch of commerce, for it is entirely owing to the support of government, and its great lodgments, the business is carried on, and which otherwise would be impossible, the bank having of their own specie but 600,000l. Since their commencement they have only divided six per cent. per annum. the remainder being kept to answer contingencies, to

pay salaries, to build a commodious banking-house, and for the renewal of their charter. Considering the immensity of business carrying on there, its regularity and ease, its having produced so much punctuality in payment, the institution must be applauded, as a most admirable one for the benefit of this country.

GERMANY.

April 18. On Wednesday night last the emperor's indisposition returned with such alarming symptoms, that he expressd a desire to receive the sacrament, which was accordingly administered to him the following day in the presence of the royal family, the great officers of state, and several of the nobility and gentry of both sexes. The disorder has since abated. His imperial majesty passed last night quietly, has had some refreshing sleep, and appears in a favourable state to-day.

April 20. Our beloved monarch is, thank God! getting better, the cough is diminished, the spitting of blood has almost ceased, and his majesty gains strength daily.

The departure of the Field Marshals Haddick and Laudolm for the armies in Syrmia and Croatia is again put off for a few days, but on what account is not publicly known, although some of our politicians positively say, that the lengthning of the Armistice is the cause of the delay.

An express is sent to Venice to request a free passage through Venetian Dalmatia for the free corps of Vakassowich; the answer of the senate is to be immediately sent to the head-quarters in Croatia.

April 22. Letters are received from prince Hohenlohe, dated Hermanstadt the 14th of this month, mentioning that col. Mayersheim having received intelligence on the 8th, that 7000 Turks were on their march to attack the advanced post of Vailenuilieri, defended by only 200 fusileers and chasseurs, had resolved to abandon it; and that the enemy having attempted to harass this small corps in their retreat, were so warmly received by the chasseurs and a party of hussars detached to their assistance, as to be obliged to desist with the loss of 253 killed, whilst the Austrians lost only one man killed, and nine wounded.

April 29. Every thing is settled for the ensuing campaign. Austria alone will have 276,000 men to face the Turks, independent of the volunteers, artillery men, &c. besides which, Littoral Austria, from Trieste to Fiume, will be defenced by 12,000 men. General Haddick will command in Syrmia; Marshall Laudohn (when joined by the Sclavonians under general Mitrowsky) in Croatia; general Pelligrini will cover Semlin, Peterwaradin, Dubicza, and other strong places; general Clairfait will command in the Bannat; prince Hohenloe in Transylvania; and prince de Cobourg in Moldavia.

May 2. Intelligence has been received from Moldavia, that, on the 19th of last month, a body of Turkish cavalry, amounting to 5000 men, attempted to attack an advanced post at Velesaka. The Turks, after having displayed great gallantry, and having lost a considerable number of men (40 of whom they left upon the field) retired in good order. The loss of the imperial detachment, amounted to fourteen killed and thirty-two wounded.

May 4. Field Marshal Laudohn set off for the army in Croatia this morning at five o'clock; and as the roads have been mended, it is probable he may reach Gradiska by the 9th of this month.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, August 11. However mortifying it may be, it is a fact, that Lord Dorchester's secretary has advertised lands within the territory of the sovereign United States of America, and in the vicinity of the western post, and which are to be given away in 200 acre lots to any loyalists who shall chose to settle on them.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Extract of a letter from Providence, Rhode-Island, dated July 22.

"The politics of this state I fondly hope and almost trust, will put on a new appearance at the next session of our assembly, which, by adjournment, is to meet in October, but will, I think, undoubtedly be called sooner. The leaders of the majority allow that we cannot remain long in our present situation, and that the new government must be adopted. The speaker has given it as his opinion, that were congress to write a letter to the governor, recommending a call of our assembly for the purpose of recommending a convention, the measure would assuredly take place—in that case an adoption of the new government would be inevitable. But congress, I think, will not write letters to this state."

NEW-YORK.

Albany, July 22. The number of waggons laden with Indian corn, which for about two months paſt Still-water and Saratoga, for the lakes and Canada, is almoſt incredible. We are aſſured by ſome of the beſt informed perſons reſiding on the road, that from two to three hundred laden waggons have paſſed in the twenty four hours, and generally upwards of one hundred.—The relief afforded by ſuch an amazing ſupply, in ſo short a time, muſt be preſumed great; and as waggons are continually on the road, laden with corn for the ſame deſtination, 'tis thought that plenty will ſpeedily reign in as high a degree as diſtreſſed ſcarcity did not long ſince.

The proſpect of a plentiful harveſt in the country above Still-water and Saratoga, we underſtand, is but indifferent with reſpect to wheat. Rye barley and Indian corn, indeed, promiſe well; but ſeveral farmers who have heretofore raiſed conſiderable quantities of wheat, expect to fall ſhort of half their uſual crop, though they put their cuſtomary quantity of ſeed into the ground. They generally attribute this unfortunate circumſtance to the backwardneſs and inclemency of the ſpring.

New-York, July 22. On Thurſday laſt that venerable patriot, Charles Thompſon, eſquire, reſigned to the preſident of the United States, his office of ſecretary of congreſs; a poſt which he has filled for near fifteen years with reputation to himſelf and advantage to his country.——The ſupreme executive of the United States, in conſequence of the above reſignation, have committed the records and papers of the late congreſs, and the great ſeal of the United States, to the cuſtody of Roger Alden, eſq. till farther orders.

PENNSYLVANIA.

York, July 22. We hear from Huntington townſhip, on Bermudian creek, about twenty miles weſt of this borough, that a number of people are daily flocking to a mineral ſpring, the property of Mr. John Fickes of that place, to bathe and drink the water; the medicinal effects of which have not till lately been diſcovered. It is ſaid to be an infallible remedy for thoſe afflicted with rheumatic pains, cancers, ſore-eyes, ulcers, and moſt diſorders incident to the human frame, and it is aſſerted as a fact, that a woman who had been blind for more than ten years, has lately been reſtored to her ſight, by the powerful effects of the water of this ſpring. The water has a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, taſtes ſaltiſh, creates a good appetite, and is of a purgative quality. This ſpring is in a plentiful ſettlement, where boarding may be now had at the low rate of five ſhillings per week.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The hon. Abriel Forſter is elected a repreſentative to the United States for this diſtrict. This choice completes the federal legiſlature.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Aug. 8. An independent people ſhould do every thing in their power to procure within themſelves, the raw materials neceſſary for their own manufactures, and encourage thoſe manufactures in preference to all others. The buſineſs of hat-making has been carried on to great extent in this country, and the hatters complain of the ſcarcity of wool to make coarſe hats. This is the ſeaſon of the year for ſhearing lambs, which not only procures an immediate profit to the owner, but experience has evinced is beneficial to the next year's fleece, by making it finer, and thicker ſet. It is hoped the farmers, as friends to their country, will attend to this hint.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-JERSEY——*Black horſe*, Burlington county, *mr. Joel Gibbs, to miſs Eliza Curtis.* PENNSYLVANIA——*At* Philadelphia, *mr. Ebenezer Scott, to miſs Eliza Phile—Mr. James Bringhurſt, to miſs Beetle.*

Deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS——*At* Boston, *mr. Caleb Blodget, unfortunately drowned in the harber.*

PENNSYLVANIA——*At* Philadelphia, *David Griffith, D. D. one of the deputies to the General Convention, of the Proteſtant epiſcopal church, from the ſtate of Virginia—Rowland Evans, Eſq; aged* 72.—*Mrs Celia Magens, conſort of mr. Thomas Magens.—At* YORK——*Mr. Philip Dyche, aged* 70 *years.*

MARYLAND——*At* Catsworth, *near Baltimore, mrs Elizabeth Biddle, relict of Edward Biddle, Eſq.* CECIL COUNTY——*Mrs Rebecca Grace May, wife of mr. Robert May.*

GEORGIA——*At* Savanna, *Mrs Ann Copp, wife of mr. John Copp, with two of their children; Emily, aged* 14; *and Margaret Sidney, aged* 11 *months.*

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1789

NEW-YORK.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

FOR OCTOBER, 1789.

Day of Month	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at VI. A.M.		II. P.M.		X. P.M.		PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
	D.	1/00	D.	1/00	D.	1/00		
1	62		71	30	66		NE	Cloudy, clear
2	55		61	30	58		NE	Clear
3	53		66	30	65		NE. E by S—N	Ditto
4	59		71		67		Light winds	Ditto
5	60		69		61		N by E	Ditto
6	50	20	62		59	30	N	Ditto
7	51	30	69		63		N	Ditto
8	58		66		65	30	N by W—SE	Cloudy, like for rain
9			64		68		Light winds	Rain all day
10	59		67		64		NE	Cloudy, clear
11	57		79		67		N	Clear
12	67		71	30	66		S	Ditto
13	68	30	77		71		ESE	Ditto
14	69		78	30	75		E by S—SW	Clear, cloudy, lightning
15	59		68		62	30	SW	Clear
16	52	30	69		65		NW	Ditto
17	55		69		62		W	Clear, Rain
18	58		64	30	66	30	W	Cloudy, clear
19	50		65		62		W by N	Clear
20	55		70		64		W by NW	Ditto
21	55		71		65		N	Clear, cloudy
22	49		59		57		N	Clear
23	51	30	62		60		NE	Ditto
24	58	45	73	30	69		ENE	Clear, Rain
25	60	30	67	30	65		SW	Clear
26	61		75		69		ENE	Ditto
27	60	45	75	30	65		Light winds	Ditto
28	56		75		65	30	SW	Ditto
29	62		73		70		SW	Ditto
30	68		72	30	60		SW	Ditto
31	50		59	30	60		N	Cloudy.

been blind for more than ten years, has lately been restored to her sight, by the

wife of mr. John Copp, with two of their children; Emily, aged 14; and Margaret-Sidney, aged 11 months.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1789.

Embellished with two COPPER-PLATES, viz.

I. Chemical FURNACES, &c.

II. Indian WORKS on the HURON or BALD EAGLE CREEK.

CONTENTS.

History of the American war [continued] 510
Life of William Penn [concluded] 517
Retailer, No. XI. 522
Chemical and Economical Essays, 525
A tour to the Eastern States, 531
The Rhapsodist, No. II. 537
The Nuptial funeral, 541
Account of Indian works on Huron River, 543
Letter from M. P. Le Gaux, 544
The Prisoner, 547

ANECDOTES.

Of the King of Prussia, 548
Of Sterne, 549
Of Lord Mansfield, ibid

Miscellaneous thoughts, 550

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

An Elegy on a friend, 551
A valedictory Oration to Scholastic Education, 553
On a Storm at Sea, 555

CHRONICLE.

Foreign Intelligence, 557

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

Tables of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, viz. one for the month of AUGUST, made at Spring-Mill, Pennsylvania:—also, two others made at CHARLESTON South Carolina, for July and August, and

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

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	D.	D.	D.		
1	74	85	83	SW	Clear, cloudy
2	78	82	79 30	E	Ditto
3		84	80	E	Ditto
4	74	83	78	E	Clear, cloudy, rain
5	73	74	71	NE	Cloudy, small rain
6	72	74	73	NE	Cloudy
7	70	71 30	70	NE	Ditto
8	67	72 30	71 30	NE	Heavy rain, cloudy, small rain
9	68 30	76	75	NE	Clear
10	68 45	78 30	75 45	NNE	Cloudy, small rain, clear
11	75	83 30	80	NE by E	Clear, lightning at a distance
12	76	84	81	NE—S	Clear, lightning, small rain
13	79	85 30	82 30	WNW—S by E	Ditto
14	79 10	84 30	81	WSW	Clear, cloudy, lightning, rain
15	75	84 30	81	WSW	Cloudy, rain, lightning, rain
16	78 30	82	74 30	E by NE—S	Rain, cloudy, small showers
17	64	70	64 30	N	Cloudy, clear
18	62	74	69	N	Clear, cloudy
19	64 30	73	70	Light winds	Cloudy, clear
20	66	75	72	N by E	Clear
21	66	79	71	E	Ditto
22	65	76 30	74	E light winds	Ditto
23	69	80	75 30	E	Ditto, thick fogs, clear
24	70 30	80	73	E by N	Ditto
25	70	79	71 30	NE	Thick fog, clear
26	72	80 45	77	ENE	Thick fog, clear, cloudy
27		81	77 30	Light winds	Clear
28	72	81 30	78 30	Light winds	Ditto
29	73 30	74 10	78 30	SW	Clear, thunder, lightning, rain
30	72	73	70	N by E—N	Rain, cloudy, clear, cloudy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

FOR OCTOBER, 1789.

Day of Month	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER; Observed at VI. A.M.	II. P.M.	X. P.M.	PREVAILING WIND.	WEATHER.
	D.	D.	D.		
1	62	71 30	66	NE	Cloudy, clear
2	55	61 30	58	NE	Clear
3	53	66 30	65	NE. E by S—N	Ditto
4	59	71	67	Light winds	Ditto
5	60	69	61	N by E	Ditto
6	50 20	62	59 30	N	Ditto
7	51 30	69	63	N	Ditto
8	58	66	65 30	N by W—SE	Cloudy, like for rain
9		64	68	Light winds	Rain all day
10	59	67	64	NE	Cloudy, clear
11	57	79	67	N	Clear
12	67	71 30	66	S	Ditto
13	68 30	77	71	ESE	Ditto
14	69	78 30	75	E by S—SW	Clear, cloudy, lightning
15	59	68	62 30	SW	Clear
16	52 30	69	65	NW	Ditto
17	55	69	62	W	Clear, Rain
18	58	64 30	66 30	W	Cloudy, clear
19	50	65	62	W by N	Clear
20	55	70	64	W by NW	Ditto
21	55	71	65	N	Clear, cloudy
22	49	59	57	N	Clear
23	51 30	62	60	NE	Ditto
24	58 45	73 30	69	ENE	Clear, Rain
25	60 30	67 30	65	SW	Clear
26	61	75	69	ENE	Ditto
27	60 45	75 30	65	Light winds	Ditto
28	56	75	65 30	SW	Ditto
29	62	73	72	SW	Ditto
30	68	72 30	60	SW	Ditto
31	50	59 30	60	N	Cloudy.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1789.

Embellished with two COPPER-PLATES, viz.

I. Chemical FURNACES, &c.

II. Indian WORKS on the HURON or BALD EAGLE CREEK.

CONTENTS.

History of the American war [continued] 510
Life of William Penn [concluded] 517
Retailer, No. XI. 522
Chemical and Economical Essays, 525
A tour to the Eastern States, 531
The Rhapsodist, No. II. 537
The Nuptial funeral, 541
Account of Indian works on Huron River, 543
Letter from M. P. Le Gaux, 544
The Prisoner, 547

ANECDOTES.

Of the King of Prussia, 548
Of Sterne, 549
Of Lord Mansfield, ibid

Miscellaneous thoughts, 550

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

An Elegy on a friend, 551
A valedictory Oration to Scholastic Education, 553
On a Storm at Sea, 555

CHRONICLE.

Foreign Intelligence, 557

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

Tables of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, viz. one for the month of AUGUST, made at Spring-Mill, Pennsylvania:—also, two others made at CHARLESTON South Carolina, for July and August, and

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 1st *day of October,* 1789, *entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for September,* 1789" *agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly.*

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
September 30, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton,	37*l* 10*s*	40*l*
Brandy, common,	5*s*	6*d*
Bread, per cwt.	15*s*	16*s*
Beer. *American,* in bottles, per dozen,	8*s*	4*d*
Beer. *Ditto,* per bbl.	30*s*	
Boards. *Oak,* per m. feet,	67*s* 6*d*	85*s*
Boards. *Merchantable pine,*	60*s*	65*s*
Boards. *Sap,*	40*s*	42*s* 6*d*
Boards. *Cedar,*	55*s*	65*s*
Chocolate, per lb.	1*s*	1*d*
Flour. *Superfine,* per bbl.	41*s*	42*s*
Flour. *Common,*	38*s*	
Flour. *Burr middl.* best,	27*s*	30*s*
Flour. *Middlings,*	24*s*	
Flour. *Ship Stuff,* per c.	12*s*	
Flax per lb.	6*d*	7*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel,	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*	
Ginseng,	2*s* 3*d*	2*s* 6*d*
Gin, Holland, per gallon,	5*s*	
Ditto, per case,	28*s*	
Grain. *Wheat,* per bu.	7*s*	6*d*
Grain. *Rye,*	4*s*	4*s* 6*d*
Grain. *Oats,*	1*s*	6*d*
Grain. *Indian Corn,*	3*s* 3*d*	3*s* 6*d*
Grain. *Barley,*	4*s*	6*d*
Grain. best shelled,	20*s*	
Grain. *Buckwheat,*	2*s*	3*d*
Hams, per lb.	5½*d*	6*d*
Hogs-lard,	5½*d*	
Honey,	3½*d*	4*d*
Hemp,	6*d*	6½*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m.	5*l*	6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb.	9*d*	10*d*
Indigo, French, per lb.	7*s* 6*d*	12*s*
Carolina,	4*s*	6*s* 6*d*
Iron. *Castings,* per ton,	22*l*	30*l*
Iron. *Bar,*	26*l*	27*l*
Iron. *Pig,*	7*l* 15*s*	8*l*
Iron. *Sheet,*	60*l*	65*l*
Iron. *Nail rods,*	33*l*	
Meal, Indian, per bbl.	17*s* 6*d*	18*s*
Molasses, per gallon,	1*s*	10½*d*
Nails, 10, 12, *and* 20*d.*	8½*d*	9*d*
Parchment, per doz.	30*s*	37*s* 6*d*
Porter, American,	9*s*	
Pork. *Burlington,*	62*s* 6*d*	65*s*
Pork. *Lower county,*	57*s* 6*d*	60*s*
Pork. *Carolina,*	55*s*	60*s*
Pease	6*s*	7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt.	20*s*	
Rum. *Jamaica,* p gal.	4*s*	6*d*
Rum. *Antigua,*	3*s* 10*d*	4*s*
Rum. *Windward,*	3*s* 7*d*	3*s* 9*d*
Rum. *Barbadoes,*	3*s*	4*d*
Rum. *Country,*	2*s*	5*d*
Rum. *Taffia,*	2*s*	4*d*
Steel. *German,* per cwt.	60*s*	70*s*
Steel. *English, blistered,*	82*s*	6*d*
Steel. *American,*	40*s*	60*s*
Steel. *Crowley's,* per fag.	4*l*	10*s*
Snake root, per lb.	1*s* 6*d*	2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common,	4*d*	6*d*
Castile,		10*d*
Starch,	4*d*	6*d*
Sugar. *Lump,* per lb.	13*d*	
Sugar. *Loaf, single refined,*	14*d*	
Sugar. *Ditto, double ditto,*	20*d*	
Sugar. *Havannah, white,*	9*d*	
Sugar. *Ditto, brown,*	6*d*	8*d*
Sugar. *Muscovado,* cwt.	52*s*	70*s*
Salt. *Allum,* per bushel,	2*s* 3	2*s* 6
Salt. *Liverpool,*	15*d*	19*d*
Salt. *Cadiz,*	2*s*	2*s* 3*d*
Salt. *Lisbon,*	2*s*	2*s* 3*d*
Tar. *N. Jersey,* 24 gall.	7*s* 6*d*	9*s*
Tar. *Carolina.* 32 gall.	9*s* 6*d*	10*s*
Tar. *Turpentine,*	12*s* 6*d*	15*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *J. R. new, best,*	35*s*	42*s* 6*d*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Inferior,*	28*s*	35*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Old,*	45*s*	50*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Rappahannock,*	25*s*	27*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Coloured, Maryland,*	40*s*	60*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Dark,*	25*s*	28*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Long leaf,*	25*s*	28*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Eastern Shore,*	18*s*	25*s*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Carolina, new,*	25*s*	27*s* 6*d*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Old,*	35*s*	
Tea. *Hyson,* per lb.	12*s* 6*d*	15*s*
Tea. *Souchong,*	6*s*	9*s* 6*d*
Tea. *Congo,*	3*s* 9*d*	5*s* 6*d*
Tea. *Bohea,*	1*s* 10½*d*	2*s*
Wine. *Mad.* per pipe,	40*l*	82*l* 10*s*
Wine. *Lisbon,*		40*l*
Wine. *Teneriffe,*	24*l*	26*l*
Wine. *Fayal,* per gal.	3*s* 4*d*	3*s* 6*d*
Wine. *Port,* per pipe,	39*l*	40*l*
Wine. *Ditto,* per gal.	5*s*	10*d*
Wine. *Ditto,* per doz. bot.	30*s*	
Wine. *Claret,*	30*s*	45*s*
Wine. *Sherry,* per gal.	6*s* 9*d*	12*s*
Wine. *Malaga,*	4*s* 6*d*	5*s*
Wax, bees, per lb.	2*s*	2*s* 1*d*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, September 30, 1789.

New-loan certificates, accord. to int. due,	4*s* 8*d*	5*s* 3*d*	
Depreciation funded, and militia or state debt, accord. to int. due,	6*s*	6*s*	8*d*
Ditto, unfunded,	6*s*		

Com. Land-office certificates, on pr. and int.	4*s*	9*d*
State money of 1781,	133⅓	*to* 140
Continental certif. indented to 1787,	4*s*	8*d* 4*s* 9*d*
Indents or Facilities,	3*s*	
Paper money, Pennsylvania,	26 *per cent disc.*	
For 100 *Jersey ditto,*	33⅓	*to* 35 *disc.*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70	*Amsterdam,*	60 *days,* per guilder,	8*s*
Ditto,	60 *days,*	72½		30 *days,*	8*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days,*	74	*France,*	60 *days,* per 5 livres	7*s* 1*d*
				30 *days,*	7*s* 4*d*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following pieces are under consideration, viz.

The Speculatist, No. I. Essay on periodical writing, and a marriage anecdote.

An ode on the absence of a friend, with a few other effusions of the Muses shall be duly attended to.

We thank the Pennsylvanian for the communication of his friend's tour to the Eastern States, and hope he will favour us with the remainder.

The lines on C.——P.——Esqr. with the mathametical question are received. The poem shall be inserted in our next. It will be necessary for us to be in possession of the answer to the quere, before we can promise to give it to the public. We hope this correspondent will favour us with a further communication.

The answer to the rebus in our magazine for May last, is unavoidably postponed.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1789.

CHAP. V.

[Continued from p. 456.]

THE Congress again remind the Canadians, that they are entitled to these rights, and that they ought at this moment to be in the perfect exercise of them. They then ask what is offered by the late act of Parliament, in the place of those invaluable privileges: and from thence proceed to a severe examination of the Quebec act, placing it in such a point of view, as was sufficient to render it odious to mankind, and particularly hideous to the Canadians; they attempt to shew that it has not left them a single right or security of any kind, since every thing it seems to grant, even their ancient laws, are liable to be altered and varied, and new laws or ordinances made by a governor and council, appointed by the crown, and consequently wholly dependent on, and removable at the will of a minister in England; so that all the powers of legislation, as well as that of granting and applying the public supplies, and disposing of their own property, being thus totally out of the hands and controul of the people, they are liable to the most abject slavery, and to live under the most despotic government in the universe.

They again renew their application to the passions and partiality of the Canadians, by calling up the venerable Montesquieu, desiring them to apply to themselves those maxims of their countryman, revered by all Europe. They suppose him alive, and on being consulted by the Canadians, addressing them thus:—"Seize the 'present opportunity presented 'you by providence. You are a 'small people compared to those 'who with open arms invite you to 'fellowship. A moment's reflecti-'on should convince you, which 'will be most for your interest 'and happiness, to have all the 'rest of North-America your un-'alterable friends, or your inve-'terate enemies. Your province 'is the only link wanting to com-'plete the bright and strong chain 'of union. Nature has joined 'your country to theirs. Do you 'join your political interests.—'The value and extent of the ad-

'vantages offered you are im-
'mense. Heaven grant you may
'not discover them to be bless-
'ings after they have bid you an
'eternal adieu."

They endeavour to obviate the jealousies and prejudices which might arise from the difference of their religious principles, by instancing the case of the Swiss Cantons; whose union is composed of Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with each other, and thereby enabled to defy and defeat every tyrant who has dared to attempt depriving them of their liberties.

They declare, that they do not require them to commence acts of hostility against the government of their common sovereign, but only invite them to consult their own glory and welfare, to unite in one social compact, and not suffer themselves to be inveigled or intimidated by an infamious ministry, to become the instruments of their cruelty and despotism.

Congress, in their address to the inhabitants of British America, tell the colonies, that agreeable to the dictates of duty and justice, they have deliberately, dispassionately and impartially examined and considered all the measures which have led to the present unhappy situation of the two countries; and that they find themselves reduced to the disagreeable alternative of being silent, and betraying the innocent, or of speaking out and censuring those they wish to revere; however, in making their choice, they prefer the course dictated by honesty, and a regard to the welfare of their country.

After stating and examining the several laws that have been passed, and the measures pursued towards America, since the conclusion of the late war to the present period, they enquire into the motives for the particular hostilities carried on against Boston, and the province of Massachusetts Bay; though the behaviour of the people in other colonies had been equally opposed to the power assumed by Parliament, yet no step whatever had been taken against any of them by government.—This they represent as an artful systematic line of conduct, under which they could the better conceal their dark designs, for say they—"It is expected that the 'province of Massachusetts Bay 'will be irritated into some vio-'lent action that may displease the 'rest of the continent, or may in-'duce the people of Great-Britain 'to approve the meditated ven-'geance of an imprudent and ex-'asperated ministry. And if the 'unexampled pacific temper of 'that province should disappoint 'this part of the plan, it is ex-'pected the other colonies will 'be so far intimidated as to de-'sert their brethren, suffering in 'a common cause, and that thus 'disunited, all may be subdu-'ed."

They then proceed to state the importance of the trust reposed in them, and the manner in which they have discharged it. Upon this occasion they say, that altho' they might have been justified in other measures than those they have advised, yet for weighty reasons they have given the preference to those adopted. These reasons are, that it is still consistent with the character which the colonies have always sustained, to evince, even in the midst of the unnatural distresses and imminent dangers that surround them, eve-

ry appearance of loyalty; and therefore they were induced once more, to offer to his Majesty the petitions of his faithful and oppressed subjects in America.—That influenced by their tender affection for the people from whom they derive their original, they could not forbear to regulate their steps by an expectation of receiving full conviction that the colonists are equally dear to them. That they ardently wish the social band between Great-Britain and the colonies may never be dissolved, and that it cannot, until their minds shall become indisputably hostile, or through inattention they may permit those who are hostile to persist in prosecuting, with the powers of the realm, the destructive measures already operating againſt the colonists; which will reduce them to such a situation as must compel them to renounce every principle but that of self-preservation.

That notwithstanding the vehemence with which affairs have been impelled, they have not yet reached that fatal point, which precludes all accommodation; that they do not wish to accelerate their motion, already alarmingly rapid; therefore they chose this mode of opposition, which allows time for a hearty reconciliation with their fellow citizens on the other side the Atlantic. They deeply deplore the urgent necessity that presses them to an immediate interruption of commerce which may prove injurious to their fellow-subjects in England; but trust they shall be acquitted of any unkind intentions, when it is remembered that they subject themselves to similar inconveniences, and that they are driven by the hands of violence, into unexperienced and unexpected public convulsions, and that they are contending for freedom, so often contended for by their common ancestors.

They observe that the people of England will soon have an opportunity of declaring their sentiments, and "that in their piety, generosity and good sense, they repose high confidence, and cannot upon a review of past events be persuaded that they, the defenders of true religion, and the asserters of the rights of mankind will take part against their affectionate brethren in the colonies, in favour of our open and their secret enemies, whose intrigues for several years past have been wholly exercised in sapping the foundation of all civil and religious liberty."—And towards the close, they make use of these words—"We think ourselves bound in duty to observe to you, that the schemes agitated against these colonies, have been so conducted as to render it prudent that you should extend your views to the most unhappy events, and be in all respects prepared for every contingency."

These public acts being passed, *Oct.* 26. the delegates put an end to their session, on the fifty second day from the opening of the Congress.

Whatever may be the opinion of individuals, an impartial world will acknowledge that the petition and addresses from this Congress were executed with uncommon energy, address and ability; and that with respect to vigour of mind, strength of sentiment, and patriotic language, they would not disgrace any assembly that ever existed. The studied attention which Congress paid to Massa-

chusetts-Bay, and its distressed capital, both consoled and invigorated the inhabitants. It is said, however, that many of the congressional acts were neither carried unanimously, nor without much debate; Mr. Galloway, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Duane, of New-York, were decidedly in the British interest. The resolutions which the Congress, in the end agreed on in their declaration, expressing their indubitable rights and liberties, met with great opposition. Mr. Duane, and others who acted with him, so perplexed the proposals made by the noble advocates in the cause of liberty, that Congress could not adopt a single resolution for more than a fortnight, either in stating their rights or grievances. When the resolution passed, "That Congress approve the opposition of 'the inhabitants of Massachusetts 'Bay, to the execution of the late 'acts; and if the same shall be 'attempted, &c."—Galloway and Duane not only opposed, but endeavoured to have their protests entered; which being refused, on their return from Congress, they gave each other a certificate, declaring their opposition to that question, which they considered as a treasonable one. When the danger of a rupture with Great-Britain was urged as a plea for certain concessions; it called up Mr. S. Adams, who, among other things, expressed himself as follows:—"I should advise persist-'ing in our struggle for liberty, 'though it was revealed from hea-'ven that 999 were to perish, and 'only one in a thousand would sur-'vive and retain his liberty; one 'such freeman would possess more 'virtue, and enjoy more happi-'ness than a thousand slaves."—Though this ought only to be considered as a flight of patriotism, or the effusion of a warm imagination, it clearly demonstrates the sentiments that actuated the speaker.

CHAP. VI.

State of affairs in Britain previous to the dissolution of their Parliament. The New Parliament meets. Speech from the Throne. Addresses; Amendments to them proposed; Protest against them. Apparent irresolution of Ministers with respect to America. Estimates of Supply formed upon a Peace Establishment. Reduction of the Navy. Meeting of Parliament after the Recess. Lord Chatham's motion for an Address to withdraw the Troops from Boston. The Minister lays the American Papers before the House of Commons, which are referred to a Committee of the whole House. Petitions from London, and the principal Manufacturing Towns; referred to a select Commiteee. Petition from the American Agents rejected. London Petition withdrawn.

WHILST matters of the utmost magnitude and importance were transacting in America, an unexampled supineness, with regard to public affairs, prevailed among the great body of the people in England. This nation which used to feel so *tremblingly alive* upon every contest that arose between the remotest pow-

ers in Europe, seemed at this period, by a strange reverse of temper, to be entirely indifferent to matters in which were involved its own immediate and dearest interests: even the great commercial and manufacturing bodies, who ought to have been the first to feel, and last to lament, any sinister events in the colonies, and who are generally remarkable for a quick foresight, and provident sagacity in whatever regards their interests, appeared to be sunk in the same carelessness and inattention with the rest of the people.

Several causes concurred to produce this apparent indifference.—The contest with the colonies was no longer new; and the bulk of the people flattered themselves, that as things had formerly so often appeared on the verge of a rupture, without actually arriving at it, some means would be found for accommodating the present dispute; an opinion was also industriously circulated, that a firm resolution to persist in their claims would certainly put an end to the contest, which, it was said, had been wholly nourished by former concessions; people in general were therefore inclined to trust the trial of perseverance and resolution to a ministry who valued themselves upon these qualities. From these and similar causes administration were totally disengaged at home, and at full leisure to prosecute their measures against America, or to adopt such new ones, as the opposition in that country might render necessary. The times indeed, were highly favourable to any purpose, which only required the concurrence of that parliament, and the acquiescence of the people.

Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances on the one side, and that general indifference on the other; it was resolved to dissolve the parliament, and immediately to call a new one. Administration was induced to take this step by several interior and local considerations.

Whatever were the motives that actuated the minister, very unexpectedly, and much to the surprize of the nation in general, a proclamation was issued for the dissolution of the parliament a twelve-month before the term of its expiration. The writs calling a new parliament were returnable the 29th of the following Nov. Notwithstanding the surprize and shortness of the time, some of the elections were contested with extraordinary obstinacy and ardor.

Sept. 30.

On the meeting of the new parliament, sir Fletcher Norton was appointed speaker without opposition. In the speech from the throne, the two houses were informed, that a most daring spirit of resistance, and disobedience to the law, still prevailed in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and had in divers parts of it, broke forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature; that these proceedings had been countenanced in other colonies, and unwarrantable attempts been made to obstruct the commerce of the kingdom, by unlawful combinations; that such measures had been taken, and such orders given, as were judged most proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, for the protection and security of commerce, and for restoring and preserving peace, order and good government, in Massachusets-Bay; that they might depend upon a firm and stedfast resolution to withstand every attempt to weaken or

Nov. 30.

impair the supreme legislature over all the dominions of the crown, the maintenance of which was considered as essential to the dignity, the safety and the welfare of the British empire; his majesty being assured of receiving their assistance and support, while acting upon these principles.

An address in the usual form was moved for, and an amendment was proposed on the side of opposition, that his majesty would be graciously pleased to communicate to the house the whole intelligence he had received from America, as well as the letters, orders and instructions relative to that business. The proposal for this amendment caused a considerable debate, but the original address was carried without any amendment by a majority of more than three to one, there being for the address without the amendment 264, for the amendment only 73.

The address from the lords was not less warmly debated than that from the house of commons. It was expressed in very strong terms and declaratory of their abhorrence, and detestation of the daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the laws, which so strongly prevailed in Massachusetts-Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obstruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of the empire.

A noble duke who had been long distinguished by his manly, resolute and inflexible spirit in opposition, moved an amendment in the following words—"To desire 'his majesty would be graciously 'pleased to give directions for an 'early communication of the ac- 'counts which have been received 'concerning the state of the colo- 'nies, that we may not proceed to 'the consideration of this most 'critical and important matter, 'but upon the fullest information; 'and when we are thus informed, 'we shall without delay apply 'ourselves, with the most earnest 'and serious zeal, to such mea- 'sures as shall tend to secure the 'honour of his majesty's crown, 'the true dignity of the mother- 'country, and the harmony and 'happiness of all his majesty's do- 'minions."

The debate on this proposed amendment was long and vehement, though the minority was but 13 to 63. It was however, rendered memorable by a protest, * said to be the first entered against an address; its language was very strong and pointed: it concluded with the following declaration:— 'But whatever may be the mis- 'chievous designs, or the inconsi- 'derate temerity, which leads o- 'thers to this desperate course, 'we wish to be known as persons 'who have ever disapproved of 'measures so pernicious in their 'past effects, and future tendency, 'and who are not in haste, with- 'out enquiry or information, to 'commit ourselves in declarati- 'ons which may precipitate our 'country into all the calamities of 'a civil war."

Notwithstanding the hostile tone of the king's speech, and the great majority that supported the addresses from both houses, there appeared the most glaring irresolution in the conduct of the mini-

* This protest was signed by the following lords, Richmond, Portland, Rockingham, Stamford, Stanhope, Torrington, Ponsonby, Wycombe and Camden.

ster with regard to American affairs. It seemed as if no plan had yet been formed, nor system adopted, upon that subject; he appeared less than usual in the house of commons, and studiously avoided all explanation: many imagined he was over-ruled by what is called the interior cabinet, and did not approve of the violent measures that were there generated. It was supposed he was feeling his own strength, and was making an effort to emancipate himself from those shackles which rendered him answerable for the acts of others, while they themselves were not in the least responsible.

However it was, whether it proceeded from irresolution, a want of system, or a difference in the cabinet, there was a strange suspension of American business; previous to the Christmas recess, and the minister seemed evidently to wrink from all contest upon that subject. The national estimates were entirely formed upon a peace establishment. The land-tax was continued at three shillings in the pound; no vote of credit was required; the army remained upon its former footing, and a reduction of 4000 seamen took place; only 16000 being required for the ensuing year. This last circumstance called down severe animadversions upon administration. In answer to them, the minister of the naval department publicly asserted in the house of lords, that he knew the low establishment proposed, would be fully sufficient for reducing the colonies to obedience. He spoke with the greatest contempt both of the power and courage of the Americans. He declared, that they were not disciplined, nor capable of discipline, and that formed of such materials, and so indisposed to action, the numbers of which such boast had been made, would only add to the facility of their defeat.

Nothing of any consequence was transacted in the house of lords till after the recess, except passing the addresses, and other customary business.

The apprehensions of ministry, that they should meet with a vigourous opposition from the mercantile interest, in the pursuit of their American measures, were not ill-founded. During the recess, a general alarm was spread; occasioned by the recent intelligence of the proceeding of the American Congress. Several meetings of the North-American merchants of London and Bristol, were held; at these meetings, the measures in which they were so deeply affected, were fully discussed, their consequences explained, and petitions to parliament prepared, and agreed upon in both places. The times were however altered, and such an opposition was not now productive of the efficacy, or danger, which would, till very lately, have rendered it terrible.

The minister found the opposition reinforced from another quarter, which in other times, and in other situations, would have been formidable. The earl of Chatham after long absence, appeared in the house of lords, to express his utmost dissent and disapprobation of the whole system of American measures. Tho' this power and influence were from many causes, much lessened, his appearance could at no time, be wholly without effect.

On the first day of the meeting, after the recess, the noJan. 20, bleman at the head of 1775. American affairs, having laid the papers belonging to his department before the lords,

lord Chatham rose, and moved an address to his majesty, for recalling the troops from Boston.—It was ushered in, and supported by a long speech, in which he represented the measure as a matter of immediate necessity; an hour now lost in allaying the ferment in America, might produce years of calamity; the present situation of the troops rendered them, and the Americans continually liable to events which would cut off the possibility of a reconciliation; this conciliatory measure, thus well-timed; this mark of affection and good will on our side, will remove all jealousy and apprehension on the other, and instantaneously produce the happiest effects to both. He announced this motion to be introductory to a plan he had formed for a solid, honourable, and lasting settlement between England and America. He severely reprehended administration for eight weeks delay in communicating the American papers at so very critical a period.*

Lord Chatham's motion produced a very long debate, and called up many great speakers on both sides. The language of the lords in administration was high and decisive. They declared, the mother-country should never relax till America confessed her supremacy, and it was acknowledged to be the ministerial resolution to enforce obedience by arms.

The question was, as usual, rejected by a vast majority, there appearing upon a division, no less than 68 who opposed, to 18 who supported the motion.

To be continued.

* We hope the following extracts from the speech of this venerable patriot, and warm advocate for America, will not be deemed foreign to our subject, or prove unacceptable to our readers.

"My Lords—these papers from America, now for the first time laid before your 'lordships, have been, to my knowledge, five or six weeks in the pocket of the minister. 'And notwithstanding the fate of this kingdom, hangs upon the event of this great 'controversy, we are but this moment called to a consideration of this important subject. 'My lords, I do not want to look into one of those papers, I know their contents well 'enough already. I know that there is not a member in this house, but is also acquainted with their purport. There ought therefore to be no delay in entering upon this 'matter; we ought to proceed to it immediately; we ought to seize the first moment 'to open the door of reconciliation. The Americans will never be in a temper or state 'to be reconciled (they ought to be) till the troops are withdrawn. The troops are a 'perpetual irritation to them; they are a bar to all confidence, and all cordial reconcilement. I therefore, my lords, move,—that an humble address be presented to his majesty, most humbly to advise and beseech his majesty, that in order to open the way 'towards a happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allay ferments, and soften animosities there; and above all, for preventing, in the mean 'time, any sudden and fatal catastrophe at Boston, now suffering under the daily irritation of an army before their eyes, posted in their town; it may graciously please his 'majesty, that immediate orders may be dispatched to general Gage, for removing his 'majesty's forces from the town of Boston, as soon as the rigour of the season, and other 'circumstances indispensible to the safety, and accommodation of the said troops, may render the same practicable.'—The way, my lords, must be immediately opened for reconciliation. It will soon be too late. I know not who advised the present measures. I know not who advises to a perseverance and enforcement of them; but this I will say, 'that whoever advises them ought to answer for it, at his utmost peril. I know that no 'one will avow, that he advised, or that he was the author of these measures: every 'one shrinks from the charge. But somebody has advised his majesty to these measures, 'and if his majesty continues to hear such evil counsellors, his majesty will be undone: 'his majesty may indeed wear his crown, but the American jewel out of it, it will not 'be worth the wearing. [To be continued.]

Continuation of the Life of WILLIAM PENN.

[Continued from page 484.]

THE revolution which soon followed placed him in a very disagreeable situation. Having been a friend to James he was supposed to be an enemy to William. As he was walking one day in White-hall he was arrested and examined by the lords in council, before whom he solemnly declared 'That he loved his country and the protestant religion above his life, and that he had never acted against either; but that king James had been his friend and his father's friend, and that he thought himself bound in justice and gratitude to be a friend to him.' The jealous policy of that day had no ear for sentiments of the heart. He was obliged to find securities for his appearance at the next term, and from thence to the succeeding term, in the last day of which, nothing having been specifically laid to his charge, he was acquitted.

The next year (1690) he was taken up again on suspicion of holding correspondence with the exiled king. The lords requiring securities for his appearance, he appealed to king William in person, who was inclined to acquit him, but to please some of the council, he was for a while held to bail and then acquitted.

Soon after this, his name was inserted in a proclamation, wherein eighteen lords and others were charged with adhering to the enemies of the kingdom; but no evidence appearing against him, he was a third time acquitted, by the court of king's bench.

Being now at liberty, he meditated a return to Pennsylvania, and published proposals for another emigration of settlers. He had proceeded so far as to obtain from the secretary of state an order for a convoy; but his voyage was prevented by a fourth accusation, on the oath of a person whom the parliament afterward declared a cheat and impostor; a warrant was issued for apprehending him and he narrowly escaped an arrest at his return from the funeral of his friend George Fox on the 16th of January 1691. He then thought it prudent to retire and accordingly kept himself concealed for two or three years, during which time he employed himself in writing several pieces, one of which entitled 'Maxims and Reflections relating to the Conduct of human Life,' being the result of much observation and experience, has been much celebrated and has passed thro' several editions. In 1693 by the mediation of several persons of rank, he was admitted to appear before the king in council, where he so maintained his innocence of what had been alleged against him, that he was a *fourth* time honourably acquitted.

The true cause of these frequent suspicions, was the conduct of his wife; who being passionately attached to the queen consort of James made a practice to visit her at St. Germain's every year, and to carry to her such presents as she could collect from the friends of the unhappy royal family. Though there was no political connection or correspondence between Penn's family and the king's, yet this circumstance gave colour to the jealousy which had been conceived; but the death of his wife which happened in Fe-

bruary 1694 put an end to all these suspicions. He married a second wife in 1696, a daughter of Thomas Callowhill of Bristol, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.'

By his continual expences and by the peculiar difficulties to which he had been exposed he had got himself deeply into debt. He had lost £7000 before the revolution and £4000 since; besides his paternal estate in Ireland valued at £450 per annum. To repair his fortune he requested his friends in Pennsylvania that one hundred of them would lend him £.100 each, for some years on landed security. This he said would enable him to return to America and bring a large number of inhabitants with him. What answer was given to this request does not appear, but from his remaining in England six or seven years after, it may be concluded that he received no encouragement of this kind from them*.

Pennsylvania had experienced many inconveniencies from his absence. The provincial council having no steady hand to hold the balance had fallen into a controversy respecting their several powers and privileges, and Moore one of the proprietary officers had been impeached of high misdemeanors. Disgusted with their disputes and dissatisfied with the constitution which he had framed and altered, Penn wrote to his commissioners (1686) to require its dissolution; but the assembly perceiving the loss of their privileges and of the rights of the people to be involved in frequent innovations opposed the surrender. The commissioners themselves were soon after removed by the proprietor who appointed for his deputy John Blackwell, an officer trained under Cromwell, and completely versed in the arts of intrigue. He began his administration in December 1688 by a display of the power of the proprietor and by endeavouring to sow discord among the freemen. Unawed by his insolence they were firm in defence of their privileges while at the same time they made a profession of peace and obedience. He imprisoned the speaker of the assembly which had impeached Moore, and by a variety of artifices evaded the granting an Habeas Corpus. He delayed as long as possible the meeting of a new assembly; and when they entered on the subject of grievances, he prevailed on some of the members to withdraw from their seats, that there might not be a quorum. The remainder voted that his conduct was treacherous, and a strong prejudice was conceived not only against the deputy, but the proprietor who had appointed him. The province also fell under the royal displeasure. Their laws had not been presented for approbation, and the new king and queen were not proclaimed in Pennsylvania for a long time after their accession; but the administration of government was continued in the name of the exiled monarch. At what time the alteration was made we cannot be certain; but in the year 1692 the king and queen took the government of the colony into their own hands and appointed col. Fletcher governor of New-York and Pennsylvania with equal powers and prerogatives in both, without any reference to the charter of Pennsylvania.

It being a time of war between England and France, and the province of New-York being much

* The low circumstances of the first settlers, must have rendered it impossible to comply with such a request; and it is to this cause we ought to attribute the disappointment here alluded to. Edit. Mag.

exposed to the incursions of the Indians in the French interest, the principal object which Fletcher had in view was to procure supplies for the defence of the country and the support of those Indians who were in alliance with the English. The assembly insisted on a confirmation of their laws as a condition of their granting a supply, to which he consented, *during the king's pleasure*. They would have gone farther and demanded a redress of grievances; but Fletcher having intimated to them that the king might probably annex them to New-York, and they knowing themselves unable to maintain a controversy with the crown, submitted for the present to hold their liberties by courtesy, and voted a supply. On another application of the same kind, they nominated collectors in their bill, which he deemed inconsistent with his prerogative and after some altercations dissolved them.

In 1696, William Markham deputy governor under Fletcher made a similar proposal, but could obtain no supply till an expedient was contrived to save their privileges. A temporary act of settlement was passed subject to the confirmation of the proprietor, and then a grant was made of three hundred pounds; but as they had been represented by some at New-York as having acted inconsistently with their principles in granting money to maintain a war, they appropriated this grant to 'the relief of those friendly Indians who had suffered by the war.' The request was repeated every year as long as the war continued; but the infancy, poverty and embarasments of the province were alleged for non-compliance. The peace of Ryswick in 1698 put an end to these requisitions.

Thus the province of Pennsylvania as well as its proprietor experienced many incoveniencies during their long seperation of fifteen years; and it is somewhat singular to remark that while they were employed in an ineffectual struggle with a royal governor and his deputy; he whom Montesquieu styles the American Lycurgus was engaged in his darling work of religious controversy and of itinerant preaching through England, Wales and Ireland.

In August 1699 he embarked with his family and after a tedious passage of three months, arrived in Pennsylvania; by reason of this long voyage they escaped a pestilental distemper which during that time raged in the colony.

He did not find the people so tractable as before. Their minds were soured by his long absence, by the conduct of his deputies and the royal governors; their system of laws was incomplete, and their title to their lands insecure. After much time spent in trying their tempers and penetrating their views, he found it most adviseable to listen to their remonstrances. Five sessions of assembly were held during his second residence with them; his expressions in his public speeches were soothing and captivating, and he promised to do every thing in his power to render them happy. They requested of him that, in case of his future absence, he would appoint for his deputies men of integrity and *property*, who should be invested with full powers to grant and confirm lands, and instructed to give true measure; and that he would execute such an instrument as would secure their privileges and possessions. To these requests he seemed to consent and with the most flattering complaisance desired them to name a person for his substitute, which they with equal politeness declined.

In May 1700 the charter was sur-

rendered by six parts in seven of the assembly, under a solemn promise of restitution with such alterations and amendments as should be found necessary. When a new charter was in debate, the representatives of the lower counties wanted to obtain some privileges peculiar to themselves, which the others were not willing to allow. The members from the territory therefore refused to join and thus a seperation was made between the province of Pennsylvania and the three lower counties.

In this new charter the people had no voice in the election of councellors; whoever afterward served in this capacity were appointed by the proprietor but they had no power of legislation. The executive was vested solely in him and he had a negative on all their laws. On the other hand the assembly had the right of originating laws, which before had been prepared for their deliberation. The number of members was four from each county and more if the governor and assembly should agree. They were invested with all the powers of a legislative body according to the rights of English subjects and the practice of other American colonies. The privileges before granted were confirmed and some of their most salutary laws were included in the body of the charter; all which were declared irrevocable, except by consent of six sevenths of the assembly with the governor; but the clause respecting liberty of conscience was declared absolutely irrevocable; a provisionable article was added, that if in three years, the representatives of the province and territories should not join in legislation, each county of the province might choose eight persons and the city of Philadelphia two, to represent them in one assembly, and each county of the territory the same number to constitute another assembly. On the 28th of October 1701, this charter was accepted by the representatives of the province; previous to which (viz on the 25th) the city of Philadelphia was incorporated by another charter and the government of it committed to a mayor and recorder, eight aldermen and twelve common council men. The persons in each of these offices were appointed by name in the charter who were impowered to choose successors to themselves annually, and to add to the number of aldermen and common council men so many of the freemen as the whole court should think proper.

These two charters were the last public acts of mr. Penn's personal administration in Pennsylvania. They were done in haste, and while he was preparing to reembark for England which he did immediately on signing them. The cause of his sudden departure was an account which he had received, that a bill was about to be brought into parliament for reducing the proprietary and chartered governments to an immediate dependence on the crown. In his speech to the assembly he intimated his intention to return and settle among them with his family, but this proved to be his last visit to America. He sailed from Philadelphia in the end of October and arrived in England about the middle of December 1701. The bill in parliament which had so greatly alarmed him was by the solicitation of the friends of the colonies postponed and finally lost. In about two months king William died, and queen Anne came to the throne, which brought Penn again into favour at court, and in the name of the society, of

which he was at the head, he presented to her an address of congratulation.

He then resumed his favourite employment of writing, preaching and visiting the societies of friends in England till the year 1707, when he found himself involved in a suit at law with the executors of a person who had formerly been his steward. The cause was attended with such circumstances, that though many thought him ill used, the court of chancery did not give him relief; which obliged him to live within the rules of fleet prison for about a year, till the matter was accommodated. After this he made another circuitous journey among his friends, and in the year 1710 took a handsome seat at Rushcombe in Buckinghamshire, where he resided during the remainder of his life.

At his departure from Philadelphia, he left for his deputy, Andrew Hamilton, esq. whose principal business was to endeavour a reunion of the province and territory, which being ineffectual, the province claimed the privilege of a distinct assembly.

On mr. Hamilton's death, John Evans was appointed in 1704 to succeed him. His administration was one unvaried scene of controversy and uneasiness. The territories would have received the charter and the governor warmly recommended an union, but the province would not hearken to the measure. They drew up a statement of their grievances, and transmitted to the propietor a long and bitter remonstrance, in which they charge him with not performing his promises, but by deep laid artifices evading them; and with neglecting to get their laws confirmed though he had received great sums of money to negociate the business. They took a retrospective view of his whole conduct and particularly blamed his long absence from 1684 to 1699 during which the interest of the province was sinking, which might have been much advanced if he had come over according to his repeated promises. They complained that he had not affixed his seal to the last charter; that he had ordered his deputy to call assemblies by his writs and to prorogue and dissolve them at his pleasure; that he had reserved to himself though in England an assent to bills passed by his deputy, by which means three negatives were put on their acts, one by the deputy governor, another by the proprietor and a third by the crown. They also added to their list of grievances, the abuses and extortions of the secretary, surveyor and other officers, which might have been prevented if he had passed a bill proposed by the assembly in 1701 for regulating fees; the want of an established judicature between him and the people, for the judges being appointed by him could not in that case be considered as independant and unbiased; the imposition of quit rents on the city lots, and leaving the ground on which the city was built encumbered with the claim of its first possessers the Swedes.

The language of this remonstrance was plain and unreserved; but the mode of their conducting it was attended with a degree of prudence and delicacy which is not commonly observed by public bodies of men in such circumstances. They sent it to him privately, by a confidential person, and refused to give any copy of it tho' strongly urged. They were willing to reclaim the propietor to a due sense of his obligations, but

were equally unwilling to expose him. They had also some concern for themselves; for if it had been publicly known, that they had such objections to his conduct, the breach might have been so widened as to dissolve the relation between them; in which case certain inconveniencies might have arisen respecting oaths and militia laws, which would not have been pleasing to an assembly consitsing chiefly of quakers.

Three years after (viz in 1707) they sent him another remonstrance, in which they complained that the grievance before mentioned was not redressed; and they added to the catalogue, articles of impeachment against Logan the secretary, and Evans the deputy governor. The latter was removed from his office and was succeeded by Gookin in 1709, and he by sir William Keith in 1717; but Logan held his place of secretary and was in fact the prime minister and mover in behalf of the proprietor, though extremely obnoxious to the people.

These deputy governors were dependant on the proprietor for their appointment and on the people for their support; if they displeased the former they were recalled, if the latter their allowance was withheld, and it was next to impossible to keep on good terms with both. Such an appointment could be accepted by none but indigent persons and could be relished by none but those who were fond of perpetual controversy.

To return to the proprietor. His infirmities and misfortunes increased with his age, and unfitted him for the exercise of his beloved work. In 1711, he dictated a preface to the journal of his old friend John Banks, which was his last printed work. The next year he was seized with a paralytic disorder which impaired his memory. For three succeeding years he continued in a state of great debility, but attended the meeting of friends at Reading as long as he was able to ride in his chariot, and sometimes spake short and weighty sentences, being incapable of pronouncing a long discourse. Approaching by gradual decay to the close of life, he died on the 30th of July 1718, in the 74th year of his age and was buried in his family tomb at Jordan's in Buckinghamshire.

Notwithstanding his large paternal inheritance, and the great opportunities which he enjoyed of accumulating property by his connection with America, his latter days were passed in a state far from affluent. He was continually subject to the importunity of his creditors and obliged to mortgage his estate. He was on the point of surrendering his province to the crown for a valuable consideration to extricate himself from debt. The instrument was preparing for his signature, but his death which happened rather unexpectedly prevented the execution of it, and thus his province in America descended to his posterity.

The RETAILER, No. *XI.*

I Once supposed that the line between right and wrong was so strongly marked as to render it impossible that the one should e-

ver be mistaken for the other, and exclude all hesitation of the propriety or impropriety of any action. But I find I was mistaken, and that this line is liable to be warped by many circumstances. Education, particular accidents, and above all, self-love, has this effect upon it; so that we frequently find a man admiring a quality in himself, for which all others censure and despise him. Virtue and vice imperceptibly run into each other, and none but the wise and experienced can know and preserve the proper distinction in their conduct. I say, in their conduct, for there are few who cannot discover what is right and wrong in another, and pronounce what is wisdom, while at the same time their actions continually give the lie to their precepts, and they unknowingly commit the same faults which they see and blame in others.

But the most dangerous of all situations, is, when a man knows and acknowledges, that he possesses the quality for which he is blamed, yet justifies it, and takes a pride in differing from every body, and gaining their ill will, merely because he can shew that his conduct is not strictly and morally vicious; not at all considering, that a man is sometimes as much injured by a folly as by a vice.

Of this last description, are those who are generally termed *blunt fellows*. By themselves, indeed, they are called *honest*, but by all who know them, impudent and impertinent. It is the business of these *honest fellows*, nicely to observe every action and sentence, to throw the worst possible light upon it, and at length tell you in plain English, that they think you a knave or a fool (as the case may be) or if modesty or fear prevent their being quite so honest, they lay down such rules and premises, as oblige all who hear them to draw that conclusion. If asked the most civil question, they invariably return an *honest* answer; if their opinion is required upon the most trifling occasion, it must be given too with *honesty*. Nothing is allowed for the feelings of another, no sex, no age, no circumstances are attended to, but all are indiscriminately trampled upon for the sake of *honesty*. Where the opinion a man is about to give, is of importance, and will in its consequences materially effect himself or another, there it is incumbent upon him, to consider it well, to give it candidly, and support it while convinced of its rectitude. But this is not always necessary. In common conversations, where the principal object is to pass an hour agreeably, and what is said or done, if not very remarkable is entirely temporary, this strictness is so far from being necessary, that it is wrong and injurious, as it checks that good humour and freedom, which is the life of such conversations, and deprives others of their happiest moments. This is cruel and wrong even upon the supposition, that the opinion of the *blunt*, has rectitude for its basis. The conduct of every man should be intended either to benefit himself or another. Now, neither of these purposes can be answered by publicly telling another of his faults. The reasonableness and propriety of the advice is lost in the pride and indignation it excites; and indeed if the fault is not very great, the parties suffer less from it, than from being thus told of it.

'Tis not enough your counsels should be true,
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falshooods do;
Men must be taught, as if you taught them not,
And things unknown propos'd as things forgot.
Without *good breeding*, truth is disapprov'd,
That only makes superior sense belov'd.'

Neither does the *blunt fellow*, consult his own advantage, as he invariably procures the hatred of those he censures, and the contempt of all who hear him. Certainly, he cannot suppose that any man will thank him, for proving him a fool to all his acquaintance. Besides, altho' it is necessary that a man should have an opinion, it is far from being necessary, that he should give it at all times. In many cases he has no right to do so; yet one of these *honest* fellows can never hear a question started, or an opinion advanced, but he thinks it his indispensable duty to give his sentiments upon it, however disagreeable to those who hear him. Here he is certainly not justifiable; I have no more right to force an opinion upon a man against his will, and which wounds his feelings, and perhaps his reputation, than I have to compel him to receive an instrument from me, which will injure his life or limbs. To me this seems rather more excusable than the other, as the pain is inferior, both in duration and smart.

But there is one circumstance which tends greatly to support the breed of *blunt fellows*. It is, that some persons they make free with, pretend to be not at all offended or hurt by it, and declare, that they like a person the more, for candidly telling them of their faults. This is indeed a foolish pride; and could one fault justify another, I should think a *blunt* entirely acquitted of blame, when he operated upon such a subject. I do not believe that the intention of a *blunt*, is expressly to hurt the feelings, I rather suppose, that in general he means well, and therefore those who pretend to take it well, are much to blame, as they encourage him in a practice which they really diapprove, and which will be of the greatest disadvantage to him.

A young gentleman the other day, in a large company, asked a lady, if she ever laid down to take a nap in the afternoon? she replied, that, sometimes she did. Ay! said he, I am sorry to hear it, for really I think it the most beastly practice I know of; it shews such a sluggish, drowsy mind, which cannot support itself even for a few hours; however he hoped that the lady would not take offence, or suppose he made any allusion to her, as his remark was only a general rule, all of which admit of exceptions. This politeness was truly a fine compensation for his plain dealing. But the lady seemed, or wished to seem, perfectly satisfied; she was very much pleased with those who spoke their honest sentiments without disguise; none could gain her favour by a want of candor; an honest heart was the best recommendation, &c. This to be sure was all very well, but both parties appeared equally ridiculous; she in pretending to be pleased, and he in believing her.

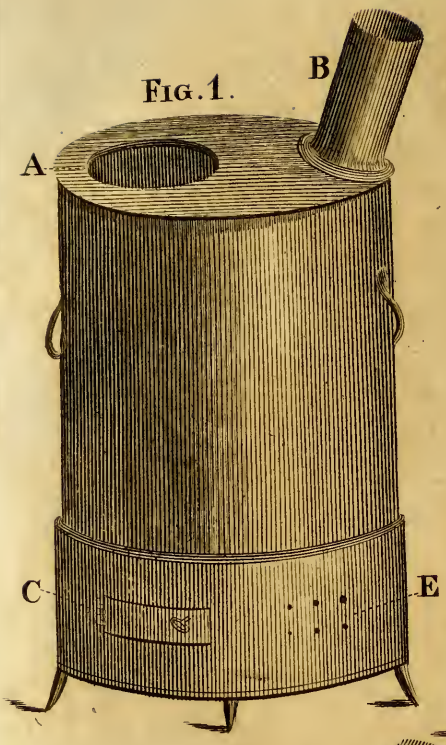


Fig. 1.

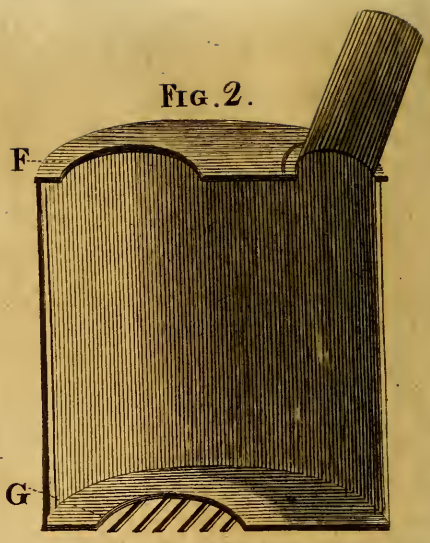
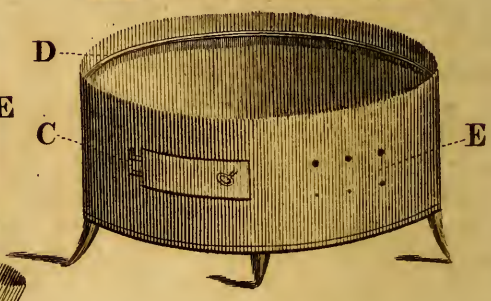


Fig. 2.



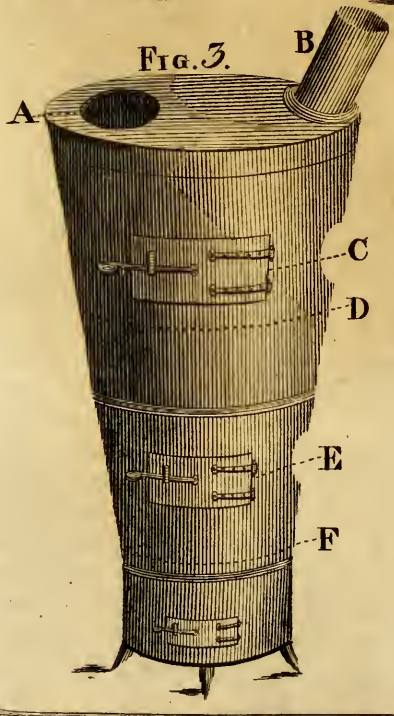


Fig. 3.

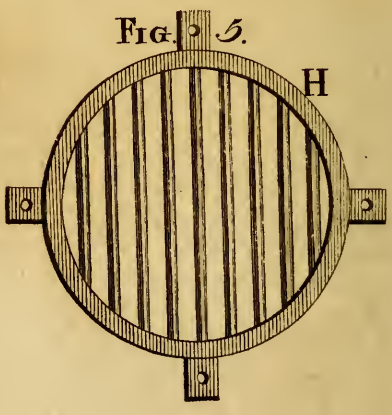


Fig. 5.

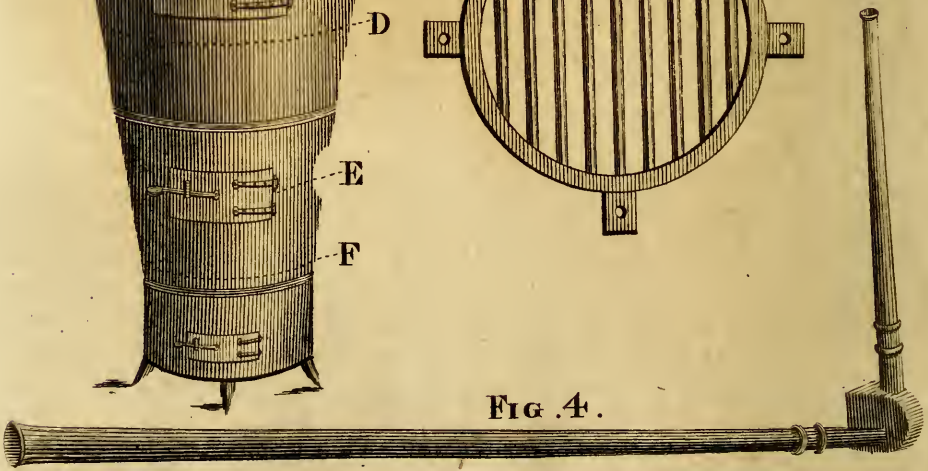


Fig. 4.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

CHEMICAL AND ECONOMICAL ESSAYS.

ESSAY FIRST.

Chemical Apparatus. Furnace. Earths.

A very great barrier to chemical investigation, besides the seeming difficulty of the subject, is the expence attending it; this to many appears to be considerable. The apparatus used by the earlier chemists were indeed expensive, but the same sound and rational philosophy which has simplified all the sciences, has reduced, not only the apparatus, but the materials to be operated upon, by chemists, to a very small compass. Few chemists of the present day know more than the names of the Athanor Furnace, the Reverberatory, the Alludel, the Alembic, the Bolt Head, the Matrass, the Philosophic Egg, the Hippocratic Sleeve, with a dozen other useless and intricate pieces of furniture, employed in the old Chemical Laboratory.

The very elegant furnace lately invented by Dr. Black, will answer every purpose, where heat is required, by the philosophic manufacturer, and the expence of this furnace will scarce amount to four pounds, which, in fact is the most considerable expence attending chemical enquiries. It is true, there are some few other instruments that will be found necessary for particular artists, such as the crucible, or earthen melting-pot, for those who work in certain metals, but these are so inconsiderable, and so easily obtained as scarce to deserve attention.

The furnace here recommended, we have already said, was invented by Dr. Black, and has been found by him, adequate to all the purposes of chemistry. To such an expert operator as the doctor, one still less perfect might have been sufficient; but the author of these essays candidly confesses, that although his first furnace was made exactly upon the model of Dr. Black's, he has always found much difficulty in several processes. In the annexed plate we have given an engraving of Dr. Black's portable furnace, taken from the Edinburgh New Dispensatory, with a description of its parts, and uses.

References to Figure 1 *and* 2.

To render our description of this furnace as simple as possible, let us suppose that the body of the stove, figure I. is of an oval form, and closed at each end by a thick iron plate. The upper plate, or end of the furnace, is perforated with two holes: one of these, A, is pretty large, and is often the mouth of the furnace; the other hole B, is of an oval form, and is intended for screwing down the vent. The undermost plate, or end of the furnace, has only one circular hole, somewhat nearer to one end of the ellipsis than the other; hence a line passing through the center of both circular holes, has a little obliquity forwards: this is shewn in fig. II. which is a section of the body of the furnace, and exhibits one half of the upper, and one half of the under, nearly corresponding, holes. The ash-pit, fig. 1. and 2. C, is made of an elliptical form, like the furnace; but is somewhat wid-

er, so that the bottom of the furnace goes within the brim; and a little below this is a border, D, fig. 2. that receives the bottom of the furnace. Except the holes of the damping plate, E. fig. 1. and 2. the parts are all close, by means of a quantity of soft lute, upon which the body of the furnace is pressed down, whereby the joining is made quite tight: for it is to be observed, that in this furnace, the body, ash-pit, vent and grate, are all separate pieces, as the furnace comes from the hands of the workman. The grate H, fig. 5. is made to apply to the outside of the lower part, or circular hole: it consists of a ring set upon its edge, and bars likewise set on their edges. From the outer part of the ring proceed four pieces of iron, by means of which it can be screwed on: it is thus kept out of the cavity of the furnace, and preserved from the extremity of the heat, which makes it last much longer. The sides of the furnace are luted to confine the heat, and to defend the iron from the action of it. The luting is so managed, that the inside of the furnace forms in some measure the inside of an inverted truncated cone. We have thus combined the two fig. 1. and 2. in order to describe, as exactly as possible, this furnace in its entire state; but to prevent confusion, it must be understood, that fig. 1. represents the body of the furnace, with its bottom received within the ash-pit. As in this figure then, we could not exhibit the bottom of the furnace, we have in fig. 2. supposed the body of the furnace to be cut down through its middle; whereby one half of the undermost hole, with a proportional part of the grate G, applied to it, is exhibited along with, and nearly opposed to, one half of the undermost hole, F, the same hole, which in fig. 1. is represented in its entire state by A. By fig. 2. then the relation of the upper and under holes to one another is explained. It is also to be understood, that the ash-pit of fig. 2. is not, like the body of the furnace, divided in its middle, but is the ash-pit of fig. 1. only detached from the bottom of the furnace, in order to represent the border D, on which the bottom of the furnace is received.

Now to adapt this furnace to the different operations in chemistry, we may first observe, that for a melting furnace. we need only provide a covering for the upper hole A, which is in this case made the door of the furnace. As this hole is immediately over the grate, it is very convenient for introducing and examining, from time to time, the substances that are to be acted upon. The cover for the door may be a flat square tile or brick. Doctor Black usually employs a sort of lid made of plate-iron, with a rim that contains a quantity of luting.—The degree of heat will be greater in proportion as we lengthen the vent B, and to the number of holes we open in the damping-plate E: by this means the furnace may be employed in most operations in the way of assaying; and though it does not admit of the introduction of a muffle, yet if a small piece of brick is placed on its end in the middle of the grate, and if large pieces of fuel are employed, so that the air may have free passage thro' them, metals may be assayed in this furnace without coming in contact with the fuel. It may therefore be employed in those operations for which a muffle is used, and in this way, lead and sundry other metals, may be brought to their calces.

But as some inconvenience attends the use of this furnace to a beginner, that represented in fig. 3. has been since contrived.——

References to Figure 3.

This furnace is made to be movable, and to stand in a chimney—two circumstances which make it very convenient for persons who have not a regular laboratory. The observer at first sight will see a considerable difference between it and doctor Black's. The doctor's is of a cylindrical form like our cannon stoves, and yet it is directed that the inner surface must be lined with a mixture of clay and sand, so as to make it of the form of an inverted cone, that is, the bottom part, where the grate is fixed, must be but half as wide as the top. To make it of this form, such a large quantity of plaistering must be used, that it becomes very bulky and difficult to be moved, on accouut of its great weight, which is a great disadvantage in that respect, without any other good effect, that I know of, therefore I have so constructed mine, as to need no more plaistering below than above, which will be the case if the body of the furnace is made of the shape represented in the figure.

The whole furnace is made of sheet-iron: the whole of the inner surface is to be plaistered with a mixture of four parts, by weight, of sand, and one of our common brick-clay, laid on to the thickness of two inches, the plaistering should be perfectly dry before any fire is made in the furnace: this plaistering will be sufficiently thick to prevent the iron from burning away.

I preserve the hole A, and the vent R, as in Black's furnace. At C, I have a door in the side, because I find it can be of no inconvenience to those who find it useless, and can use Black's furnace; and particularly, because many cannot make a fire by introducing the fuel into the hole which I indeed, have found to be very inconvenient.

At the dotted line, D, I have a movable grate, which I can take out at pleasure. When it is necessary to heat the top of the furnace, I find it most convenient to make the fire upon this grate, for by bringing the burning fuel so near to the top, the sand, or any thing else that may be on it, can be heated much more readily, than if the fire was made on the second grate. This grate is only used when a moderate fire is required, that will continue for several hours if necessary. The fire in this grate is renewed either by putting in the fuel by the hole A, or the door C.

At E, we have a second door, and at F, a grate that is fixed in by the plaistering: on this grate a most intense heat may be made, sufficient to fuse copper, and the other metals. The door E, will be found very convenient to introduce the substances to be operated upon on this grate.

The other part is obviously the ash-hole, which is too simple to need any description. We see that the holes represented at E, fig. 1. are omitted here, because if the ash-hole door is left open, it answers all the purposes.

To increase the intensity of the heat, we have small pieces of stove pipe, that fit the vent B, and by lengthening the pipe from one foot to twelve, we in the same proportion increase the degree of heat.

THE DIMENSIONS.

The length from the top A, to the second grate at F, is two feet and an half. From A to D, is about fifteen inches, and a similar length from D to F.—The breadth at top, is two feet: at bottom, one foot.—The diameter of the grate at D, ought to be about sixteen inches, which will leave sufficient room for the lining, or plaistering.—The diameter of the second grate may be about ten inches.—The dimensions, however, may be greater or less, to answer any particular purpose or convenience.

The other apparatus of the modern chemical laboratory, are remarkably simple: an oil-flask, an earthen cup, a chaffing dish, with half a peck of charcoal, will be nearly all that can be required to conduct the operations of most manufactures. To these may be added a good blow-pipe, which, with a facility in using it to the greatest advantage, will be found remarkably useful, as will be perceived in the course of these essays: in the plate fig. 4. we have given a drawing of one, as improved by the celebrated Swedish chemist mr. Bergman. If any other instruments should be found necessary, they shall be noticed in their proper places.

As the foundation of all other matter is earth, these EARTHS naturally present themselves as the first objects of our examination. To a superficial observer they appear to be infinite: such a variety of soils, with their different colours and properties, would seem to place this part of our subject beyond research, but the rational enquirer will be delighted, when he is informed, or discovers by his own experiments, that all the earths and stones are formed of five simple elementary earths, and that from different proportions of these, together with the addition of some substance that is not an earth, or some peculiarity in the mechanical arrangement of parts, all the immense variety in the appearance and properties of earth and stones are produced. In this place, as I wish to be understood by every reader, I will explain what is meant by the term *mechanical arrangement*, as not constituting a real difference in properties, and this will be most easily and effectually done, by a very familiar example. Every one has seen a piece of roll-brimstone, this we may call a piece of solid matter; if we pound this brimstone, we obtain a very fine powder, but the virtues, or distinguishing qualities of the brimstone have not been altered by the operation, though the mechanical arrangement has been changed: and here we will observe, once for all, that a process which alters the distinguishing qualities of any substance, we call a chemical process, but if the change produced relates only to the figure, specific gravity, bulk, &c. the operation has only been mechanical. But to return:

The discoveries of those philosophers, which teach us the simplicity of the earths, and the method of knowing their constituent principles, have paved the way for bringing those arts and manufactures, in which earths are used, to the highest degree of perfection.

The simple earths here spoken of, as composing all the others, are heavy earth, lime, magnesia, pure clay, and the flinty earth.—

HEAVY-EARTH was never discovered in America, either simple, or in combination with other earths. It is remarkable for resembling burnt lime, in many of its properties, but its great weight far exceeding any other earth or stone, not only points out an essential difference between them, but even induced some miners, who first discovered it, to think it was a metallic ore.

LIME, by which we mean the pure white burnt lime, for limestone is not a pure earth, but a combination of the earth with another substance, which it is not worth puzzling the reader with in this place, and which we shall only say, is discharged in the very common operation of burning lime. Lime, and limestone are, and long have have been, of essential service to mankind in many instances; the process of making lime is actually a chemical operation, but is so simple, and so well understood in practice, that as theory cannot improve it in the least, we shall content ourselves with this bare mention of it. The making of mortar is an operation of mixture, and consequently connected with our subject, but for a similar reason, we omit the consideration of it. We know of no manufacture in which lime is concerned, that could be improved by chemistry. All the marble with which America, and particularly Pennsylvania abounds, is a stone that belongs to the class of lime-stone; they are, however, frequently combined by nature, with the flinty earth.

As lime increases in bulk when heated, * and falls into powder upon the addition of water, it is therefore evident, that any clay that is united to a considerable proportion of lime-stone (which is frequently the case) must be totally unfit for the potters use, as shall be more fully explained hereafter.

MAGNESIA. It is but within a very few years that this has been found to be a distinct earth. When we speak of this earth, we mean the white magnesia of the apothecaries; a variety of arguments and experiments could, and have been, shewn to prove it a simple earth, but to enter into these arguments in this place would be superfluous. It exists but in very small proportions, compared with other earths. A person who could discover a large quantity of it in America, would do an essential service to his country, and particularly to the manufacturers of earthen ware. When heated in the most intense fire, magnesia is neither encreased nor diminished in bulk, neither is it fused into glass, and water does not alter it in the least, after it has been burnt, as it does lime. We know of no uses to which magnesia is applied but as a medecine,

* Every body is acquainted with the curious circumstances that attend, the "slacking of lime."———To a lump of well burnt lime, just as much water is added, as it is found to be able to drink up; in a few minutes time the lump bursts into the *finest powder*, and as *very great heat* is produced, sufficient to evaporate a considerable quantity of the water added to slack it; and in some cases we are told, that a quantity of it slacked, in a waggon, by a shower of rain, has produced such an intense heat, as to set fire to the waggon, and entirely consume it.——This note is inserted, to excite the attention of the curious, to explain the cause of the *heat*, for no person has yet attempted it with even tolerable success—when that is explained, the *bursting* of the lime, &c. may be easily accounted for—for as the water, that is to slack it must, by the laws of *capillray attraction*, insinuate itself into every particle of the lime, the *heat*, by rarifying every particle of the water, and converting it into vapour, we could readily conceive to be sufficient to produce all the other effects.

and as an excellent ingredient in pottery.

PURE-CLAY. Few chemists have ever seen a perfectly pure clay.—In all clays, there has been discovered a peculiar earth which chemists have been able to separate from them by certain processes: when this has been taken from them, it deprives them of all their valuable properties as clays; they become utterly unfit for the potters use, they have no greasy feel, they cannot be formed into vessels; but all their properties are restored by again uniting them to this earth. If then, there is only a part in all clays, that gives them the character of clay, it is very proper to call that part pure clay, or as a certain chemist proposed, the principle of clay: These observations, we hope, will be sufficient to convey an idea of what we mean by the term *pure clay*. We said that pure clay has not yet been found in a natural state, but always combined with some other substance; nor would it be of any use to mankind, was it so found: for although pure clay is the basis of pottery, it would be quite unfit for that purpose, unless combined with another earth. Pure clay, when obtained by a certain chemical process, which is would be foreign to our design to describe in this place, is found to be diminished in bulk by burning, which is a curious and singular fact, all other earths increase in bulk when heated, and return to their natural size when grown cold; but pure clay contracts in bulk, and all common clays possess the same property, according to their purity, and this in exact proportion to the degree of heat, that is, the greater the degree of heat, the smaller will be the piece of clay after it is burnt: the common brick-clay, which is very impure, and contains but a small quantity of pure clay, loses about one nineteenth of its bulk in the kiln, that is, a strip of brick clay measuring, when perfectly dry, ten inches, will, after burning, measure but nine inches and an half; and if it is put into an air-furnace, where the heat can be raised equal to that of a glass-house furnace, it becomes still smaller, and will scarcely measure nine inches, and what is still more remarkable is, that although the heat is the cause of the shrinking, or contraction of the clay, it never after returns to its original bulk, as all other earths do, which are made larger by heat. This leads to a suspicion, that the contraction of clay is not owing merely to the addition of heat, but to some change, either chemical or mechanical, being produced on it. As clay then contracts so much by heat, it is evident, it would be very liable to crack and break in burning; for this reason a mixture of earth has always been found to produce the best ware: what some of these mixtures are, we shall endeavour to point out in our next essay.

There are a pretty considerable variety of clays in Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, some of which seem to promise a tolerable good appearance for some branches of pottery; the virtues and imperfections of some of them we shall relate in our examination into their properties.

FLINTY-EARTH. The character of this species of earths is, that they are much harder than any of the other four, and that, when formed into stones (which are nothing more than consolidated earths) they will strike fire with steel, which property does not belong to any of the others. The earths and stones, of which this forms the largest proportion, are the most abundant (as I believe from tole-

rable good information) of all others in the United States; I can speak with more certainty of those found in the thick settled parts of Pennsylvania, in some parts of New-Jersey, and Delaware state: in some counties, however, in Pennsylvania, where lime-stone abounds, flinty earths and stones are very rare; all those rocks and stones which in breaking shew an icy transparency, are almost entirely a pure flint.

We shall shew what are the chemical characters of the flinty earth in our next.

A Tour to the Eastern States.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Sir,

It is become a matter of great importance, that the people in these American state should have a more intimate acquaintance with each other than ever. Nothing can better contribute to this desirable purpose, than that persons of ingenuity and observation, who visit the several parts of America, should communicate to the public, from time to time, the result of their enquiries. There is no species of information more sure than what we acquire in this way; for the knowledge which may be had by European publications concerning this country is very little to be depended on; and yet the mistakes of such writers are not always to be detected, unless we are on the spot to see with our own eyes, and to enquire for ourselves of those persons who are intimately acquainted with the places or people concerning which we are seeking to be informed.

That I may contribute something to the general stock of information, I shall give you two or three letters which I have lately received from a friend, who is now absent on a tour to the eastern states, partly for his health, and partly on account of some mercantile concerns. I am sure I shall not incur any censure from him in making them public; his philanthropy will readily excuse my freedom.

A Pennsylvanian.

My dear sir,

I remember the promise which you extorted from me at parting, and now take up my pen to perform it, trusting to your candour to excuse whatever your judgment may deem worthy of reprehension, in the manner of my executing the task you have assigned me.

I will not begin my story with a detail of our route through the Jerseys in the stage, because the objects are too near home to be novel; and for the same reason I shall not attempt a description of the city of New-York. Its advantages for navigation and trade are well known; its central situation for the seat of the federal government is a point which I do not wish to contest with the Yorkers, it will soon be a subject of debate in Congress, and in their determination all honest citizens ought to rest satisfied. I shall not entertain you with any account of the transactions of that august body, or describe the elegant improvements which have been made in the city-hall, for their accommodation. These are topics which you are every day entertained with by the public pa-

pers, and by the reports of those who are continually running to and fro. But I cannot omit mentioning the happy feelings which I enjoyed, when contemplating some of the characters which at present compose our national assembly, and in particular the superlative merit of its illustrious PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT. I feel a pride in calling such men my fellow citizens, and a satisfaction in being a native of such a country as America, and in living at such a period, so big with great events, which already fill the world with amazement and will prove instructive in the highest degree to posterity. I wish such sentiments may be impressed on the minds of my countrymen; that they may consider how weighty a burden is laid on the shoulders of our supreme legislators, and how new the path is in which they tread; and that by a chearful compliance in their several spheres of action with the expectations of our new government, they may give all that aid which is necessary to effect the salutary purposes of this most valuable institution.

My stay in New-York was but short, and my intention being to try the effect of the sea air, and the motion of a vessel, to neither of which I had been accuſtomed; as well as to avoid the jumbling of the stage through bad roads; I took my passage on board one of the packets for Rhode-Island.

The first object which arrested my attention in sailing through what is called the East River, was the hull of the Jersey, one of the prison ships which proved fatal to *eleven thouſand* American prisoners in the course of the late war. I could not but recollect the pointed description of these infernal dens by our friend Philip Freneau, who knew because he felt, and therefore was best able to describe the horrors of them; and I indulged myself in repeating some of his verses——

"No masts nor sails these sickly hulks adorn,
Dismal to view, neglected and forlorn;
Here mighty ills oppress th' imprison'd throng,
Dull were our slumbers and our nights were long.
From morn to night along the decks we lay
Scorch'd into fevers by the solar ray.
No friendly awning cast a welcome shade,
Once it was promis'd, but was never made.
No favours could these sons of death bestow,
'Twas endless cursing, ever-during woe.
When to the ocean dives the parting sun,
And the curs'd tories fire the evening gun,
The wretched pris'ners banish'd from the light
Below the deck, in torment spend the night.
Shut from the blessings of the cooling air,
Pensive they lie, all anguish and despair.
Oft through the night in vain the captives ask
One drop of water from the stinking cask.—
To what shall I their ruin'd bread compare?
Bak'd for old Cæsar's armies you would swear:
So great its age, that hard and flinty grown,
You ask'd for bread, and you receiv'd a stone."

As I repeated these lines, an honest tar gave his affidavit in the genuine nautical style, to the truth of the description; for he had suffered every thing but death on board this prison-ship; and the packet master, who had been frequently employed in carrying flags of truce for the exchange of prisoners, during the war, told us a number of stories, in confirmation of the account; so that I believe, Philip has not exceeded in his colouring.

Having passed the hull we found ourselves in a narrow passage between Blackwell's Island and York Island, leading to that formidable place called Hell-gate. The larboard shore (you must indulge me, in adopting the language of the vessel) presented a romantic appearance, being margined with perpendicular rocks, many of which were faced and square, as if wrought by art. Several very elegant houses and gardens, intermixed with native woods, added much to the beauty of the scene. On some of the points of land were the remains of intrenchments, British and American. While the enemy had possession of New-York, some of the principal officers took up their residence in the delightful seats of Morrissania, and supposing them their own, laid out considerable sums in the improvement of the gardens, particularly the fruit trees; this proved a benefit to the right owners, when at the peace, they again took possession of them.

The passage of Hell-gate is very critical and requires a skilful pilot. Scylla and Charybdis cannot be more formidable. The adamantine shore, the insulated rocks, the narrowness of the channel, the rapidity of the current, the whirl, the roar, and the boiling of the water, and the perfect silence on board the packet, formed a scene which to me afforded a mixture of dread and pleasure; the former arose from an apprehension of what might be the consequence of one wrong step (and of this we had an example before our eyes in a sloop driven on the Long-Island shore;) the latter from the confidence which I placed in our Palinurus, who was an experienced navigator. Supposing myself safe, as indeed I was, I viewed the objects around me with as much attention as the very short space of time would admit. With a fair wind and flood tide we shot through this curious strait in less time than I have been writing the description of it. I could compare our motion to nothing but that of an arrow; judge then, what must have been the effect of a stroke on one of the rocks! In this place a British frigate was wrecked in the course of the late war, and many other vessels have met with a like fate. But there is no need of exposing yourself to the danger; there are anchoring places where you may wait for the tide, and pilots are always at hand to conduct you through.

It is natural for every one, at least on his first passing the gate, to entertain some apprehensions; and I was soon convinced that I was not the first who had thought in this manner; for on turning in to one of the cabbins I found that some classical passenger, who had occupied the birth before me, had with his pencil written on the cieling the following lines of Virgil:

——————" Facilis descensus Averni
Noctes atque dies patet atri *janua Ditis*
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras
Hoc opus, hic labor est !"

Translated thus by Dryden :

" The *Gate of Hell* is open night and day,
Smooth the descent, and easy is the way ;
But to return and view the cheerful skies,
In this the task and mighty labour lies."

We had a pleasant passage down the sound, a fair wind carried us at the rate of seven or eight knots, as the phrase is. The white cliffs of Long-Island on one side and the hills of Connecticut on the other bounded our view. The next morning we passed New-London, off which lies Fisher's Island, which afforded us a beautiful landscape, as did the town of Stonington. Then coasting the Narraganset shore, remarkable for its cheese, we weathered point Judith and entered the harbour of Newport. Our passage is called a good one, being performed in twenty eight hours; it has been run in seventeen, but I imagine in that case it could not be so pleasant. My stomach suffered no inconvenience from the motion of the sea, but I rather felt an increased appetite, and we had plenty of provision and refreshments. Should any of our friends enquire how I like sailing, you may tell them that as far as I have proved it, I am pleased ; but be sure to add, that I have sailed only in fair weather, and not out of sight of land.

Shall I now entertain you with some remarks on the town of Newport ? Had I been here three or four years ago, I might have called it *city*. It was incorporated at the end of the war, it had its mayor, aldermen and common council ; and I am informed, was governed in a very decent manner. But this was too good to be lasting ; the democratic spirit prevailed and overthrew this beneficial regulation. Paper currency and public fraud accompanied this change ; and the system of knavery has hitherto prevailed in their legislature, by means of which all the attempts of the virtuous minority for the public good, have been uniformly frustrated. They have a fine harbour, and are excellently situated to live by traffic. Their vessels have been used to take the produce of the neighbouring states and carry it to foreign markets, and distribute the returns here and elsewhere. They have some direct importations from Europe. They have done something in the cod and whale fishery ; and some of them are still, though clandestinely, employed in the accursed slave-trade. No slaves are allowed to be imported here, and all blacks, of a certain age, are free : they have also a law, to restrain their citizens from carrying on the slave trade abroad, as they have in Massachusetts and Connecticut ; but the merchants have a method of evading their laws and those of the neighbouring States ; and while any gain is to be made by the commerce of the human species, there will be ways invented to carry it on, in spite of law, reason and humanity.——But whither am I

going? I intended to give you a description of Newport.

The town is pleasantly situated on the western side of Rhode-Island, toward its southern extremity. A small island on which is a fort, lies before it, and between this and the town ships lie at anchor. There are also many projecting wharves, some of which are occupied, others are gone to decay, and indeed the whole appearance of the place is shattered and out of repair. There are many evident marks of its having been a British garrison, and of much property having been abused and destroyed, while in their possession. Had the city-government been continued and a junction with the United States taken place, there might, by this time, have been appearances to the contrary. However, there are traces of an originally good design in the laying out of the town, or at least some part of it. A street of a mile long, parallel with the shore, and as strait as ours, is one of its greatest beauties; though I confess it is too narrow; this I am told, is owing to the encroachments of the builders, and some old houses were shewn me, which once stood on the street line, but are now thirty feet or more back; this encroachment shews a deficiency in their police. Another street at right angles with this, has preserved its breadth, and in it stands the State-house, which in the time of their late subjugation was used as an hospital by the British troops and very much abused. It has since been in some measure repaired. It is a brick building with a large flight of stone stairs, and in its external appearance has an air of stateliness if not of elegance. The churches have not much of the beauties of architecture to boast of; the Jews synagogue is the most ornamented of them all, and the best building of the kind which I have seen. The portico is supported by pillars of the Ionic order. The inside is rich and elegant. Over the reading desk hangs a large brass chandelier, in the center and round it, at proper distances, four others. On the front of the desk stand a pair of highly ornamented brass candlesticks, and on the enclosure at the east side are four others of the same size and workmanship. There is a gallery as usual for the women, enclosed with a carved net work, supported by pillars, and over the gallery another range of pillars support the roof.

In the burying ground of the episcopal church is a monument, sent over by the king of France, in honor of admiral Ternay, who died here in 1780. The inscription is in golden letters on black marble, the border and ornaments of white. It was intended to be placed against a wall, but the admiral's grave happening to be not contiguous to the church, nor to the wall of the yard, a wall has been built for its support of hewn stone, covered with boards and shingles. It is about eight or nine feet high, the front appearance is superb, the back clumsey enough.

On the upper side of the town toward the south end, is a wooden building, constructed about thirty years ago for a public library. There are some remains of its former elegance, particularly a portico, which gives it the appearance of a Grecian temple. It is now much defaced, and many of the most valuable books were pilfered and lost, during the time that the British had possession.

About a mile eastward from the

town is a hill called Potammany, (whether from our St. Tammany or not, I must leave antiquarians to determine.) It was the left wing of the British line of entrenchments which encompassed this town on the land side, inclosing two large and elegant houses, which served as quarters for their general officers. By what remains of their work, this hill appears to have been a pretty strong fortress, and I suppose the construction of it made a small addition to their national debt. The side toward the town is an easy slope, but the other sides are composed of a steep rock, which they have taken pains to cut to a smooth and almost perpendicular surface—the rock itself is of a singular kind, such as I have never before seen; it is a composition of small pebbles and earth baked together, if you will allow me the comparison, like a plumb-cake; but by what process of nature, or when performed, I am not able to tell you.

And here, my friend, permit me to remark a very great difference between the philosophy of the last and present age. Then they racked their brains to account for every appearance of nature; and for this purpose invented many strange and unaccountable hypotheses which have evaporated into their original nothing. Now, we content ourselves with examining facts, and making experiments for future generations to work up into systems at their leisure. Which of the two, think you, is the most rational? I know which of the two will least expose me to ridicule, and I mean to keep on the safest side.

This island is so situated as to enjoy a good and wholesome air, and is not exposed to the extremes of heat or cold; it is therefore a very proper place for valetudinarians from the southern states and the West-Indies to recruit in, and many of them use it for this purpose. The south wind is a sea-breeze, and when not accompanied by a fog, is a great refreshment in the summer season. During the winter the same sea air temperates the rigor of the north-west. The snow, I am told, does not lie long on the ground, and they have an earlier spring than other parts of New-England. The soil, as far as I had opportunity to observe and enquire, is rich, and they certainly have very fine productive gardens. Many of the fruit trees, and almost all those of the forest kind, were cut down for fuel in the late war; so that the island appears naked, but the whole is capable of very profitable cultivation.

It would be unpardonable not to tell you of the variety of fish which are caught and brought to this market. The Rhode-Islanders value themselves much on this article, and tell of no less than seventy different kinds, the most delicious of which is the *Tataog*, which is here in perfection. Lucullus in the Apollo could not boast a greater dainty; nor could Apicius himself invent more luxurious modes of cooking it, than are practised by the ingenious Epicures of Rhode-Island.

I came from Newport to Providence in a passage boat, of which there are several which ply constantly; the distance being about thirty miles, we made it in five hours. It is delightful sailing among the islands in this beautiful bay, and nature has formed it so convenient for the purpose of smuggling, that I do not wonder the Rhode-Islanders have not been able to resist the temptation. We passed by the remains of one of

the British frigates, which were burnt and blown up on the arrival of count d'Estaing in 1778. Wherever I go, I see vestiges of the late war: almost every hill and point of land, from New-York to Providence, presents an appearance of having been fortified by entrenchments and redoubts. Many of them cost so much labour in the construction, that it is no easy matter for the proprietors of the ground to demolish them; and they will probably remain, like the great works at the Ohio, as subjects of speculation for remote posterity.

I have been here two days, and shall set off to-morrow for Boston in the stage; from thence I shall write to you again; in the mean time——Adieu!

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RHAPSODIST, No. II.

THE Rhapsodist, though he not unfrequently derives half the materials of his thoughts from an intimate acquaintance with the world, is an enemy to conversation. It is indeed, in his fondness for solitude, that the singularity of his character principally consists. He loves to converse with beings of his own creation, and every personage, and every scene, is described with a pencil dipt in the colours of imagination. To his strong and vivid fancy, there is scarcely a piece of mere unanimated matter existing in the universe. His presence inspires, being, instinct, and reason into every object, real or imagined, and the air, the water and the woods, wherever he directs his steps, are thronged with innumerable inhabitants. The pleasures of company and conversation constitute the only happiness of some; but the rhapsodist is incapable of tasting pleasure, when he is indebted for it to the presence of a third person Whether the hours be spent in mirth and pleasantry, surrounded by a circle of the young and gay, whether his understanding be improved by profound scientific researches, or unbending from the toils of intellect, the inclinations of the heart are indulged in the company of his friend, or his mistress, his situation is alike irksome and uneasy. He turns from the feast of reason and ridicule with the same unsurmountable disgust, and waits impatiently for the hour of departure, when he shall be left to the enjoyment of himself, and to the freedom of his own thoughts. It is only when alone that he exerts his faculties with vigour, and exults in the consciousness of his own existence.

The incidents of human life have been generally compared to the phantastic stages of a vision.—The strictness of philosophical truth is not required to constitute a just and striking comparison. When two objects are represented together in poetry, we imagine at first sight, the similitude to be great. But when we approach nearer, and examine it with accuracy, we shall find the idea of resemblance exist only in our own imagination, without any real likeness in the things themselves. The comparison above mentioned, is of this kind. It is in truth, the vague and arbitrary production of a poet's fancy, introduced only to enliven the composition, and to throw the lustre of a well chosen

simile upon the dry pages of a philosophic discourse. We are too much interested in the scene that passes before us, to believe it unreal. The conclusion of every act, and the final catastrophe of the drama, affect much more nearly than the fading colours of a vision, and the unsubstantial images of sleep. But perhaps it is necessary to abstract our attention from surrounding objects, to transport ourselves some million of years forward from the present date of our existance, in order to form a rational conception of the present life, and of our own resemblance to the phantom of a dream. But distance, in this case, will only magnify the prospect. We shall quickly discover, that the present state is built upon a firm and immortal basis; that its traces are for ever visible, and its vestiges preserved entire to the remotest period of futurity. Such in general, is the true opinion we should form of our present state. But the life of the rhapsodist is literally a dream. If he wishes to review the transactions of any former period, he searches in vain for the memory of it—it is nought but a shadow.

Was he not compelled by the necessities belonging to his nature, to seek at certain seasons, the comfort and assistance of his fellow creatures, he would withdraw himself entirely from the commerce of the world. He is, however, still enabled to preserve his dignity sacred from promiscuous Intercourse. He industriously avoids the numerous circle, and the frequent converse; and is always to be found in the deepest recesses of his garden, or retired to muse and meditate in his chamber. In this situation he is naturally induced to solicit an acquaintance with the beings of an higher order. An entire faith in the reality of witches and apparitions may commonly be traced to its true source, in the warmth of the passions, in the strength and fertility of the fancy. The rhapsodist is an hearty convert to the most extravagant of such opinions: but his ideas upon this subject are not tinged with the melancholy gloom of superstition. He believes it derogatory to the majesty of the supreme being; nay, he holds it to be a thing utterly impossible that an evil spirit should be suffered to escape from his dungeon, or that God's own messengers should be dispatched upon errands hurtful or pernicious to the sons of men. An interview with one of those preternatural forms is conceived in idea without disquiet or uneasiness, and is actually enjoyed without trepidation or dismay. He is void of terror at this tremendous moment, because he is sensible that their intents are charitable, and that they approach, accompanied by airs from heaven. Wrapt in silent exstacy at some transporting moment, he is carried "beyond the visible diurnal sphere:" the barrier between him and the world of spirits, has for a moment yielded to the force of heart-thrilling meditation: the film is removed from his eyes, and he beholds his attending genius, or guardian angel, arrayed in ambrosial weeds, and smiling with gracious benignity upon the bold attempts of the adventurous pupil.

Love and friendship, and all the social passions, are excluded from his bosom. Nature is the mistress of his affections, in the contemplation of whose charms he is never wearied. He pays perpetual service at her shrine; and views her

countenance with the same regard and admiration, whether it be involved in clouds and darkness, or dressed in gaiety and smiles. He meditates amidst the splendor of the morning with the enthusiasm of a poet; and reflects in the silence and solemnity of midnight, with a rapture borderiug on devotion. The enthusiasm of religion is little different from that of poetry, and these are with great difficulty distinguished from a sublime and rational philosophy. They flow in separate channels, but it is most probable that they are derived from the self same fountain. The effects, at least, of their several propensities, are exactly similar. Abhorring equally the noise and clamour of the forum, they fly to solitude and silence, to musing and to contemplation, frequenters of the shade, and accustomed to indulge the airy flights of a fancy, vigorous from use and bold from the absence of constraint. They are equally governed by imaginaginary inspirations. Tired and disgusted with the world's uniformity, they turn their eyes from the insipid scene without, and seek a gayer prospect, and a visionary happiness in a world of their own creation. The poet, therefore is not a distinct person from the rhapsodist, and in order to render his picture consistent and complete, I must bestow upon him a subliine and elevated devotion, and raise him to a level with the most illustrious of philosophers.

Such is the picture of a rhapsodist. It may be thought a mere exaggerated copy, taken injudiciously from some true original, by a young and inexperienced artist: or it may be considered as an artful contrivance, designed to shew the skill and ingenuity, rather than the fidelity, of the author's pencil. I shall not pretend to vindicate my conduct in this particular. It would be inconsistent with my wonted scruples, to affirm that there ever was a person within the reach of my observation, to whom the character of a rhapsodist, in its full extent, could with any propriety be applied. I am least of all disposed to assert, that the writer of these papers displays in his life and and actions, a true and genuine representation of a rhapsodist. I have indeed, assumed the name, and consequently may have raised unusual expectations in my readers; but how universally is it known, that ambition is incapable of being satiated. There never was a genius, however eminent or distinguished, that rested satisfied with its own exertions, for it is the lot of genius only to form an idea of perfection, which, though all its ambition be directed to that single object, it shall never be able to realize. Thus it was, that Cicero conceived a character of perfect eloquence, adorned with every accomplishment that mind or body is capable of possessing. He described an impossible assemblage of virtues, and surveyed with fondness a picture, to which there was no original or resemblance among mortals. It is a circumstance remarkable in the conduct of poets also, that nothing below the point of unattainable excellence, has ever satisfied their exorbitant ambition. I, though the lowest of the laureate fraternity, presume to rival my seniors in the extent and grandeur of my hopes. The character of a Rhapsodist, as delineated above, is what I conceive to be the just criterion of excellence, and the only model which those who are emulous of his happiness, may with safety imitate.

Were it only requisite to form a just idea of that character, in order to realize it in the person of ones self, no one has a better claim to that title than this Rhapsodist, but the inclination must also be present, together with such a favourable situation of affairs, as shall render it easy to follow the dictates of his native propensity. With respect to inclination also, my claim is indisputable: but it is to the fatal vengeance of fortune, I owe the destruction of my hopes.—

It is the melancholy fate of castle builders, and those allied to them in disposition and in talents, to raise an infinite variety of imaginary structures, without once having it in their power, materials sufficient to build a single edifice upon a solid and durable foundation. The occupation of those visionaries, though productive of pleasure to themselves, is an object of laughter and ridicule with such as possess souls contracted into instinct, and minds susceptable of passions, not a whit superior to those which actuate the brute.—Men of sense will treat this unhappy propensity with a pity mingled with admiration. Unhappy I call it, in compliance with the mode of using the phrase adopted by the world.—But for my own part, I am of a very different opinion from those who really deem them unfortunate. I speak it with confidence, inspired by invariable experience. That the rhapsodist (a term nearly of the same import, as my reader will perceive, with castle builder) would not exchange the solitary pleasures of his garden, and his chamber for the joys that encircle the imperial diadem. He gazes with a cold indifference at the laurel which is pompously displayed as the meed of conquerors and of poets, and the lustre of his eyes is not deadened even at the sight of contemptible rivals, whose prosperous ambition has raised them to the summit of their hopes. He retires from the glorious ceremony of a triumph with a heart contented, and at ease, and seeks with a cheerful haste the friendly gloom of his favorite grotto.———

But perhaps, even this sacred recess cannot shut out the world. The clamour of the exulting populace, and the shouts of tumultuous joy, murmur hoarsely in the wind. But he is at this moment engaged in improving the grandeur of the scene, to which he has just been a witness. He is adding to the number of spectators and encreasing hundreds into thousands, and thousands into millions. He contrives a chariot and a train for his hero, worthy the greatness of his exploits, and gives him the dignity and grace of an immortal.—He then pulls down the pageant from his exalted station, strips him of the purple and the crown, turns him loose among the rabble, and places himself in the vacant seat; the sudden shout that invaded his ears, does not interrupt the œconomy of the vision, it only increases the importance of the imaginary conqueror. He swells with unusual transport, at this new instance of his countrymens applause, for such, in this momentary paroxism of his frenzy, he imagines it to be.—

Vain and fruitless will be thy endeavours, O thou votary of the wayward muse! to disclose the beauty of inchanted scenes, and reveal the splendor of her secret habitation. To thee alone is it given to visit " the bottom of this monstrous world," to glide secure along the waste of waters, to follow with momentary speed the footsteps of thy guide, and to

mingle in the pastimes of angels. Others may wander long on the bare outside of the world of spirits, and meet with nothing but prospects discouraging to the eye. But to thee the impenetrable veil is rent, and thou may'st sit at leisure, and survey the scenes and wonders of the universe within.

I have, I think, mentioned a chamber, a garden, and a grotto, as the usual scenes of contemplation to the rhapsodist, I shall in my next paper give a sketch of the life and employment of the rhapsodist, and shall then take an opportunity to describe more minutely the œconomy of his household, together with the three departments in it, abovementioned. I must however provide against contingencies, and inform my readers that this is a conditional promise, and is not to be complied with, if it should happen that I have received a letter in the mean time. I mention this, because from certain intimations, I have reason to dread some such unseasonable interruption. R.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The Nuptial Funeral; an Historical Fragment.

FROM A GERMAN CHRONICLE.

ON a steep mountain, surrounded by extensive woods, is situated an antient castle, long the residence of the counts of Dachau. Here lived an aged and venerable mother, the last descendant of that illustrious family.

The counts of Walfarthausen were their near relations; and the vicinity of their mansion facilitating a mutual intercourse, paved the way for a still more strict alliance. The young countess, their sister, was promised in marriage to the young count Dachau. Brought up together from their childhood, their infantine friendship had long changed into ardent love.

The most magnificent preparations were made, to celebrate their nuptials, during the festival of Christmas.

The preparations being completed, the count of Dachau, in his nuptial dress, accompanied by his attendants, descended into the valley at the foot of the mountain, to meet his future consort; but the slow progress of his train ill suiting the youthful ardour of the count, he set spurs to his noble courser, and was soon so far advanced into the wood, that it was impossible for his attendants to hear his voice.

On a sudden he is attacked by a troop of robbers, and after some useless efforts, is disarmed and wounded. In vain he begs them to spare his life. Deaf to all his prayers they complete their crime; they strip him of his rich dress and costly jewels; an emerald ring, the first pledge he had received from his mistress, and which she gave him when she consented to be his bride, not being easy to get from his finger, the barbarians cut off his hand: then covering his body with some earth, they fly with precipitation, taking with them the horse of the unfortunate count.

In the mean time the intended bride, accompanied by her two brothers, and followed by a splendid cavalcade, arrives at the castle, where a numerous company are assembled. Mutual congratulations pass on the auspicious occasion of their meeting. The mother, melancholy and uneasy, at not seeing her son, expects him with impatience. She sends the pages, and servants, to seek him, a little dog belonging to the count, followed them scenting every bush, as if anxious to find his master.

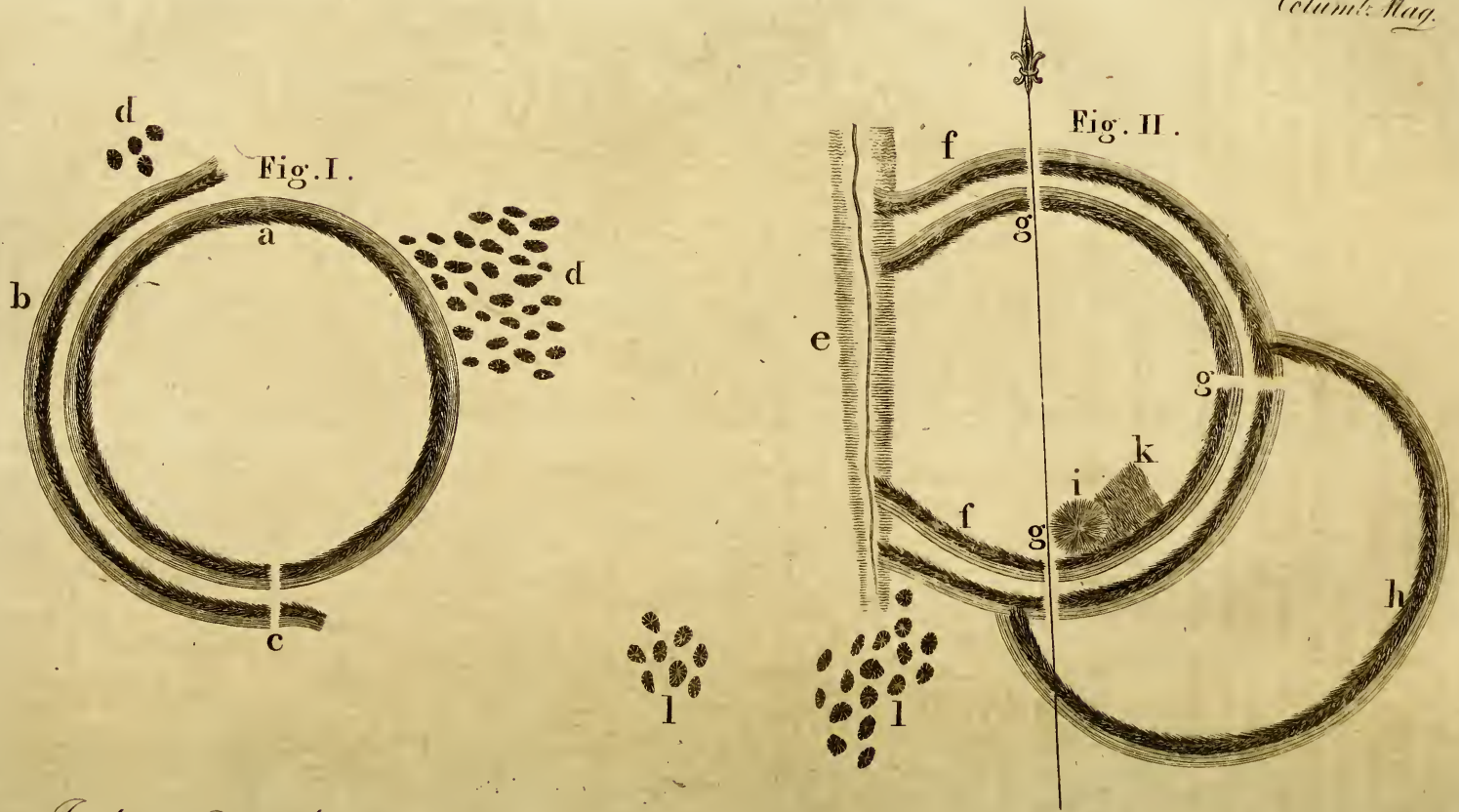
The supper is served up in the great hall. The chevaliers and ladies take their places at the table. But not gaiety nor cheerfulness was there. A melancholy silence and heavy looks, bespeak the sad presentiments that prevade every bosom.

The intended bride cannot retain her sighs; her bosom heaves with unutterable anguish; her necklace bursts; the pearls roll upon the table. At these ominous signs the terrified guests rise from their seats; the covers are all removed; they wait in dreadful suspence the arrival of the count. A boisterous wind shakes the lofty firs, that crown the mountain, and roars through all the courts of the castle. Whirlwinds of snow rush from the rocks into the valley. The storm at length ceases; the clouds disperse; and the pale light of the moon appears—— They hear—they hear the funeral scream of the nocturnal birds.—

The young bride conceals her beautiful face. Adieu for ever now to joy and peace! The sound of a horn is heard: the drawbridge is lowered; the servants and pages precipitately enter, as if pursued by the phantoms of night. All the company approach the lady dowager and her intended daughter in law; who, silently addressing their vows to heaven, await in fearful consternation, the dreadful news. At this moment a mournful and plaintive cry attracts their attention to the door: they behold a little dog, who, running to the mother of his master, drops at her feet something bloody, which he licks with a piteous moan. Alas! it was the hand which the assassins had cut off, and dropped in their flight. The venerable mother——the lovely bride—perceive the emerald ring, and sink lifeless on the floor.

At this sight the chevaliers all take to arms, and followed by the servants of the castle, enter the wood, and traverse it on every side. The faithful dog runs before them, incessantly moaning. He traces the footsteps of his master. They wander thus about an hour, when the dog suddenly stops at a heap of earth, which he endeavours to scratch up, still pitiously moaning. They dig the earth, which appears recently laid; they discover the naked and mangled body of the count. The chevaliers take off their mantles, they wrap the body decently in them. They place it on one of their horses: then taking the plumes from their hats, and the servants and pages, tearing from their clothes the ribbands and other ornaments of the day, they sorrowfully resume their road to the castle. Not a voice is heard—not a sound to interrupt the silence of the melancholy procession.

The company that had seen the nuptial train of the late happy bride, now advance to meet the funeral cavalcade. The priests descend to the foot of the mountain, to receive, with due solemnity, the body of their lord. He



Indian Works, on Huron River or Bald Eagle Creek.

is interred in the vaults of the church in which his ancestors repose; and with him is extinct the antient family of Dachau.

So vanished all the honours of ancestry! So fled the brightest terrestrial prospects! To the childless mother, and the widowed bride, all on earth is now desolate and dreary. Grief long holds her melancholy sway; but piety at length prevails; and faith points to those celestial scenes, where suffering goodness will at last be happy. Wrapped in mourning, and prostrate at the foot of the altar, they renounce the flattering vanities of the world forever.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Account of some Old Indian Works, on Huron River, with a Plan of them, taken the 28th of May, 1789, by Abraham G. Steiner.

THE annexed draught is a plan of two old fortifications, supposed to have formerly been made by the Indians. They are situated on the east side of Huron river, or Bald-Eagle creek, about twenty miles east of Sandusky, whereof fig. I. is about eight miles distant from lake Erie south, and fig. II. six miles.

Fig. I. is a level on a rising ground, about eighty rods distant from the Huron, surrounded with a circular earthen wall (a) round which is another earthen wall (b) which form a semicircle, beginning south a little to the east, and ending north. Round each of the walls is a ditch from four to six feet broad adjoining each wall, in the deepest places of which water was standing. The walls are from three and a half to five feet high, reckoned from the depth of the ditches, and at the foot thereof, from seven to eight feet thick.—The distance of both the walls is twenty four feet. South is a way (c) through both the walls, and over the ditches; the ditches are filled there, and the walls made level. The enclosure between the inner wall, which is quite level, is three hundred feet diameter, and no vestiges of any buildings are to be seen there. E. N. E. are thirty two graves (d) each sixty, seventy and more, feet in circumference, partly circular and partly otherwise, of three to four feet in height. They begin somewhat regular at the distance of five feet from the outside of the ditch, but further on become irregular. N. N. W. are four graves more of the same form and size.

Fig. II. is situated E. N. E. of fig. I. about two miles, in a straight line, not far from the Huron, and is a level like the first, surrounded with walls and ditches. West, is a narrow deep dale (e) in which runs a little stream, and in which two circular walls (f) begin and end. The space in the inner circle is of the same diameter, as in fig. I. the walls are of the same thickness and height, and the ditches of the same depth and width. There are three ways (g) East, South, and North, over both the ditches, and through the walls. South East, is another somewhat irregular circular wall (h) with a ditch, beginning and ending on the out-side wall, so as to include the East and South way. In the space of the inner circle, near the southern entry, is a circular elevation (i) about two feet and an half high, adjoining the wall; and adjoining this circle is

an elevated square (k) about two feet high. South west, are many large circular and irregular graves (l) very near the works, and somewhat further in the same direction many more.

Both the places, together with the walls, ditches and graves, are covered with bushes, and trees of eighteen and more inches diameter, and one dead oak, standing on one of the graves, was two feet diameter. The ditches in the deepest parts of them were full of water. The soil thereabouts is a very tough whitish clay, covered with a light black mould, and the most common trees are white oak, beech, and the Linden tree.

It is remarkable that the graves at both forts point to each other, which make it appear, as if two enemies had been opposed to each other, and that at different attacks, numbers were killed, and afterwards buried near the works, at the place of the slaughter.

The Indians thereabouts, who are chiefly Chipeways, Delawares and Wyandots are of opinion, that these works, and many others, were formerly made by Indians, before any white people came to the country, at a time when the nations always were at war with each other. They have no certain traditions what nations they might have been, but they say they must have been a quite different people from the present Indians, the bones found in the graves, and other places, far exceed in size and largeness the bones of the tallest Indians at present. The Indians say likewise, that the ditches and walls were made with shoulder blades of deer and elks, which were used as shovels.

In one of the graves was a hole made by a ground-hog: the Indian who guided me there, told me that such holes are oftentimes found in graves, and hence many Indians think, that after death they will be transformed into ground-hogs.

The western country abounds with remains of such old works: this must give us a grand idea of the former strength of the aborigines of this country. Now they seem to loose, every year, in their numbers. What the cause of this can be, let the learned decide; but there are several plain reasons, some of which I can assign: first, the nations seem to have been in a continual state of warfare among themselves, in former times, and do at present greatly mistrust one another, & the white people.—Second, the Indians to the present day, for far the greatest part, live in an uncivilized manner. Third, it is but too true, that if we and our fathers, desire to conceal our shame from posterity, history must draw a veil over the conduct of foreigners towards their tawny brethren in America, made of the same clay with themselves.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM sorry it has not been in my power to send you the meteorological observations for the present month, so circumstantially as the preceding. A multiplicity of business which obliged me to be from home, must be my excuse for it. But through the assistance of a friend, who has been so obliging as to supply my place during my

absence, I have been enabled to send you some few observations, on the result of which you may depend.

Numbers think it inutile to keep an exact register of the wind, of its force, and of its duration; of the quantity of rain which falls, of the state of the barometer and hygrometer, of the quantity of Aurora Borealis, of rain, of thunder, of snow, of tempest, &c. &c. But let it be remembered, that the changes which happen in all this prodigious mass of air, are not so much the effect of chance as they appear to be; but from want of observations sufficiently exact, and carefully persisted in, this regularity is at present only suspected, and, as I observed in my last, it must be by long and just results, continued for a great length of time, and made in different places, that we shall be able to discover its certainty. The experience already acquired, aided by meteorological observations, has discovered that there is a kind of balance or exchange of fair & bad weather exactly kept up between the different parts of the earth; this may be considered as one step made to more important discoveries: do not the sailors foresee winds and tempests, by signs, which are only the more evident and visible parts of this science, and which require the least researches to discover?

Is it not also very agreeable for those who love to contemplate nature, to have before their eyes the physical history of each year; to observe what months have been dry, what rainy, how much of the water which fell from the heavens was again evaporated; to observe the agreement there has been between the weight of the air, and its conformation, which produces either fair or bad weather; to know what has been the greatest degree of heat or cold, if they have been equal each in their season, or how much the one has surpassed the other, &c?

From such results as these, we can judge with great appearance of certainty, what has rendered the earth fertile or sterile, healthy or subject to certain diseases; but what still renders these conjectures more certain, is the comparing together the results of many years, for the greater number of facts we are possessed of, the greater will be our certainty in judging of the consequences of them.

It can only be by a long chain of observations, that we shall be able to discover whether, in the same place there always falls the same quantity of rain, or in case this quantity should be unequal, within what bounds this inequality is limited; also within what limits are confined the inequalities of heat and cold, what effects their greatest excesses may be able to produce, and if the one generally follows the other: such observations as these must particularly interest the physician and the agriculturist, and we may say with justice, they affect every one.

A learned physician has imagined, that rain and melted snow are sufficient to furnish all the water of the various rivers on our globe, yet this question, one of the most curious in the natural history of the earth, cannot, I think, be decided without an exact knowledge of the quantity of water that falls from heaven every year, and without comparing this quantity of water which falls, with the variations in the heights of rivers.

Is it not owing to exact barometrical observations, made in different parts of the earth, that we

know that the atmosphere is not every where of an equal density? But that it becomes heavier as we recede from the equator to approach the poles. Are we not indebted to the exact indefatigable and sublime genius of an American observer and naturalist for many valuable and new discoveries in electricity.*

Let us consider the utility of meteorogical observations, as they regard the productions of the earth; it is certain, that the blessings derived from agriculture, advantages so necessary, that they may be regarded as the only true ones, since they are a continual re-production; the different kinds of grain, the wines, the fruits, the woods, &c. &c. are not every year equally abundant, nor of an equally good quality, and it is in general known, that these varieties depend absolutely on the temperature of the seasons——but this general knowledge is not sufficient, and it must be confessed, that it would be equally useful both to agriculture and natural history, to know more positively the connection that subsist, between the temperature of the seasons and the productions of the earth: and it will only be by the aid of meteorological observations, that we shall be able to accomplish it.

It is easy to perceive, that the discovery of this connection may, in the end, conduct us insensibly to a knowledge of the principal phœnomena of vegetation, even to enable us to foresee what effect this or that particular circumstance in the seasons may be able to produce on a multitude of vegetables. It is also very advantageous to foresee what may happen, it would enable us to guard against a number of accidents, and also be a means of relieving us from much inquietude; it would enable us to avoid a famine, which a wise administration foreseeing, would have it in their power to prevent; it would likewise enable a skilful and learned physician to avoid the consequences of an approaching epidemic, he would foresee the mischiefs that a temperature too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, might produce, and he would guard against their effects.

Nothing can be more advantageous to mankind, than to multiply these kind of observations, however inutile they may appear in the eyes of many; they cannot be considered as too minute, if we regard the end intended to be produced by them. "An art, so important as agriculture, which on every side presents something useful," says M. Tillet† "requires paticular attention; details, which, in any other kind of occcupation appear minute, are always to be considered as interesting in this; because the real advantage, to which they tend, give them a value, which mankind, in all ages, have been fully acquainted with."

The prodigious number of causes which appear to concur in producing these astonishing effects, give us pain, they amaze us, and conceal from our eyes the secret works of the creator. It is under these appearances, which look deceitful to us only because they conceal from us the admirable wisdom of his operations; and it is not without reason, the wise man says, that GOD has freed the uni-

* Eripuit fulmen cælo sceptrumque tyrannis.

† Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, 1757. page 279.

verse to the disputes of men.‡— When mankind neglected the research of effects, only to occupy themselves with the causes that produced them, natural philosophy became little else than a scene of disputation; and if the secret operations of nature are better known at present, than in past ages of ignorance, it is because the learned have lately applied themselves to combine these different effects, that through this medium they might arrive at a knowledge of their true causes.

After having thus endeavoured to convince the public of the utility of meteorological observations, as they regard the productions of the earth, I also think it my duty to convince them of another advantage still more valuable, to be derived from this study: it is the application that may be made of it to the prevention and cure of epidemic diseases, &c. but I perceive, though too late, that this letter is already too long, I shall therefore do myself the pleasure of continuing this subject in my next, and endeavor to convince you of the utility of meteorological observations, as applicable to medicine. I have the honour to be, &c.

P. Le Gaux.

Spring-Mill, Sept. 27, 1789.

The PRISONER.

" A dreadful din was wont
" To grate the sense, when entered here; from groans,
" And howls of slaves condemned, from clink of chains,
" And crash of rusty bars, and creeking hinges!
" And ever and anon the light was dashed
" With frightful faces and the meagre looks
" Of grim and ghastly executioners."

Congreve.

THE tolling of the dreadful bell, summoning the miserable to pay their forfeited lives to the injured laws of their country, awoke Henry from the first sleep he had fallen into, since he entered the walls of a dismal prison.

Henry had been a merchant, and married the beautiful Eliza, in the midst of affluence; but the capture of the West-India fleet in the late war, was the first stroke his house received. His creditors, from the nature of the loss, were for some time merciful; but to satisfy some partial demands, he entered into a dishonourable treaty, which being discovered, Henry was thrown into a loathsome goal. He had offended against the laws, and was condemned to die.

Eliza possessed more than Roman virtue. She would not quit his side, and with her infant son, she preferred chasing away his melancholy in a dungeon, to her father's house, which was still open to receive her. Their daily hopes of a reprieve had fled; but not before the death warrant ar-

‡ Ecclesiastes, chap. iii. 2.

rived. Grief overpowered all other senses; but sleep, the balmy charmer of the woes of humanity, in pity to their miseries, extended her silken embraces over them, and beguiled them of the time they had appropriated to prayer; Eliza, with the infant, still continued under her influence.

Father of mercies, exclaimed Henry, lend thine ear to a penitent!—Give attention to my short prayer!—Grant me forgiveness—Endow me with fortitude to appear before thee:——And O my God! extend thy mercies to this injured, this best of thy servants, whom I have entailed in endless misery.——Chase not sleep from her till I am dead.

The keeper interrupted his devotion, by warning him to his fate.——If there be mercy in you, said Henry, make no noise, for I would not have my wife awaked till I am no more.

He wept——even he, who was inured to misery.——He, who with apathy, had for years looked on distress, shed tears at Henry's request.——Nature for once predominated in a gaoler.

At this instant the child cried. O heavens! exclaimed Henry, I am too guilty to have my prayer heard.——He took up his infant, and fortunately, lulled it again to rest, while the goaler stood petrified with grief and astonishment:—At length he thus gave it utterance.——This is too much—my heart bleeds for you—I would I had not seen this day.

What do I hear, replied Henry? Is this an angel, in the garb of my keeper?——This is more than I was prepared to hear——Hence and let me be conducted to my fate.

These words awoke the unhappy Eliza; who, with eagerness to atone for lost time, began to appropriate the few moments left, in supplicating for her husband's salvation.

At each others side the unhappy couple prayed, as the ordinary advanced to the cell. They were too intent on devotion to hear him. The holy man came with more comfort than what his function alone could inspire.——It was a reprieve, but with caution he communicated the glad tidings.

The effect it had on them, was too affecting to be expressed.—Henry's senses were overpowered, while Eliza became frantic with joy.—She ran to the man of God, then to her child, ere she perceived her husband apparently lifeless. He soon inhaled life, from her kisses, while the humane goaler freed him from his fetters.

ANECDOTES.

Of Frederick the great, king of Prussia.

IT is well known, that this prince, in the seven years war,* did not only share all dangers, but even the inconvenience of a common soldier. One time he marched with his grenadier-guards till near midnight.—At last they halted; the king dis-

* Known in this country by the name of "the late French war."

mounted and said: "grenadiers, it is a cold night, therefore light a fire." This was immediately performed. The king wrapped himself up in his blue cloak, sat down on a few pieces of wood near the fire, and the soldiers placed themselves around him; at last Ziethen came, and also placed himself on a bundle of wood. both being extremely fatigued, soon fell asleep; but the king very often opened his eyes; and as he perceived Ziethen had slipped off his seat, and that a grenadier was placing a faggot under his head for a pillow, he said, with a low voice: "bravo! the old gentleman is fatigued."—Soon afterwards, a grenadier getting up half asleep, to light his pipe at the fire, carelesly touched the general's foot: the good king, who was glad to see Ziethen take a little rest, rose suddenly, waved his hand, and said in a whisper, "mind grenadier! take care not to wake the general, he is very drowsy."—This officer once fell into a dose at the king's table; as some one present made a motion to rouse him, the king said, "let him sleep—he has often watched that we might rest."

WHEN the king, on his accession to the throne was installed at Silesia, he raised, according to antient custom, several persons to the rank of nobility. A few years after this, one of these enobled gentlemen rode several times before the king in one of his reviewing tours through Silesia, and endeavoured to attract his notice: at length he succeeded; and his majesty thus accosted him, "who are you?" "I am one of those on whom you was graciously pleased to confer the rank of nobilty, at your royal installation in Silesia." Then this first experiment of mine has turned out but badly," replied the monarch.

OF STERNE.

AT the last dinner that the amiable CHARLES STANHOPE gave to genius, Yorick was present. the good old man was vexed to see a pedantic medicine-monger take the lead, and prevent that pleasantry, which good wit and good wine might have occasioned, by a discourse in the unintelligible language of his profession, concerning the difference between the phrenites and the paraphrenites, and the concomitant categories of the mediastinum and pleura.

The good humored Yorick saw the sense of the master of the feast, and fell into the cant and jargon of physic, as if he had been one of Radcliffe's travelling physicians. "The vulgar practice," says he, "savours too much of mechanical principles; the venerable antients were all empiries, and the profession will never regain its antient credit, till practice falls again into the old track. I am myself an instance, I caught cold, by leaning on a damp cushion, and after sneczing and snivelling a fortnight it fell upon my breast: they blooded me, blistered me, gave me robs and bobs, and lohocks and eclegmata; but I grew worse; for I was treated according to the exact rules of the college. In short, from an inflammation it came to an *adhesion* and all was over with me. They advised me to Bristol, that I might not do them the scandal of dying under their hands; and the Bristol people, for the same reason, consigned me over to Lisbon. But what do I? Why,—I considered an adhesion, is in plain English, only a sticking of two things together, and that force enough

would pull them asunder. I bought a good ash pole, and began leaping over all the walls and ditches in the country. From the heighth of the pole I used to come down souce upon my feet, like an ass when he tramples upon a bull dog; but it did not do. At last, when I had raised myself perpendicularly over a wall, I used to fall exactly across the ridge of it, upon the side opposite to the adhesion. This tore it off at once, and I am as you see. Come fill a glass to the prosperity of empirics."

OF LORD MANSFIELD.

THIS great magistrate being in one of the counties on the circuit, a poor woman was indicted for witchcraft. The inhabitants of the place were exasperated against her. Some witnesses deposed, that they had seen her walk in the air with her feet upwards and her head downwards. Lord Mansfield heard the evidence with great tranquillity, and perceiving the temper of the people, whom it would not have been prudent to irritate, he thus addressed them: "I do not doubt that this woman has walked in the air, with her feet upwards, since you have all seen it; but she has the happiness to be born in England as well as you and I, and consequently cannot be judged but by the laws of the country, nor punished but in proportion as she has violated them. Now I know not one law that forbids walking in the air with the feet upwards. We have all a right to do it with impunity. I see no reason therefore for prosecution; and this poor woman must be permitted to return home when she pleases." This speech had its proper effect; it appeased the auditory, and the woman retired from the court without molestation.

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS.

I HAVE known many men who have worn out what little sense had been born with them, long before their deaths; but yet, having been trained up in the business of an office, or to some mechanical trade, still continue to pass through them like children in a go-cart, without either suspecting themselves, or being detected by others.—So if you slice off the head of a turky, after it has once been set a running, it will keep stalking on in the same striding gait for several yards before it drops.

Attorneys are to lawyers, what apothecaries are to physicians, only they do not deal in *scruples*.

A chaste mind, like a polished plane, may admit on its surface foul thoughts, without receiving their tincture. What the multitude are by chance, they are by nature. You see them sometimes off their guard. Habit may restrain vice, and virtue may be obscured by passion, but intervals best discover the man.

All young animals are merry, and old ones grave. An old woman is the only aged animal that is ever frisky.

The mind is naturally active and will employ itself ill, if you do not employ it well. Magicians tell us, that when they raise the Devil, they must find him work,—and that he will as readily build a church, as pull one down.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I received a manuscript copy of the following ELEGY, *from a friend, who informed me, that it has never appeared in print. As a poetical composition, it has merit; and its moral tendency, independently of that, entitle it to a place in your valuable repositary: it may probably, in some degree, serve the cause of virtue.*

I am, Sir,

A Well-wisher, to your undertaking.

B.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1789.

THE UNHAPPY CONSEQUENCES OF A PRECIPITATE DUEL.

An ELEGY *to a* FRIEND.

LET not intrusive friendship wish to know
The source, from whence these ceaseless sorrows rise;
Why heaves my bosom with the throbs of woe;
Or, why, forever, tears bedew these eyes.

Alas! thy friendship here can nought avail;
To hush, with soothing art, my soul to peace:
Of my misfortune, such the dreadful tale!
That only with my life, my woes can cease.

Conscience! forever, must I feel thy power?
Why dost thou, still, the murd'rous deed recall?
Why paint each image of the gloomy hour,
When, by these hands, I saw my L****ly fall?

Our youthful hearts, the ties of friendship knew;
Congenial tempers did our minds engage:
After, more bright the generous passion grew,
As wax'd our knowledge and increas'd our age.

Yet firmer that this friendship might be tied,
Each had a sister, whom the other lov'd:
Nor long we courted, nor in vain we sigh'd;
For, each the brother of her friend approv'd.

Now, who more happy, or, than us elate?
Who for much greater bliss could e'er presume?
Alas! one hasty act revers'd our fate,
And, spousal joy was chang'd to fun'ral gloom.

One night our young companions claim'd, as due,
To pass in mirth, e'er yet the knot was tied:
One night, to bid the single state adieu,
E'er yet we call'd each lovely sister, bride.

Dreadful to me the mem'ry of that night;
Hence the dire source from whence my sorrows flow:
Since then, my bosom never felt delight;
Since then, I live a monument of woe.

Why should, I long, your friendly ear detain?
A trifling cavil caus'd the th' unhappy strife;
When jealous honor suffer'd such a stain,
As ask'd, to wash it clean, the blood of life.

The following morn, to end that strife, was chose;——
What intermediate pangs my soul oppress'd!
In vain, did pride and passion interpose,
For lingering friendship struggled in my breast.

Yet, to th' appointment true, I sought the place;
With sim'lar thoughts, th' unhappy L****ly came;
Grief and concern was painted in each face,
Yet friendship yielded to misguided fame.

Thrice we would fire, but still in vain assay'd;
Till rous'd——"They fear,"——we heard our seconds say;
Precipitant from pride, our hands obey'd;——
O! cruel pride, which could those hands obey!

Ah! how shall words the racking story tell,
How died a mistress, how a sister rav'd;
When, by my crime, a husband—brother fell,
While me, curs'd fate, to greater mis'ries sav'd!

O! from the book of life forever tear
The page, which does the ruthlesss deed contain;
Recording angel! as thou writ'st it there,
Blot it with tears, in pity of my pain!—

Ah! no;—forever stands th' accursing page,
Th' eternal witness of my dreadful crimes;
While the dire tale of my misguided rage
Shall prove a beacon to succeeding times.

From these blood-spotted hands, dost thou not dread
A sim'lar fortune should await on you?
Then fly the wretch, who, tho' together bred,
The friend of youth, the promis'd brother slew.

What shrieks of woe still vibrate in my ear ?
Whose voice is that which still repeats the tale ?
Alas ! my sister's ravings still I hear ;
Her mournful accents load each passing gale.

Nor think that superstition doth infest
The sad recesses of a broken heart,
Where never, in my happier days, a guest,
The vengeful fiend could claim the smallest part.

And yet, when day's last ling'ring light is fled,
And nature seeks its wonted rest in vain,
The murder'd L*****ly haunts my thorny bed,
With lovely Leonora in his train.

Why, mournful visions, thus before my eyes,—
Nightly, do thus your much lov'd forms appear ?
Needs there ought else to swell my rising sighs ;
Can faster flow the sad repentant tear ?

For, gay in sprightly youth's delightful bloom,
When these curs'd hands the friend—the brother—slew ;
Now, cank'ring griefs that with'ring youth consume,
And long, Oh ! long, I've bid all joy adieu !

Then, Oh ! if ever, by disastrous fate,
Such dreadful diff'rence should on YOU attend,—
To the mad world my hapless tale relate ;
It may forgive, and you not slay your friend.

A VALEDICTORY ORATION, to *ſcholaſtic Education.---written by J. W. S. at Princeton.*

FREED from tyrannic tutor's sway,
I leave thee, sacred doom ! this day.
Adieu ye reverend hypocrites !
Ye holy despots, little wits !
Subjected to you tyrant hands
With tears in eyes I've curſt your bands ;
In terror mark'd your rolling eyes
And meagre visage in disguise ;
Distorted with that rage and heat
Which bad us tremble at your feet ;
Your cycic snarls and grins are o'er,
Now flown, subsided, heard no more.
Old PEDRO's fam'd terrific throat
May sound again the thund'ring note :
In silent curses deal his wales
'Till nervous strength and fury fails,

Unloos'd from such scholastic sway
We boast a blishsome placid day,
Let Pedro rave and vent his fire
On hapless they who tempt his 'ire:
No more shall we in-horror view
His aspect ting'd with furious hue;
No more his lash with vengeance rise
To vibrate awful in our eyes:
No more perceive with horrors stung
Unutter'd curses on his tongue;
Yet, still I'm pleas'd and APSON * smiles
At ancient feats and antic wiles.
We loath'd those petty tyrants reign---
And swore to pay them pain for pain!
Oft in the darksome passage, there
We've pull'd, enrag'd, each tutors hair;
With nervous armrung Pedro's nose,
And lash'd him with the fiercest blows;
Oft roll'd our thunders to dismay
Those fools victorious in the day;
While cruel brick-backs hiss'd around
Old Pedro's shins, with thund'ring sound,
Then had it shone, you'd see their grins,
And Pedro hop on broked shins,
His rolling eye and gashly mein
Too much envenom'd to be seen,
But night envelop'd all their wounds,
And hid us safe from Pedro's frowns;
Then heard we angry murmurs rise,
Bold execrations groans and cries,
The voice of rage and clamours rung,
While vengeance thunder'd on his tongue,
But heedless wee with mirthful hearts,
Thence fled enraptur'd at their smarts.

Propitious day! thou date of joys!
Hence lead me from scholastic noise,
Hence lead me from the loathsome cell,
Where masters whip and pupils yell,
Where cruelty with bitter hand,
Envenom'd beats the little band,
Malignant scourges threaten death
To him who speaks above his breath.

Adieu thou hall! devotion's seat---
Where righteous men and Satan meet,
With aspect pale, on humble knees,
Who weep and pray like Pharisees.
Thy holy priests, in morals bold,
Instead of virtues, dream of gold;
With dusky robes at pulpit hours,

* The writer's room *mate*.

Have strain'd their lungs and oral pow'rs
Against the sov'reign charms of gold,
So mighty fam'd in tales of old;
But gold inspires and gilds their cares,
And gold will dictate fervent pray'rs—
On this sad earth the Demon born,
Array'd herself in angel's form,
And came to captivate the heart,
Of mortal man with magic art.

Now dome we change thy hateful scenes—
For mirth and gayness—smiling queens—
We leave the cries of crying boys—
Ah dreary sounds! scholastic noise;
Haste hither moments! happy years!
To recompence our toils and cares.

No grins, nor snarls, nor frowns, nor rage,
Shall lour upon our manly age,
No stripes nor cruel hands annoy,
Our moments fill'd with sprightly joy;
Hence shall each blissful scene attend,
And mirth and gayness know no end,
Sweetly we'll sail on life's fair streams,
Smil'd on by peace with mildest beams;
But pleasures call!—mirth greets my view!
We must depart—Oh! dome adieu!

CAELO,

Princeton, September 28, 1789.

On a STORM *at Sea. Written at the requeſt of a friend.*

AUSPICIOUS days, with golden lustre crown'd
Beam with angelic mien in smiles around;
But days thus glorious, from their smiles portend
Tempests succeeding when their glories end.
Oh, night tremendous! from the distant shores,
Thy frowns in song my solemn soul adores;
With darkest aspect aid, while I presume
To hover ardent o'er thy dark-wing'd gloom;
Deeply envelop'd in thy storms, I'll soar
Thro' winds and dashing waves that loudly roar.
Alcander tempted once the boisterous main,
Relinquish'd pleasures to partake of pain;
With fervent soul and supplicating hands,
Thus call'd on heav'n, and left his native lands:
" Ye fragrant breezes, blown from peaceful isles;
" And thou, Oh sun, attend in chearing smiles;
" Let the dark tempests slumber in their caves;

" And gales auspicious sweep the murm'ring waves;
But placid skies and fragrant breezes end,
Not heav'n attentive will fore'er attend :
The foaming ocean ruffled, fury rag'd
In storms, with elemental wars engag'd;
Deep plung'd in night, mid darksome flood confin'd,
A conscious horror dwelt upon the mind,
Surcharging tempest howling thro' the sky,
Dash'd, awfully the tossing bark from high:
There intermitting gleams, amaze the soul,
Beaming fierce terrors as they wildly roll ;
Those hideous blazes, wing'd with threat'ning woe,
Exhibit foaming scenes of death below :
Winds bleak tormentors lash'd the floods around,
Rolling up mountains in the deep profound.
Adieu, repose, expell'd by gloomy skies,
And riving thunders that in horror rise;
Conscience in virtue finds a blest retreat,
But tremble wretch with hidden guilt replete.
Exult Alcander, in thy virtues blest,
In fatal storms thy soul's resign'd to rest.
Conceal'd in dusky wreaths, rocks sably frown'd,
Sleeping tremendous and in horrors crown'd,
Clouds blown thro' dismal skies inclement view,
Veil'd the dark ocean with a darker hue ;
From rolling surges jarring sounds retreat,
As mountains falling from their rugged seat ;
Groanings and murmurs on the distant waves
Of souls were heard, ingulf'd in briny graves ;
Storms yet triumphant, and in swift career.
Urge on to depths where blacker glooms appear ;
Night sably boist'rous, in her dark-wing'd car,
Howl'd o'er the main, and whirlwinds call'd from far ;
Lightnings profusive dart their dread amaze,
Shedding deep horrors as they fiercely blaze—
Those transient beams disclose in dreadful state
Navies dash'd furious on the rocks of fate.
The breath of Eurus on the troubled main,
Kindles infernal flames of death again ;
Blazes terrifice flash enrag'd anew,
Thrice deeply tinctur'd with the fiercest hue :
In dusky shades, beneath the clouds of night,
Sublime they rode on billows' awful height,
Discordant winds, with breath resistless, rose,
To plunge them deeper in the deepest woes,
Alcander weep ! thy distant fair complains,
Unsooth'd, sequester'd, and consign'd to pains;
In scenes remote, there doom'd to sigh and weep,
While thou art roving on the darksome deep ;
When heav'n recalls thee, tempt the deep no more,
Nor leave thy native groves and peaceful shores.

CÆLO.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE intelligence from this distracted country during the course of the present month appears to be of the utmost consequence; but, at the same time, is so contradictory and vague that it is with difficulty any conclusion can be drawn from it. If we may judge from what has been already received, it appears that the noble flame of liberty has spread its chearing influence, over this once oppressed, but noble kingdom. But it is also equally evident that those who still desire to enslave it, are as firmly resolved to carry their point.

In our last number we gave a particular and circumstantial account of the opening of the States General, of the obstinate resolution of the nobles not to coincide with the Third Estate, and of the disagreeable consequences that it was then apprehended would follow.

By the advices since received, it appears that the chamber of the Third Estate, seeing all their conciliatory measures ineffectual, and that the nobles could not be induced to unite with them, proceeded to consider on the legal measures for constituting themselves the representatives of the people at large: they then resolved that all the existing taxes that have been imposed without the consent of the nation were illegal and ought therefore to cease. They next took into consideration the public debt, and placed the creditors of the state under the protection and honour of the nation at large.

June 25 These decided resolutions of the commons threw the court into the greatest alarm. A majority of the clergy have voted an union with the commons. But the nobles have presented to the king a violent address against the proceedings of the national assembly; and the king, in his answer, evidently adopted their sentiments. The queen, the Count d'Artois, the Polignacs, &c. had, at Marli entirely perverted his sentiments; it was at a council held there, at which Monsieur and the Count d'Artois assisted, that the most violent measures were resolved on. And the king was encouraged to come forward and crush the whole business by one bold stroke of authority. Col. Mag. *Vol. III. No 9.*

M Neckar was to be exiled from France; the prince of Condé to be generalissimo; the prince of Conti minister, &c. The commons however were not to be intimidated: they met again on Monday; when they were formally joined by the clergy in a body. The royal session was postponed till Tuesday; when his majesty appeared; it commenced by a marked insult to the commons, who were kept waiting in a dark unwholesome room till the other orders were seated, and were at length compelled to enter by a back door. After the keeper of the seals had informed the president of the commons, that the king would not hear the address he intended to deliver; the the king then opened the assembly with the following speech.

"GENTLEMEN,

"At the time I took the resolution of assembling you; when I had surmounted all the difficulties which threatened a convocation of my states; when I had, to use the expression, even preconceived the desires of the nation, in manifesting beforehand my wishes for its welfare, I thought to have done every thing which depended on myself for the good of my people.

"It seemed to me that you had only to finish the work I had begun; and the nation expected impatiently the moment when, in conjunction with the beneficent views of its sovereign, and the enlightened zeal of its representatives, it was about to enjoy that prosperous and happy state which such an union ought to afford.

"The states general have now been opened more than two months, and have not yet even agreed on the preliminaries of its operations. Instead of that source of harmony which should spring from a love of the country, a most fatal division spreads an alarm over every mind. I find, that the dispositions of Frenchmen are not changed; but to avoid reproaching either of you, I shall consider, that the renewal of the states general after so long a period, the turbulence which preceded it, the object of this assembly, so different from that of your ancestors, and many other objects, have led you to an opposition, and to prefer pretensions which you are not entitled to;

"I owe it to the welfare of my kingdom, I owe it to myself, to dissipate these fatal divisions. It is with this resolution, gentlemen, that I convene you once more around me—I do it as the common father of my people—I do it as the defender of my kingdom's laws, that I may recall to your memory the true spirit of the constitution, and resist those attempts which have been aimed against it.

"But, gentlemen, after having clearly established the respective rights of the different orders, I expect from the zeal of the two principal classes—I expect from their attachment to my person—I expect from the knowledge they have of the pressing urgencies of the state, that in those matters which concern the general good, they should be the first to propose a re-union of consultation and opinion, which I consider as necessary in the present crisis, and which ought to take place for the general good of the kingdom."

His majesty delivered this speech with great emphasis and propriety.

The keeper of the seals then read a declaration from the king containing thirty-five articles; their general purport was considered by the commons as evasive, and accordingly met with their disapprobation.

After the articles were read the king ordered every one to retire, and to meet again in the chamber of orders. The nobles and part of the clergy shouted *Vive le Roi*, but the commons remained in profound silence; nor would they quit the hall, where with about fifty of the clergy, they proceeded to discuss the royal proceedings. Four times the king sent an officer to order them, on their allegiance, to break up their meeting; four times they decidedly denied the authority of the king to command them to separate, and by their firmness carried their point. M. le Camus, one of the Paris deputies, then moved. "That the national assembly do persist in all their former resolutions." This proposition was unanimously agreed to, nor would they hear of an adjournment till the next day. Another motion followed from the Comte de Mirabeau, to the following effect and nearly in these words "The national assembly, "feeling the necessity of securing the personal liberty, the freedom of opinion and "the right of each delegate to enquire into and censure all sorts of abuses and obstacles to the public welfare and liberty, do resolve, that the person of each deputy is inviolable: that any individual public or private, of what quality soever, any corporate body of men, any tribunal, court of justice or commission whatsoever, who should dare, during the present session, to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted, detain or cause to be detained, the person or persons of one or more deputies, for any proposition, advice or speech made by him or them in the states general or in any of its assemblies or committees, shall be deemed infamous and a traitor to his country; and that in such case or cases the national assembly will pursue every possible means to bring the authors, instigators or executors of such arbitrary proceedings to condign punishment." This resolution was carried, 483, to 34.

On the night of this memorable day (Tuesday) an immense multitude of persons of all ranks assembled at nine o'clock, and being informed that M. Neckar was to depart for Switzerland, forced their way into the inner court of the palace at Versailles, and with loud and menacing cries demanded that M. Neckar should be continued minister. On this occasion, the guards were called to arms, but when ordered to fire *refused to draw a trigger against their countrymen* though before the very windows of the palace. The king then sent for M. Neckar, who on the second message obeyed the summons.

Next day (Wednesday the 24th) M. Neckar appeared in his place as usual, with the king, and it is *supposed* that all the violent measures adopted on Tuesday will be annulled.

The national assembly continue their sittings sometimes till three or four in the morning.

Paris is full of alarms, joy, misery and rejoicing!

An attempt is said to have been made on the life of M. Neckar by poison. It is needless to add, that he is now on his guard; his chief food is hen's eggs which Madame Neckar sees boiled in her own room.

The spirit of the people now urged on by desperation, seems capable of the most daring attempts. The *Tiers Etat* or commons, as they are proud to call themselves, are prevailing more and more. And if the army should prefer the interests of their fellow citizens to those of the crown, there is an end to the despotism of the French Monarch.

We are afraid the foundations for a civil war are too deeply laid to be easily avoided; indeed it now appears inevitable. The order of the nobles, formidable by their numbers, wealth, high spirit and connec-

tions in the army, have sent a remonstrance to the king, in which they express their resolution to maintain the prerogatives both of the crown and their own order. This body, rendered compact and indivisible by a military spirit and a sense of honour, presents a front of opposition that is not to be appalled by threats, nor easily cajoled by concessions. In these circumstances an appeal will naturally be made to the army: and it is said great numbers of them have caught the epidemic love of freedom as well as the people, particularly those regiments that served in America during the last war. Was this enthusiasm general in the army, the matter in dispute would soon be settled. But there is reason to fear, this is by no means the case. By far the greater part of the officers of the army, commissioned and non-commissioned, dependent on the crown for their subsistence, their consequence in society and their future views, see with jealousy the rising power of an order of men they have been accustomed to treat with insolent contempt. And though the present monarch leans towards the commons, they consider this as a dereliction of the royal prerogatives; as a temporary phrenzy which cannot be lasting. They make a distinction, between the person of the sovereign, whose sentiments and inclinations are uncertain, and the throne which they consider as fixed and permanent.

July 8. The pacific measures adopted by the king on Wednesday the 24th of June, on which day, as was before observed, he appeared in the assembly of the states with M. Neckar, was only assumed that time might be gained for the purpose of drawing to the environs of Paris the foreign troops. The mask was first taken off by the dismission of M. Neckar, and by appointing the baron Breteuil in his place: the Marshal de Broglio has been named minister of the war department, and the duke de la Vanguyon, secretary of state for the foreign department in the room of Mons. Montmorrin.

A camp of 35,000 men with a large train of artillery is already formed and stationed between Paris and Versailles. The palace is completely surrounded with foreign troops. The Marshal de Broglio has taken upon himself the command of all the troops in the Isle of France, Paris, &c. and has entered on his command with great firmness and intrepidity. He had not been long arrived before his activity was called into action; on an insurrection last week at Versailles, the mob threw large stones at a party of Hussars, who were sent to disperse them. They were on horseback, with their swords drawn, and finding themselves resisted, they put up their sabres and withdrew. On receiving further instructions from Marshal Broglio, and having been joined by two additional companies, they returned, with orders, that if the mob would not disperse, they should ride over them sword in hand. This was done, and one of the leaders taken up and sent to prison. The mob soon rallied afresh, and were proceeding towards the prison, when M. de Broglio sent them word, that if they did not desist immediately, the prisoner should be produced, but hanging at the window. This threat had its effect, and the mob dispersed.

When the last accounts came away, four letters had been delivered from the king to the three orders, and to the states general, but were not opened by those to whom they were addressed, as the assembly disapproved the form of writing separately to different orders, where no such distinction should subsist.

In this unsettled state matters remained when the last messenger left Paris; and the assembly have determined not to give a shilling to the crown, nor to enter into any of the plans expected by the king, until their true situation be thoroughly understood, and the constitution be established.

The French guards have positively refused to act against their countrymen. This disobedience however is not to go unpunished. It has been determined in the cabinet, that this regiment shall be divided into three regiments, and not be permitted to attend any longer upon the person of the sovereign, but be sent into country quarters, like the marching regiments. They are to be replaced at Paris and Versailles by grenadier companies taken from other regiments, who are to serve about his Majesty's person, under the name of *Volontaires de la Couronne*, or the crown volunteers.

Further INTELLIGENCE *from* PARIS,

Received by a person who was there at the time of the disturbances.——

On the 8th of July last, the first commotion happened, on account of the removal of Mr. Neckar, by the king. That procedure gave offence to the people, who assembled at the Palace-royal, and determined, one and all, to take up arms and oppose the national troops, which were then stationed all round Paris and Versailles, to the amount of about 50 or 60,000, with a design to starve the people if they made any resistance. The people armed themselves, and

chose the Marquis de la Fayette their commander in chief, who cheerfully accepted the appointment: the Duc d' Orleans also joined the people. A troop of horse was sent into Paris to demand the meaning of their assembling; but finding the people in arms, they immediately retired, except one who was taken. After this, numbers of the troops joined the people, and also three troops of the king's own guards.

On the 9th, the people appeared under arms, with white and green cockades in their hats, and would suffer no one to pass unless he wore a similar badge of distinction. The nobles had spies in the city collecting arms, several coaches with arms were taken, and the spies put to death. They then proceeded to disarm the invalids, and took all their artillery and small arms. Thence they went to the Hotel de Ville, where the ancient arms were deposited, which they also took.

On the 10th, being all armed, but not well supplied with ammunition, they went to the Bastile, and demanded ammunition from the governor, who said he would give them plenty if they would come in. A considerable body went in; after they passed the bridge, he ordered it to be taken up, and the troops to fire on the people, by which a few were killed. The people, however, got the better, let down the bridge again, vast numbers crowded in, overpowered the troops, seized the arms and ammunition, hung several of the soldiers, released all the prisoners, some of whom had been confined there upwards of thirty years, took them in carriages to the Palace-royal, cut off the head of the governor, and exhibited it at the Palace-royal. They kept possession of the Bastile. In the evening, accounts of those transactions reached the royal family, at Versailles; but they did not acquaint the king of it till after he had supped, at which, it is said, he was much enraged. The next day he went to Paris, where he was received by the people under arms.—A number of deputies accompanied him, in order to pacify the people. He went to the head quarters of the Marquis de la Fayette, where he was presented with a cockade, such as they wore, which he accepted. The people insisted that the troops should be ordered away and that there should be no more guards placed round the city, which was complied with. They then demanded of him to send for Mr. Neckar, which he said he would also do. A number of papers were presented to him to sign, and he affixed his royal signature to them all. He was then conducted out of the city, amidst the acclamations of the people, who exclaimed from all quarters, "*Vive le Roi*," and fired a *feu de joye* from the Bastile. The people clubbed their arms but still patrolled the town. Every thing remained quiet until the 21st, when they took up the determination to destroy the Bastile, which they did without any kind of interruption

July 18 On Saturday, the populace attacked the guard at the Palais-royal, and cut some of the officers to pieces. The rage this violence generated, naturally increased, and the people attacked one of the camps near Paris, a circumstance which necessarily provoked resistance, and a general affray ensued. Pending this, a man employed by the government, obtained admittance into Paris, and proceeded to paste some placards or proclamations from the king, in the public streets of the city. He had not affixed many to the walls of the gates, and other great edifices, before he was seized by the mob, and sacrificed in the cruellest manner to the fury of the moment.

On Saturday at noon, M. Neckar, and M. Montmorrin received their dismission. The former, it is imagined, set off immediately for Switzerland. Others think he was put into confinement, as he has not since been seen.

When the express left Paris, the city was suffering a cannonade from the Boulevards, which the messenger heard continue for a considerable time, while he was pursuing his route to Calais.

On the road from Paris to Calais, he was stopped at almost every town, and would not have been suffered to proceed, but that the Duke of Dorset had luckily furnished him with the passport of a passenger. The mob, however, every where obliged him to cry out, *Vive le Tiers Etat.*

His majesty's answer to the national assembly, on the subject of their representation to dismiss the Swiss troops, is to the following effect:

"That he considered them necessary for the preservation of order and tranquillity; that the assembly had no reason to be under any constraint on their account; and that if the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris were disagreeable, his majesty would on a requeſt from the states general, remove their sittings to Soissons or Noyon, in which case he would himself repair to Compiegne, in order to be at hand to correspond with the states."

The ſhock thus given to the warm hopes of the people ſtupified them for a time; but the people crowded to the Palais-Royal. The French troops declared their reſolution to act for the people.—Towards the evening of Sunday the Palais-Royal was ſurrounded by the Swiss troops, and the meſſenger who brought diſpatches to M. de Calonne, and who ſet out two hours later than lady Elizabeth Foſter's ſervant, confirms, that the troops had begun to fire on the multitude, and that the people had attacked one of the camps. It was reported alſo that an arret was iſſued for ſeizing the Duc d'Orleans, and ſeveral attempts made to take him, but all miſcarried. The charge was, that he had iſſued 100,000 crowns on a pretence of relieving the wants of the people in reſpect to the ſcarcity of corn, but that in reality it was employed to encourage inſurrection.

The tumults in France are ſo great, that no public buſineſs is going forward. The funds fall conſiderably. The whole route from Paris to Verſailles, which is twelve Engliſh miles, is lined with troops and cannon.

The palace of Verſailles is guarded by three lines of ſoldiers, and the king has little to fear while the marſhal de Broglio is about him. The latter is determined to act vigorouſly, and to give no quarters to the mob. The Swiss guards are in a fine ſtate of diſcipline.

The populace have ſeized the arſenal, and taken from it all the arms and ammunition—a ſtep that has obliged the king's troops to retire to ſome diſtance from the capital.

The king has diſſolved the meeting of the national aſſembly, but in defiance of his authority, the aſſembly continue to ſit and act.

The univerſity is levelled to the ground.

The king, it is further ſaid, has erected a ſtandard for his partizans to flock to, but they are few who reſort to it: ſuch is the ſpirit of the times!

The addreſs preſented by a deputation of the national aſſembly, to the French king, on the ſubject of the introduction of the foreign troops, and the forming of the camps ſo near the capital, is from the pen of the count Mirabeau, and a very maſterly compoſition. His majeſty's anſwer is at once conciliating, ambiguous and vague.

The national aſſembly has ſent a deputation to the king to repreſent to him the ſtate of the capital. The king has anſwered, that he has adviſed with his council, and perſiſts in his reſolution.

Mr. Neckar, after going through a diſagreeable ſcene with his majeſty, received orders on Saturday, while he was at dinner, to depart the kingdom. He read the king's letter, and finiſhed his dinner with a calm ſerenity. After dinner he got into his carriage, with Madame Neckar, and without giving notice to any body leſt his departure ſhould occaſion ſome alarm, he rode to St. Ouen, where he took poſt for Bruſſels.

In the night from Sunday to Monday, all the barriers from the ſuburb of St. Antoine to that of St. Honoré were burnt down; and from that moment no merchandize whatever has paid the duties of entry.

This morning, the mob, armed with ſticks, daggers, pikes and ſpears, moved in ſeparate diviſions to different places: they had formed various ſchemes, and among others, that of pillaging the hotels of our common enemies; but they were prevented by ſome moderate citizens, who had mixed among them: they however had the cannon of the guards delivered up to them, as well as the ſtandards of the city. They ranſacked all the armourers' ſhops for arms, and each individual declared himſelf a ſoldier of the people, by putting the white and green cockade in his hat. The priſons of the Hotel de la Force (*g*) were thrown open, and all the priſoners releaſed, except the criminals. But the moſt remarkable expedition is that which was made to the convent of the *Lazariſts*—theſe *holy fathers* being aſked for corn and flour, anſwered ſeveral times, that they had no more than was neceſſary for their own conſumption. A ſearch was however made, and loaves were found, which were carried to the flour-market. This is aſcertained by the regiſters of the factors (*h*). It muſt be acknowledged, that the populace were guilty of blameable exceſſes; they got drunk with the wines and liquors which they found in cellars, and broke and pillaged everything they found in their way.

(*g*) A kind of bridewell or houſe of correction.

(*h*) Thoſe loaves had probably been ſtored up for the uſe of ariſtocratical army.

The monks, to shelter themselves from the fury of the enraged mob, concealed themselves in cellars, not forgetting to take with them sufficient provisions. The people were even going to set their barns on fire, but this was not executed, as assistance was given immediately.

Mean while, the citizens of all ranks were assembled at the town-house. The committee of the electors of the three orders determined on the establishment of a city-guard of train-bands, to restore security to the town. Then a correspondence was settled between that committee, over which the treacherous Prevot des Marchands (*i*) presided, and the districts or wards of the capital.

In the afternoon a boat loaded with gunpowder was discovered at St. Nicholas's landing; it was unloaded, and put under a guard of citizens.

At about six o'clock, several loads of corn, under convoy, which were intended for the camp on the field of Mars (*k*), entered into Paris, and were carried, *not* to the *camp*, but to the corn-market, to be sold to the bakers of this city.

At the same time information was given, that there were at Bourget (*l*) sixty pieces of cannon; some travellers said there were forty at Gonesse (*m*); it was known besides, that there were five regiments at St. Denis (*n*) with forty pieces of artillery.

There was also a camp on the field of Mars, composed of three Swiss regiments of foot, and three of dragoons and hussars, who were quartered in the *Ecole Militaire* (*o*). There were also cantonments at Seve (*p*), St. Cloud (*q*), the Elysian Fields, Meudon (*r*), in the neighbourhood of Versailles, and several other places. It was no doubt out of *humanity*, and in order to maintain peace and good order, that we were thus invested

Six waggons loaded with arms had been carried off in the night, by order of the minister of the invalids' hotel; but as they could not carry off the remainder our enemies concealed it secretly between the cupola of the church and the roof, and covered it with straw, in hopes that it should not be discovered.

But a most exemplary act of patriotism was that of the curate (*s*) or rector of the Parish of Stephen of the Mountain (St. Etienne du Mont,) who marched every where in the midst of such of his parishioners as were able to bear arms, restoring peace and good order every where.

The lieutenant of the police has just now been called up to the town-house; he has assured the people, that there are provisions in the capital for a fortnight—He has promised to give the necessary informations, and has resigned his office.

The town is quiet this evening; the citizens of the several wards, seconded by some *soldiers of the people*, are under arms, and have orders to disarm all vagrants and unknown persons. The whole is executed with the greatest regularity.

We forgot to mention that the greatest part of the national, and even some of the foreign troops, appear to be with us; and we expect shortly to receive assistance from the Provinces.

July 14. Last night has been very quiet, except that the citizen's guard has arrested and taken to gaol 34 vagrants, who had been plundering the convent of St. Lazarus.

This morning the electors have issued an ordinance to regulate the city militia: yesterday the green and white cockade was wore; to-day it is trodden under foot, and the blue and pink is substituted in its place, these being the colours of the city coat of arms.

The troops encamped on the Elysian Fields have retreated in the night, it is not yet known whither they are gone.

July 30. The king has at last yielded to the views of his subjects, and consented to reinstate M. Neckar in his former situation.

(*i*) The Prevot des Marchands is the mayor, or first municipal officer of the city of Paris. The name of the one here spoken of was De Flasseiles.

(*k*) The champ de Mars, or field of Mars, where the aristocratical troops were encamped, is a large plain near Paris, where the king usually reviews his guards.

(*l*) (*m*) (*n*) Villages near Paris.

(*o*) Military school, a large building, erected by Lewis XIV. for the education of young noblemen.

(*p*) (*q*) (*r*) Villages near Paris.

(*s*) In France, the *curate* is the first priest or minister of a parish, and the *vicar* is the second. In England it is just the reverse.

M. Neckar arrived at Versailles on Tuesday evening last, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of joy and satisfaction. He was escorted from the bridge at Seve by a large party of horse of the Paris militia, who also returned with him to the same place.

On Tuesday last the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French guards, under the appellation of *Gardes de la Nation*, by which they are henceforward to be distinguished.

The form of the new constitution of France.

The committe has reported its deliberations on the subject of the new form of government. The archbishop of Bourdeaux, M. de Clermont Tonnere, and M. Mounier, read the preliminary observations on this important object before the national assembly. The Abbé Syeyes has likewise made known his very valuable treatise on the rights of mankind: M. Mounier has done the same; both point to the same object, though they take different ways to come at it.

The principal heads of the form of government which the committee has recommended, are as follows:——

That the national Assembly shall be composed of two houses of parliament: (the committee all agree in this point, but they find a difficulty to decide in what manner the two chambers of parliament shall be organized) some are of opinion, that both should be elective; others, that the king should have the power to nominate the members of the first, *in the same manner as our house of lords is created.*

That the states general should be permanent, and meet yearly.

That the king shall have the treasury of the state under his protection.

That he shall have the supreme and absolute command over the army.

That he shall have the nomination to all places, civil as well as ecclesiastical.

That he shall have a revenue for the maintenance of his dignity, even more considerable than he has allowed him at present.

Such are the principal points on which the constitution is to be raised

The following are authentic copies of the letter of the king of France to Mr. Neckar, and his answer.

"I have been deceived respecting you. Violence has been committed on my character. Behold me at length enlightened. Come, sir, come without delay, and resume your claim to my confidence, which you have acquired for ever. My heart is known to you. I expect you with all my nation, and I very sincerely share in its impatience. On which, I pray God, sir, until your return, to take you into his holy and worthy keeping.

"LOUIS."

ANSWER of Mr. Neckar, dated Geneva, July 23, in the evening, and received by his Majesty the 26th.

"SIRE,

"I have this instant received the letter with which it has pleased your majesty to honour me. I want expressions to testify to you the tender emotions I have experienced on the return of your favour: it penetrates me more and more with the obligation I had long imposed on myself, of always distinguishing in your majesty the just prince, the honest man, who can operate only the happiness of the nation when he acts from himself, from the powerful monarch who governs it, and who is frequently exposed to do what is repugnant to his heart.

"I only take the time, sire, to wipe away the tears which your letter has made me shed, and I fly to obey your orders. I shall not bear to you my heart; that is a property you have acquired by a thousand titles, and to which I no longer have any claim.

"I reckon with impatience, and am striving to accelerate the moments which are necessary for me to proceed to offer you the last drop of my blood, my feeble talents, my entire devotion to your sacred person, and the profound respect with which I am,

SIRE,
Your Majesty's most humble,
Most obedient,
And most zealous servant,
NECKAR."

Aug. 1. The French king went to the hotel de Ville at Paris last Friday; on his entrance, the assembly according to a previous determination settled by the people without doors, instead of exclaiming as usual heretofore, whenever the king appeared in person, *Vive le Roi!* wore stern and steady countenances, and with one voice cried out, *Vive la Nation!* his majesty was much affected at what he heard and saw; he shed tears, and gave the assembly his royal assurance, in the most solemn manner, that the uppermost and most anxious desire of his heart was to meet the general wishes of the nation, and settle the constitution on such principles as might afford satisfaction to all ranks of his subjects. The assembly thereupon exclaimed, *Vive*

le Roi! And upon his majesty's further assurance that the assembly should have no cause to repent the confidence they had that day reposed in him; Monsieur Bialí, the new lord Mayor, in the name of the assembly, presented the king with a new cockade formed of scarlet and blue ribbons; his majesty immediately put it into his hat, at which the assembly expressed their satisfaction; and when the king returned through the streets, the people joined in a general shout of *Vive le Roi et la Nation!* His majesty bowed repeatedly, and as often assured the people that they might rely on what he had professed to the assembly at the Hotel de Ville.

The cockade at first assumed by the burghers of Paris was green, but having been recollected that the livery of count d'Artois was turned up with green, the burghers immediately changed their cockades to blue and scarlet.

Monsieur de Pruysegur and count de Montmorin have not yet resumed their former offices. It is supposed they wait the return of Monsieur Neckar, who was not arrived on the 20th, but was hourly expected. Count de St. Priest is appointed secretary of state for the home department.

The king only confirmed the appointment of M. Ballie, (the new mayor) the people had elected him to the new office, on the execution of Monsieur de Flasselles. His majesty also confirmed the nomination of the marquis de la Fayette, as general of the burghers.

Towards the end of last week, business of most kinds went on in the ordinary course at Paris; the theatres were opened, and every other place of public diversion.

Monday last was, however, the first day that the business of the exchange was transacted, and every thing in Paris when the mail and last letters came away, wore the face of regular order and tranquillity. Appearances therefore promise permanency to the revolution so suddenly and so wonderfully effected in the capital of France.

The only operation of the populace that challenges the admiration of the foreigners now in Paris, is the demolition of the Bastile, which proceeds regularly from day to day, without the smallest molestation on the part of government.

Letters from Valenciennes and Arras mention, that the count d'Artois, baron de Breteuil, the marshal de Broglio, the Polignacs, and others of the queen of France's party passed through those places, on the 18th inst. in their way to Spa.

ENGLAND.

The consideration of the slave trade and its abolition, is, we are assured, to be postponed to the next sessions, from the impossibility of concluding the examinations and other proceedings in a suitable time for the adjournment. The report of the select committee on this business, was extremely voluminous, a large folio volume closely printed, containing an immensity of calculations. Mr. Hastings's trial will most certainly be adjourned to next sessions; there not being the smallest prospect of its being finished this year.

The present session has been the longest known for many years. Including the convention parliament, the two houses have sat near nine months without any recess of consequence.

SPAIN.

By advices from Malaga we hear that Charles IV. was proclaimed king of Spain on the 15th of May last.

ITALY.

Advices received from Ancona mention that the Russians have destroyed the first division of the Turkish fleet, near the port of Warna.

GERMANY.

Vienna, May 30. His Imperial majesty has had another return of his fever. He was, however, yesterday evening, much better than he has been for three or four days past, and had begun to take the bark, from which the most salutary effects are expected.

The last accounts from the Bannat, state, that the grand army, under the command of marshal Haddick, had quitted Opava, and was on the 24th at Weisskuchen, where are now the head quarters. A considerable corps has been detached to Caransebe, and a sufficient force remains at Semlin. Troops are also stationed at Panczova Kubin, and Uipalanka.

Intelligence has been received that the grand Vizier, with an army of 100,000 men, has left Ruschuck, and is advancing along the banks of the Danube, towards Cladova, in Servia.

Advice has been received from Moldavia, that the Russians have abandoned their recent acquisition at Gallatz, and have burned that town to the ground.

☞ *The great importance of the intelligence received from France, has laid us under the necessity of extending it to an unusual length, and has obliged us to postpone the domestic intelligence with the marriages and deaths till our next.*

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1789.

Embellished with two COPPER-PLATES, viz.

I. A perspective view of mr. Jacob's new constructed CARRIAGE SPRINGS.

II. A view from the road near NEW-WINDSOR.

CONTENTS.

History of the American war [continued] 569
Chemical and Economical Essays, 577
Ismael Couloski . a Turkish tale 583
Retailer, No. XII. 586
Memoirs of the B stile 589
A description and explanation of mr. Jacob's new constructed Carriage Springs 596
The Rhapsodist, No III. 597
A short description of the Country between North-river and Morristown near New-Windsor 601
Communications and Donations made to the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia [continued] 602
The Friar's Tale 603

ANECDOTES.

Of the Czar Peter the Great 607

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Lines on his excellency C P—y Esqr. 609
Reasonable Flirtation 610
Verses addressed to a Kitten 611
A new Song 612
Verses from Shenston imitated in Latin Verse by mr. Carey 613
The Bower ibid.
The weak resolution 615
Answer to the Rebus in the Magazine: for May 616

CHRONICLE.

Containing foreign and domestick Intelligence 617
Marriages and Deaths 624

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 1st day of November, 1789, entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for October, 1789" agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly.

JAMES BIDDLE, *Proth. Phila. County.*

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT,
October 31, 1789.

Ashes, pot, per ton, 37*l* 10*s* 40*l*
Brandy, common, 4*s* 6*d* 5*s* 6*d*
Bread, per cwt. 16*s* 6*d* 17*s*

Beer.
- *American*, in bottles, per dozen, 8*s* 4*d*
- *Ditto*, per bbl. 30*s*

Boards.
- *Oak.* per m. feet, 67*s* 6*d* 80*s*
- *Merchantable pine*, 57*s* 60*s*
- *Sap*, 37*s* 6*d* 40*s*
- *Cedar*, 65*s* 75*s*

Chocolate, per lb. 11*d* 1*s*

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- *Superfine*, per bbl. 38*s*
- *Common.* 35*s* 37*s*
- *Bur middl.* best, 30*s*
- *Middlings*, 26*s*
- *Ship Stuff*, per c. 12*s*

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Gnseng, 2*s* 9*d*
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Ditto, per case, 28*s*

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- *Rye*, 3*s* 6*d* 3*s* 9*d*
- *Oats*, 1*s* 6*d* 1*s* 10*d*
- *Indian Corn*, 3*s* 3*d* 3*s* 6*d*
- *Barley*, 4*s* 6*d*
- best shelled, 20*s*
- *Buckwheat*, 2*s* 3*d*

Hams, per lb. 7*d* 8*d*
Hogs-lard, 6½*d*
Honey, 4*d* 5*d*
Hemp, 6*d* 7*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m. 5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb. 9*d* 10*d*
Indigo, French, per lb. 7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
Carolina, 5*s* 7*s* 6*d*

Iron.
- *Castings*, per ton 22*l* 30*l*
- *Bar*, 26*l* 27*l*
- *Pig*, 8*l* 8*l* 15*s*
- *Sheet*, 60*l* 65*l*
- *Nail rods*, 33*l*

Meal, Indian, per bbl. 20*s* 21*s*
Molasses, per gallon, 1*s* 10½*d*
Nails, 10, 12, *and* 20*d*. 8½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per doz. 30*s* 37*s* 6*d*
Porter, American, 12*s*

Pork.
- *Burlington*, 65*s* 70*s*
- *Lower county*, 60*s* 62*s* 6*d*
- *Carolina*, 57*s* 6*d*

Pease 6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt. 22*s*

Rum.
- *Jamaica*, p gal. 4*s* 9*d* 5*s*
- *Antigua*, 4*s* 4*d* 4*s* 6*d*
- *Windward*, 4*s* 2*d*
- *Barbadoes*, 3*s* 9*d*
- *Country*, 2*s* 7*d*
- *Taffia*, 2*s* 4*d*

Steel.
- *German*, per cwt. 60*s* 70*s*
- *English, blistered*, 82*s* 6*d*
- *American*, 40*s* 60*s*
- *Crowley's*, per fag. 4*l* 10*s*

Snake root, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common, 5*d* 6*d*
Castile, 8*d* 9*d*
Starch, 4*d* 6*d*

Sugar.
- *Lump*, per lb. 12*d*
- *Loaf. single refined*, 17*d*
- *Ditto, double ditto*, 20*d*
- *Havannah, white*, 9*d*
- *Ditto. brown*, 8*d* 9*d*
- *Muscovado*, cwt. 45*s* 65*s*

Salt.
- *Allum*, per bushel, 2*s* 3 2*s*
- *Liverpool*, 21*d*
- *Cadiz*, 2*s*
- *Lisbon*, 2*s* 2*s* 3

Tar.
- *N. Jersey*, 24 gall. 13*s* 15*s*
- *Carolina* 32 gall. 15*s*
- *Turpentine*, 12*s* 6*d* 15*s*

Tobacco, in lb.
- *J.R. new, best*, 35*s* 42*s* 6*d*
- *Inferior*, 28*s* 35*s*
- *Old*, 45*s* 50*s*
- *Rappahannock*, 20*s* 2*s*
- *Coloured, Maryland*, 40*s* 60*s*
- *Dark*, 25*s* 28*s*
- *Long leaf*, 22*s* 6*d*
- *Eastern Shore*, 16*s* 20*s*
- *Carolina, new*, 24*s* 26*s*
- *Old*, 30*s*

Tea.
- *Hyson*, per lb. 12*s* 6*d* 15*s*
- *Souchong*, 8*s*
- *Congo*, 3*s* 9*d*. 5*s* 6*d*
- *Bohea*, 1*s* 10½*d* 2*s*

Wine.
- *Mad.* per pipe, 40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
- *Lisbon*, 40*l*
- *Teneriffe*, 22*l* 24*l*
- *Fayal*, per gal. 3*s* 1*d* 3*s* 3*d*
- *Port*, per pipe, 39*l* 40*l*
- *Ditto*, per gal. 5*s* 10*d*
- *Ditto*, per doz. bot. 30*s*
- *Claret*, 30*s* 45*s*
- *Sherry*, per gal. 6*s* 9*d* 9*s*
- *Malaga*, 4*s*

Wax, bees, per lb. 2*s* 2*s* 1*d*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, October 31, 1789.

New-loan certificates, accord. to int. due,	5*s* 3*d* 6*s*	*Com. Land-office certificates, on pr. and int.*	5*s* 2*d*
Depreciation funded, and militia or state debt, accord. to int. due,	6*s* 6*d* 7*s*	*State money of* 1781,	133⅓ *to* 140
		Continental certif. indented to 1787,	5*s* 2*d* 5*s* 4*d*
Ditto, unfunded,	7*s* 6*d*	*Indents or Facilities*,	3*s*
		Paper money, Pennsylvania,	15 *per cent disc.*
		For 100 *Jersey ditto*,,	33⅓ *to* 36 *disc.*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills exchange, London,	90 *days*,	70	*Amsterdam*,	60 *days*, per guilder,	8*s*
Ditto,	60 *days*,	72½		30 *days*,	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days*,	74	*France*,	60 *days*, per 5 livres	7*s* 3*d*
				30 *days*,	7*s* 4*d*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cælo's note has been received; the neceſſary corrections will be attended to in our next.

Armon and Morna (an American tale) will be returned, if applied for at the printer's, with a note for the writer; in our opinion, it appears too incorrect for publication.

We hope the *Speculatist* will excuse our declining his essay: being already favoured with the correspondence of two periodical writers, (who have the strongest claims to our gratitude and preference) we are apprehensive the public would be displeased at our allotting so large a part of our miscellany, to one species of writing. We shall however be glad of his correspondence on any other subject.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1789.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

[Continued from page 516.]

THIS decisive victory, in the house of lords, restored the confidence of the minister, and perhaps encouraged him to measures in the other house, which he, otherwise, would not have hazarded. Upon laying the papers before the house of commons, a gentleman in the opposition, desired they might be informed, whether these papers contained *all* the intelligence ministers had received from America. The minister replied, he would not undertake to say they did, as those he had brought were

" What more shall I say? I must not say, that the king is betrayed; but this I will say, the *nation* is ruined, What foundation have we for our claims over America? What right have we to persist in such cruel and vindictive measures against that loyal and respectable people? They say, you have no right to tax them without their consent. They say truly, representation and taxation must go together; they are inseperable. Yet there is hardly a man in our streets, though so poor as scarce to be able to get his daily bread, but thinks he is the legislator of America. *Our* American subjects, is a common phrase in the mouths of the lowest orders of our citizens; but property, my lords, is the sole and entire dominion of the owner; it excludes all the world besides the owner. None can intermeddle with it, It is an unity; a mathematical point. It is an atom, untangible by any but the proprietor. Touch it——and the owner loses his whole property. The touch contaminates the whole mass; the whole property vanishes. The touch of another annihilates it,—for whatever is a man's own, is absolutely and exclusively his own."

only extracts, containing the facts in the original letters; that the opinions of the writers were not mentioned, it having been frequently found, that the making public the private opinions of people in office, had been attended with bad consequences; therefore his majesty's servants had determined, for the future, never to mention the private opinion of any person. The gentleman who proposed the question, made use of many arguments against the unfairness of this mode of proceeding; and was of opinion that the whole of the information received from America ought to be laid before the house, and not extracts of particular letters, such as suited the ministers purpose.

This proposition not being admitted, the minister moved, that the papers should, on the 26th be

"In the last parliament all was anger——all was rage. Administration did not consider what was practicable, but what was revenge. *Sine clade victoria*, was the language of the ministry last sessions, but every body knew, an idiot might know, that such would not be the issue. But the ruin of the nation was a matter of no concern, if administration might be revenged. Americans were abused; misrepresented, and traduced in the most atrocious manner, in order to give a colour, and urge on to the most precipitate, unjust, cruel and vindictive measures, that ever disgraced a nation"———

Gnossius hæc Rhadamanthus habet *durissima* regna,
Castigatque AUDITQUE dolos.———

"My lords, the very infernal spirits, they *chastise*; *castigatque*, sed *auditque*, my lords. The very spirits of the infernal regions HEAR *before* they PUNISH. But how have these respectable people behaved under all their grievances? With unexampled patience, with unparalleled wisdom. They chose delegates by their free suffrages; no *bribery*, no *corruption*, no INFLUENCE here, my lords. Their representatives meet with sentiments and temper, and speak the sense of the continent. For genuine sagacity, for singular moderation, for solid wisdom, manly spirit, sublime sentiments and simplicity of language, for every thing respectable and honorable, the congress of Philadelphia shine unrivalled. This wise people speak out. They do not hold the language of slaves; they tell you what they mean.——They do not ask you to repeal your laws as a favour; they claim it as a right; they demand it. They tell you they will not submit to you; they tell you they will not submit to them: and I tell you, the acts must be repealed; they will be repealed; you cannot enforce them. The ministry are check-mated; they have a move to make on the board; and yet not a move but they are ruined."

"Repeal, therefore, my lords, I say. But bare repeal will not satisfy this enlightened and spirited people. What! repeal a bit of paper; repeal a piece of parchment! That alone won't do, my lords. You must go through. You must declare you have no right to tax. Then they may trust you; then they will have confidence in you. I have heard a noble lord speak, who seemed to lay some blame upon general Gage: I think that honorable gentleman has behaved with great prudence and becoming caution: he has entrenched himself and strengthened his fortifications: I do not know what he could do more."

"My lords, there are three millions of whigs. Three millions of whigs, my lords, with arms in their hands, are a very formidable body. 'Twas the whigs, my lords, that set his majesty's royal ancestors upon the throne of England. I hope, my lords, there are yet double the number of whigs in England that there are in America. I hope the whigs of both countries will join and make it a common cause. Ireland is with the Americans to a man. The whigs of that country will, and those of this country ought, to think the American cause their own. They are allied together in sentiment and interest, united in one great principle of defence and resistance; they ought therefore, and will run to embrace and support their brethren. The cause of ship-money was the cause of all the whigs in England. *You shall not take my money without my consent*, is the doctrine and language of whigs: it is the doctrine and voice of whigs in America, and whigs here. It is the doctrine in support of which I know not how many names I could call in this house; among the living I cannot say how many I could, to join with me and maintain these doctrines, but among the dead I could raise an host innumerable. And, my lords, at this day

referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house, which was agreed to. They consisted principally of letters between some of the ministers, and the governors of most of the colonies; and were transmitted in this mutilated state to the committee.

The principal trading and manufacturing towns in the kingdom, having waited to regulate their conduct, as to American affairs, by that of the merchants of London and Bristol, now followed the example of those two commercial bodies and prepared petitions upon that subject to be presented to parliament.

Jan. 23. The petition from the merchants of London, was of course the first delivered, and being presented by one of the aldermen of that city, who was likewise a member of parliament, he moved, that it should be refered to the committee, who were appointed to take into consideration the American papers. This seemed to be so natural, and so much a matter of course, as scarcely to admit of a controversy. The minister had, however, hit upon a manœuvre, by which the shower of petitions was so effectually thrown off, that they became a mere matter of sport rather than of concern; it was moved by way of amendment, by the ministerial adherents, that it should be referred to a separate committee which was to meet the 27th, the day succeeding that on which the committee was to take into consideration the American papers. This was objected to as a pitiful evasion; that the house ought to hear the merchants, their evidence was now become more necessary, since the minister had refused to give the whole of the correspondence respecting America. Notwithstanding all the exertions of opposition the

there are many sound, substantial whigs, who ought and who will consider the American controversy, as a great common cause."

"My lords, deeply impressed with the importance of taking some healing measures at this most alarming distracted state of our affairs, though bowed down with a cruel disease, I have crawled to this house, to give my best experience and council; and my advice is, to beseech his majesty, &c &c. It will convince America, that you mean to try her cause in the spirit and by the laws of freedom and fair enquiry, and not by codes of blood. How can she now trust you, with the bayonet at her breast? She has now all the reason in the world to believe you mean her death or bondage."———

"Thus entered on the threshold of this business, I will knock at your gates for justice without ceasing, unless inveterate infirmities stay my hand. My lords, I pledge myself never to leave this business: I will pursue it to the end in every shape. I will never fail of my attendance on it, at every step and period of this great matter, unless nailed down to my bed by the severity of disease. My lords, there is no time to be lost; every moment is big with dangers. Nay, while I am now speaking, the decisive blow may be struck, and millions involved in the consequence. The very first drop of blood will make a wound that will not be easily skinned over. Years, perhaps ages, may not heal it. It will be *irritabile vulnus*, a wound of that rancorous, malignant, corroding, festering nature, that in all probability it will mortify the whole body. Let us then, my lords, sit to this business in earnest, not take it up by bits and scraps as formerly, just as exigencies pressed, without any regard to the general relations, connections and dependencies. When the inherent constitutional rights of America are invaded, those rights that she has an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of, by the fundamental laws of the English constitution, and ingrafted thereon by the unalterable laws of nature, then I own myself an *American*, and feeling so, I shall, to the verge of my life, vindicate those rights against all men, who strive to trample upon or oppose them."———

amendment was carried 197 against 81.

A similar fate attended the petitions from Bristol, Glasgow, Norwich, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Dudley and some other places, all of them were in their turn consigned, to what the opposition termed, the committee of oblivion.

Jan. 26. Being the day appointed for the consideration of American affairs, a second and very pointed petition was presented from the merchants of London; they conclude this petition, by praying, that they may be heard, by themselves or their agents, in support of their former petition, and that no resolution respecting America may be taken by the house, or by any committee thereof, until they shall be heard. This produced a motion, that the order, for referring the petition of the merchants to a separate committee, should be discharged; and that it should be refered to the committee of the whole house who were appointed to consider the American papers. The minority painted in strong colours, the indignity and mockery offered, to so great a body as the merthants of London, by the late resolution, which, with an insidious affectation of civility, received the petition with one hand, and threw it out of the window with the other.

All the debates, on the subject of the petitions, were conducted with an unusual degree of asperity, and even acrimony on the side of opposition. The minister was repeatedly charged with negligence, incapacity and inconsistency. The acts of the late parliament were arraigned in the severest terms, they were said to be framed on false information, conceived in weakness and executed with negligence. The ministers were told, that a bitter day of reckoning might come, when they would be convicted of such a train of blunders and neglects, as would inevitably draw vengeance on their heads. In the course of these debates, the conduct of the late parliament was scrutinized without mercy, and its memory treated with the greatest disrespect: a gentleman remarkable for the sarcastic poignancy of his observations, said, in sketching a short history of that parliament, that they began their political life with a violation of the sacred rights of election, in the case of Middlesex; that they had died in the act of popery, by establishing the Roman catholic religion; and that they had left a rebellion in America as a legacy to their successors.----The question however was rejected by a very great majority, there appearing in support of the motion for rescinding the former resolution relative to the petition only 89, against it 250.

Though it was then late, a petition was offered by dr. Franklin, mr. Bollan and mr. Lee, stating, that they were authorized by the American continental congress, to present a petition from the congress to the king, which petition his majesty had refered to that house; that they were enabled to throw great light upon the subject, and prayed to be heard at the bar, in support of the said petition. This petition was also rejected by a majority of 218 to 68.

The London merchants did not tamely submit to the indignity with which they were treated.

The spirit, which had at all times distinguished that great commercial body, was not lost, nor was the rank and consideration, which they ever held in the affairs of this country forgotten. The day after the rejection of their second petition, being that on which the committee of oblivion was to hold its first meeting, and their business of course the first to come before it; a committee of merchants deputed in the name of the of the whole body, represented at the bar of the house, that they would decline appearing before the committee which had been appointed; that the merchants were not under any apprehensions respecting their American debts, unless the means of remittance should be cut off, by measures adopted in Great-Britain,

In this manner both parties tried their several forces, not only in parliament, but throughout the nation. It was evident that the failure of former plans, had not in the least abated the readiness shewn by both houses of parliament to adopt any other which administration should propose and it confidently asserted and believed, that when the merchants and manufacturers were deprived of all hopes of preventing the operation of force, it would then become their interest to give all possible effect to it. They would thus form, by degrees, a principal support of that cause, which they now so eagerly opposed. When once every thing was made to depend on war, nothing but that war could give the trading body any hopes of recovering their debts and renewing their commerce: therefore, not only their opinion, of the efficacy of this mode of proceeding in America, but the hopes of compelling a great body at home to concurrence, made the minister more and more resolved to go on and complete the coercive plan he had begun.

CHAP. VII.

Lord Chatham's conciliatory bill with respect to America: rejected. Petition to the house of commons from the West-India planters and merchants. Address to the king, moved for in the house of commons, by the minister: agreed to by the house. Motion for recommitting the address, rejected. The lords concur with the commons in the address. Protest against the address. Message from the throne for an augmentation of the forces. Petition and memorial from the Assembly of Jamaica. Bill for restraining the commerce of the New-England colonies: Petition and evidence against it. Petition of the town of Poole in support of the bill. Petition from the quakers. The fishery bill passes the commons. Similar petitions presented to the lords, against the bill. The bill passes the lords with an amendment. Conference with the commons on the subject of the amendment. The amendment rejected by the commons; the lords pass the bill without the amendment. The bill receives the royal assent. Augmentation of the naval and land forces. Lord North's conciliatory motion. Bill for restraining the trade to the southern colonies. Mr. Burke's conciliatory propositions. Great importance and astonishing growth of the American colonies. Mr. Hartley's conciliatory motion. Various petitions. Address, remonstrance and petition from the city of London. Encouragement to the fisheries of Great-Britain and Ireland. Motion for

bringing up the representation and remonstrance of the general assembly of New-York. Memorial to the lords from the same assembly, and petition to the king. Petition to the lords from the British inhabitants of the province of Quebec. Lord Camden's bill for repealing the Quebec act. Petition from the same inhabitants of Quebec, to the house of commons. Sir George Saville's motion for repealing the Quebec act. Speech from the throne.

Feb. 1 LORD Chatham not discouraged at the great majority by which his former motion was rejected, still persevered in the prosecution of his conciliatory scheme with America. He accordingly brought into the house of lords the outlines of a bill which he hoped would answer that salutary purpose, under the title of "A provisional act for settling the troubles in America, and for asserting the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of Great-Britain over the colonies."

This bill caused a variety of discussions, not only in parliament but throughout the nation. The ministry found it a proposition of reconciliation by concession, which was sufficient (independent of the obnoxious quarter from whence it came) to induce them to reject it; their plan at this time, being, though a little varied afterwards; to show a firm resolution not to give way in any instance, while the opposition in America continued.

The noble framer of the bill defended himself from the numerous attacks and reasons thrown out during the debate with great spirit and vigor; the many indignities offered him seemed to renew all the fire of youth, and he retorted upon his adversaries, with the most pointed severity.

After a long and pointed debate, the bill was rejected by a majority of 61 to 32; it was not even allowed to lie on the table, contrary to the general custom adopted by parliament, not to reject, on the first proposition, any bill whose object was allowed to be necessary.

The day after the rejection of lord Chatham's bill, a petition was presented to the commons, from the planters of the sugar colonies residing in Great Britain, and the merchants of London trading to those colonies, its purport was to set forth to the house, the great distress to which the West India islands would be reduced, unless the former harmony between the mother country and the colonies was restored. This petition, like all the former upon the same subject was referred to the established petition committee. The same day this petition was presented, the minister thought proper to open his designs respecting America: having prepared the way by a long speech, he moved for an address to the king, and a conference with the lords, that it might be the joint address of both houses.

The purport of the address was to return thanks for the communication of the American papers, and to declare, that having taken them into the most serious consideration, they find that a *rebellion* actually exists in the province of Massachusetts Bay; and that the said province is actually countenanced and encouraged in it by unlawful combinations and engagements entered into, in several of the other colonies; that they

can never so far desert the trust reposed in them, as to relinquish any part of the sovereign authority over all the dominions, which by law is vested in his majesty and the two houses of parliament; they therefore beseech his majesty to take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the authority of the supreme legislature; and in the most solemn manner assure him, that at the hazard of their lives and properties, they will support him, against all attempts, in the maintenance of the just rights of his majesty and the two houses of parliament.

This address was so replete with consequences, the extent of which could not be defined, that it called up all the powers of opposition; and the more moderate, who had hitherto acted with administration, seemed to feel a kind of horror and reluctance at entering upon measures so dangerous in their tendency and inexplicable in their event. The minister however carried the address by a majority of 296 to 106.

Feb. 5. The opposition once more revived this business, by moving for a recommitment of the address; which again gave rise to a very long and interesting debate but the motion was lost, there being 288 who opposed, to 105 who supported it.

Feb. 7. After the proposed conference with the commons, the lords being retired to their own house; a very long debate ensued, in consequence of a motion to fill up the blank left in the address, with the words. "The lords spiritual and temporal &c." in order to render the instrument the joint act of both houses; which was at length agreed to by the lords, but produced a very spirited protest signed by eighteen *; who conclude their reasons of dissent in the following words.

"We therefore protest against an address, amounting to a *declaration of war*, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refusing to suffer the presentation of petitions against it; (altho' it is the undoubted right of the subject to present the same) which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no substantial offer of redress of grievances; and which promises support to those ministers who have inflamed America, and grossly misconducted the affairs of Great Britain."

The address being delivered; the king, in answer assured both houses that they might depend upon his taking the most speedy and effectual measures for enforcing due obedience to the laws, and the authority of the supreme legislature. The answer to the address was accompanied, with a message from the throne, to the commons, in which they were informed, that it was determined, in consequence of the address, to take the most speedy and effectual measures for supporting the just rights of the crown, and the two houses of parliament, that some augmentation of the forces by sea and land would be necessary for that purpose: this message, as usual, was referred to the com-

* The following are the names of the noblemen who signed the proteſt, viz: Richmond, Craven, Archer, Abergavenny, Rochingham, Wycombe, Courteney, Torrington, Ponsonby, Cholmondeley, Abingdon, Portland, Camden, Effingham, Stanhope, Scarborough, Fitzwilliam and Tankerville.

mittee of supply. On this, or the preceeding day, a petition and memorial from the assembly of Jamaica, to his majesty, was laid before the commons; it was drawn up in very strong terms: this memorial entered into a full, free and argumentative discussion of the late claims of the mother country, and of the rights of the colonies; the former of which it denies and defends the latter with great force. The petitioners, at the same time deplore and see with amazement, a plan almost carried into execution, for reducing the colonies to the most abject state of slavery; they supplicate the throne; they demand and claim from them, as the guarantee of their just rights, that no laws should be forced upon them, injurious to their rights as colonists or Englishmen: and that, as the common parent of his people, his majesty would become a mediator between his European and American subjects.

Feb. 10. While measures were thus taking to apply a military force to the cure of the disorders in America, other means were thought necessary to come in aid of this expedient. For this purpose the ministers moved for leave to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire; the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island and Province plantations, in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland and the British West-India islands; and to prohibit them from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland or other places therein to be mentioned, under certain conditions and for a limited time. The motion for bringing in the bill was carried by a majority of more than three to one, there being for it 261 to 85 who opposed it.

During the progress of this bill the London merchants and traders interested in the American commerce petitioned against it, and were allowed to be heard; in consequence of which a long train of witnesses, consisting of merchants and captains of ships, who resided in England or North-America, and who had been long versed in the trade and fisheries of both, were examined at the bar of the house, the evidence being conducted by mr. David Barclay, who was appointed agent to manage this business by the committee of American merchants. In the course of the evidence it appeared, that even in the year 1764 the New-England colonies employed in their several fisheries, to less than 45,880 ton of shipping and 6000 men; and that the produce of their fisheries in the foreign markets for that year amounted to 322,222l. 16s. sterling: it also appeared that the fisheries had very much increased since that time; that all the materials, used in the fisheries, except salt and the timber with which the vessels were built, were taken from the mother country and that the nett proceeds of the fish were remitted to Great-Britain, and that there was near a million of money owing from New-England to the city of London alone. Their agent also stated to the house, that the calamities, consequent upon the bill, must fall in a particular degree upon the innocent: the case of the inhabitants of Nantucket would be particularly hard.

[To be continued.]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

CHEMICAL AND ECONOMICAL ESSAYS.

ESSAY SECOND.

Analysis of Earths.

TO distinguish an earth from every other kind of matter, we must be certain that it possesses the following properties:—*To dissolve, but very sparingly, or not at all in water, to possess little or no sapidity, to be incombustible, that is, that it will not burn in the fire, and to have little or no smell;* all the earths possess these properties in an eminent degree, there are however some substances which answer these descriptions, which we shall find are not *earths*, and these we will point out in proper order.

I know not at present of any use that an analysis or chemical examination of the earths will be of to the arts, except to the art of pottery—and as it is equally to the potter's purpose to know what earths are *improper* for his business as to know what are fit for use, it will be necessary to direct the reader to some general rules, by which he may be able to know any earth that falls under his notice.

The excellence of potters ware, besides other circumstances depends principally upon *three* things.

1. The chemical nature of the materials he uses for the ware and its glazing.

2. The mechanical nature of the *earth*, such as its *fineness*, &c.

3. The colour of the materials after baking.

We have already hinted that a *pure clay* is not the most fit for making earthen vessels—as it shortens in burning it is very apt to crack—and it is probably to the too great purity of some of our American clays, that our *unglazed earthen* vessels will suffer water and other liquids to pass through them—a mixture of the *flinty earth* which exists in all common clays in considerable proportion, prevents, in proportion to its quantity, this contraction of the ware, and probably were the quantity in ours greater than it is, that one inconvenience would be remedied. The *red* colour of our ware, is invariably owing to *iron*, which exists very plentifully in America, and in some degree in almost all our *clays*, the deepness of the colour is in proportion to the quantity.

We will suppose a potter to have obtained several specimens of clays, and is anxious to know whether they will do for pottery or no; he will find as we suppose the following method the most easy, decisive and satisfactory.

He must procure at an apothecaries about half a gill (two ounces) of *spirit of sea salt*, which he can get under that name, then weighing off four penny-weights and four grains of the clay to be examined, first dried and reduced to a fine powder—a thin Florence oil flask well cleaned by washing it in strong lye, must be had, into which the powdered clay is to be poured—we then mix the half gill of *spirits of sea salt* with an equal quantity of rain water, which we prefer as being the most pure,

then an half gill of this *weakened spirits of salt* is to be poured into the oil flask and mixed with the earth. Great attention is to be paid to the appearance in the instant of mixture, whether there is a *hissing noise*, and the appearance of boiling, or whether a few large bubbles arise to the top, without any noise——for if the first appearance takes place, it will afford a strong presumption that the clay contains a considerable proportion of lime, and is likely to prove unfit for pottery, because, as we said before, all earths containing *burnt lime* (and the lime contained in the clay would become such, after the ware was burnt) would split, or slack as soon as any liquid was applied to them.—We then set the oil flask on some burning coals in a shovel, nor need we be afraid of its cracking from the sudden application of heat, for it has long since been found, that such *thin* glass vessels seldom break from the changes of heat and cold:—we suffer the mixture to boil slowly about a quarter of an hour, in which time all the different earths that the clay contained, together with the *iron*, if any, will be dissolved, except the *flinty earth*, which is of the nature of finely powdered sand—now by attending to the following operations upon the mixture, we may be able to judge of the excellence of the clay—they are rather difficult to be understood, but a person whose interest it is to be acquainted with this subject will take time to endeavour to comprehend them: I shall just lay down my method, which is, I think, the easiest and sufficiently accurate.

I pour about half a gill of *pure* water into the oil flask, after the clay &c. have boiled sufficiently, and warm it over the coals again—I suffer it to stand until the undissolved part settles to the bottom—then pour off the clear liquor from the sediment as exactly as I can into a glass vessel, for instance a tumbler—I wash what is left in the oil flask with another half gill of water, and pour that water when grown clear, into the other clear liquor in the tumbler, I find that a certain quantity of the earth is still left in the flask, this I pour out on a piece of clean blotting paper, dry it and weigh it—the weight then gives me the quantity of flinty earth contained in an hundred grains of the clay—the proportion of this earth is sometimes so great as to amount to sixty or seventy grains per cent. even in a very good clay.—

In the tumbler I shall find I have about a gill of a clear fluid—of this I put the fourth part into a wine glass, and drop into it a few drops of *oil of vitriol*, which may be had of the apothecaries—this experiment will soon satisfy me whether the clay contained any lime stone in a powdered state, for it will immediately become of a milky whiteness, even if the quantity of lime is but small; and here we must not be deceived and conclude too hastily that the earth will not make good ware, because of the lime it contains; in a few minutes the whiteness will settle to the bottom, then by pouring away the clear fluid that is above it in the wine glass, and putting the sediment upon blotting paper, drying it and weighing it carefully, we shall have one fourth of the quantity of lime contained

in an hundred grains of the earth.—

The quantity of oil of vitriol to be added may be thirty drops, which is always sufficient for that quantitity of the dissolved earth, and never too much, for a reason which a theoretical chymist would well understand, but it cannot readily be explained to any one else—the fact however may be depended upon.

If we find the quantity of lime by the last experiment to be small, amounting to no more than four or five per cent. we can have no objection to it upon that account.

The quantity of *lime* and flinty earth being thus ascertained, it appears from the observations made in our last essay, that there can be no other *earth* existing in the solution, than magnesia and pure clay, for there are but *five earths* in nature, and heavy earth has never yet been found in America; it is not worth the *potters* attention to examine minutely into the exact proportion of these, as a tolerable good estimate may be made from the quantities of the other earths when known. —But it is of consequence to ascertain the quantity of iron, which is very difficult to be done by the common modes laid down by chymists; but the following method when properly understood and well attended to, will be found tolerably easy.

We take one third of the remaining solution, that is, one fourth of the whole, and mix it with a pint of clear rain water—in another pint of water we dissolve ten grains of *green vitriol* or copperas, which we may just mention in this place, is a preparation of iron and contains about one fourth of its weight of that metal; that is, there are two and one half grains of iron in ten grains of copperas. We then pour half a wine glass full of each, observing to let the quantity be exactly the same, into two separate wine glasses, at the same time, and add to each a small quantity, for instance, as much as can be taken up between the finger and thumb, of the powder of galls, * when both mixtures will become of a *black*, *dark purple*, *light purple*, or *red* colour, according as the quantity of iron is larger or smaller; we then fill the remainder of the wine glasses with water, and accurately attend to the difference of colour, the one that approaches nearest to a black colour, always contains the greatest quantity of iron.—

Let us now suppose that the fourth part of our solution contained more than two and a half grains of iron, or in other words, a greater quantity than the solution of copperas—why then with a given quantity of powdered galls, a given quantity of the solution will strike a darker colour.—But we wish to ascertain how much more.—This I think we may know, if we add to our solution made from the clay a gill of rain water; then again we add an equal quantity of powdered galls to equal quantities of the two

* The powder of the PIG-NUT we have found to be a very powerful astringent—by which power it will answer extremely well instead of powdered galls, in the analysis of earths. We hope also in a future essay, to prove that they will be found equally valuable in every other instance.

solutions as before, we compare the colours, and if they are exactly alike we suppose the quantity of iron in a given quantity of the solutions, is the same; but of the solution of the clay there is one fourth more than there is of the solution of the copperas, consequently, there must be one fourth more iron. Suppose it required that two gills of water should be added to the solution of the clay, before the colour would be exactly like the solution of the copperas, why then it is obvious it would be right to conclude that it contained one half more iron—but if the case was just the reverse, then by adding so much water to the solution of the copperas as would be necessary to reduce both solutions to the same colour, we should be able to know how much *less* iron the *solution made from the clay*, does contain; thus if it will require one gill of water before equal quantities will exhibit equal shades of colour, it is obvious that the solution we are to examine contains one fourth less iron, than the solution of copperas, *&c. &c. &c.*

To prevent any fallacy, the wine glasses should be exactly of the same size, for every one knows, that a coloured fluid always appears deeper in a glass of a larger diameter, than in one of a smaller: the colour should be very attentively observed, and the opinion of a second observer ought to be asked, lest the first by such frequent repetition should be confused, as is sometimes the case—when these circumstances are attended to, the quantity of iron even to one fourth of a grain, may be discovered in an hundred grains of the clay we are examining:—this is not the method proposed by Mr. Kerwan in his examination of earths——but we are happy in finding that this method of analysis altho' apparently indeterminate, yet corresponds exactly as to the result, with Mr. Kerwan:—that is, an earth was examined by his method, and was found to contain ten per cent. of iron, and being afterwards examined by our method, it gave such appearances as would have immediately inclined us to conclude that it contained that quantity. When the clay examined is found to contain no more than three or four per cent. of iron, it may be presumed to retain its white colour in burning, if from twelve to twenty it will most certainly be red.—

A person having made frequent examinations of clays after this manner, and proving them with a grain of their constituent principles, would be very able to form a good conjecture of any new one offered to his examination, merely by inspection.—

It is almost a maxim among some potters, that *all blue clays will burn red*, and that all white clays will retain their colour—this however is too general; several *blue* clays owe their colour to a mineral oil which is dissipated in burning, and many *white* ones contain iron, which will give them a red colour.

We now see that the *chemical qualities* of good earths for ware are, a proper mixture of pure clay and the flinty earth; without the addition of any, or very little iron; that lime is an injuri-

ous ingredient in proportion to its quantity, and that magnesia, tho' seldom found in clays, yet is always a valuable addition.

The East-India china ware is justly allowed to be the most beautiful, the most valuable and pure of any in the world—its composition is now generally known to consist of two earths which they call PETUNCE and KAOLIN: these earths have been obtained and examined by European chemists—yet observe the simplicity of their compositions! The *Petunce* contains 67 per cent. of *flinty earth*, 14 of pure clay, 11 of heavy *earth*, and 8 of magnesia, without any *iron*.——The *Kaolin* (at least one specimen of it) contains about 50 per cent. of flinty earth, 25 of pure clay, 6 of magnesia, 5 of lime, 3 or 4 of iron—the rest was lost in the experiment.——

Now supposing these two earths were united together in equal proportion in china ware, as is sometimes the case, the *chemical* composition of it will be

Heavy earth	Lime	Magnesia
$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	7
Clay	**Flinty Earth**	**Iron**
$19\frac{1}{2}$	$58\frac{1}{2}$	4

What hinders it therefore that porcelain should not be made in America, except the *mechanical* qualities of our earths, and the workmanship.

We should not suppose that the mechanical qualities of clays should so much alter the goodness of the wares made from them—for it appears from very good authority that, the celebrated Chinese earth kaolin differs from some pipe-clays, only in the fineness or subtility of the flinty earth contained in it—the want of fineness in any earth otherwise fit for the purpose of pottery, we conceive might be obviated by *levegating;* for the explanation of which term, and the manner of conducting the process, we refer to the article LEVEGATION in any dictionary of arts and sciences, as we cannot spare room for it in this place.

"The colour of the materials after baking," we said was another circumstance to be attended to—the red colour of our American wares we assert to be entirely owing to iron, a metallic substance, very abundantly diffused through most of our earths—in many it is in so large a proportion as to give them a red colour before burning, in which state they might be used for ochres, or paints—but as they are only valuable for the iron they contain, we shall defer all observations upon them until we come to the metals.——

Other metallic substances are sometimes found to colour clays, such as copper and lead—but such have never been found in this country—the *black* colour of some of the imported ware, we suspect is owing to MANGANESE, known better among us by the name of MAGNES.

The metallic substances are used in painting the ware, and give it different colours, after burning, as copper makes a *green*, iron a *red*, smalt prepared from cobalt, gives a blue colour, *&c. &c.*—but observations of this kind are not to our purpose.

The glazing of ware is a matter of great importance—the preparations of lead—such as red-lead, white-lead and litharge, are

universally used here,—these substances by melting very soon give the ware a glazing, without a great degree of heat——but vessels glazed with lead suffer many fluids to pass through them, and many corroding liquors, such as vinegar, take off and dissolve the glazing, probably to the injury of the health of the persons who use them.——Quere, would not a mixture of calcined flints finely powdered and mixed with pot-ash, make a glazing that would be both easily fusible and sufficiently hard and wholesome? This seems to be warranted by an experiment which is indeed but a very imperfect one.———

The queen-ware is composed of the pipe-clay—(that is, one nearly like our common clays, but free from iron) and calcined flints, the process, &c. is very beautifully described in Watson's Chemical Essays, in the Philadelphia library.

The clay of our potters is a very coarse clay; the flinty earth in it is almost as coarse as sand; a specimen I examined, contained about 54 per cent. flinty earth, 26 pure clay, 3 of lime, and 17 of iron—which last ingredient is the cause of the excessive red colour.

There is an earth found at Gray's Ferry that is very famous among our masons as a mortar for work in which fire is to be made, because it neither *bursts* by expanding, nor leaves crevices by contracting. Altho it possesses this valuable property, it is unfit for pottery, from its mechanical nature and coarse texture—the whitest of it affords, by analysis, 76 per cent of flinty earth, 21 of magnesia, without any iron; the other three parts could not be accounted for in the experiment.

After all we have to lament that from the great quantity of iron with which this country abounds, we have but a poor prospect of very pure earths—there is a clay, much like the pipe-clay, found in great abundance in several parrs of New-Jersey, different parcels of this appears to be of very different qualities. I have had two cups made of it, which burn out as white as the English queen-ware: It appears by analysis to contain about 67 per cent. of flinty earth; 27 of pure clay, a little lime, and as *I believe* a little magnesia; but this I have not fully proved.

The glazing of the foreign ware, is made either by throwing salt into the kiln—by lead—or by the vitrifaction of the surface of the ware without addition, depending upon the fusible nature of the ingredients.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

ISMAEL COULOSKI——*A Turkish Tale.*

ISMAEL COULOSKI lived happy and tranquil in an exact observance of the musselman faith. One only son aged eighteen; two daughters yet infants, with half a dozen young and beautiful slaves, composed his family. The greatest part of his time was employed in the education of his son, it was his princi-

pal business, and his only pleasure. But the moment now approached, when this beloved son, given up to himself, prepared to put in practice the councils received from his father. Couloski thought proper once more to remind his son, of those valuable councils, which could not be too much impressed on his mind——and having conducted him under a myrtle bower, where no one could interrupt or overhear them, after having tenderly embraced, he thus addressed him.

" My son, you know I am a " philosopher, and that the ul- " timate wish of my heart, is to " see you a philosopher also. I " I am going to send you to " Constantinople, to visit my " brother, a bashaw of three " tails. With your uncle you " will become acquainted with " the world; for it is proper you " should see and examine every " thing with your own eyes. " Be not troubled to excess, " should any uneasiness occur; but " remember that every thing hap- " pens for the best, and that there " is no physical evil on the earth. " True wisdom is neither oppres- " sed with grief nor transported " with joy. Avoid with care " those shocks, those convulsions " of the mind, the certain con- " sequence of violent passions too " easily moved; your soul is a " polished surface, whose brilli- " ancy ought not to be polluted " by the impure breath of pas- " sion. Prepared against all the " ordinary occurences of our " globe, be always on your guard " whether in prosperity or ad- " versity. Be not astonished at " any thing you see, or marvel " at every thing. Love mankind, " but esteem them not. You " will not do ill to search a friend; " for to discover one, is the grand " consummation of moral good: " above all, my son, be discreet, " sober, and temperate. I know " not how matter acts on spirit " and reason; but I know that " both one and the other are lost " by the use of strong liquors. " Only gratify your real necessi- " ties; subdue your caprices—— " My son, you are yet unac- " quainted with women; the sex " are born either for slavery, or " to give fetters; be not a lover, " if your desire to be a master. " I can never sufficiently recom- " mend to you the duty you owe " to our prophet. Be careful " not to imagine your fathers have " been deceived, and that the re- " ligion of your country is false, " this cruel idea will fill your days " with trouble and bitterness. " They tell me there are philoso- " phers who glory in doubting " every thing: if there are such, " they are much to be pitied: un- " certainty is a poison to the soul " and a proof of weakness. Avoid " anger which degrades a man; " and lying which renders him " contemptible. This, my son, in " a few words, is the substance " of my advice; go, still remem- " ber your father; endeavour to " convince me that I have not " sown in an unprofitable soil, " and that you merit the tender " care I have bestowed on you."

After this short discourse, Ismael embraced his son; who immediately set off for Constantinople. My father is right, said Couloski, and I should be a great fool if I neglected his prudent advice; besides it is very easy to fol-

low, and I am very sure he will be fully satisfied with my conduct. Yes, my father, I call our prophet to witness, and I swear by ——— It is not right to swear at all, cried a meagre pale man, that followed Couloski: know, young man, that your rash oaths are crimes, and that your presumptuous folly may, perhaps, shortly be punished. Sir, modestly replied Couloski, by your habit I see you are a dervise. But, very likely, you know not that I am the son of a philosopher, and am a philosopher myself; therefore not very prone to fall into the follies you charge me with. Now you are a young fool, said the dervise: you lie, replied Couloski. It is first necessary to convince me I do, saidthe dervise coldly. There, said Couloski, giving him a blow, behold my demonstration: away, if you wish to escape the effects of my just indignation. The dervise, who perceived himself the weaker of the two, prudently retired, and our philosopher continued his journey.

Here, said he to himself, I have fallen into this frenzy they call anger, a kind of error I had promised myself always to guard against: but my father ought to have precautioned me against meeting on the road an insolent dervise; for I find it is not so easy to be mild and patient as I at first imagined.

Thus meditating, our philosopher arrived at Constantinople. He was struck with amazement at the appearance of this great city; edifices, the most mean, and in the worst taste, by turns attracted his attention. He was plunged, for some time, in an admiration and an astonishment, but little short of stupidity. A charitable Jew, who perceived he was a stranger, politely offered him his services. Couloski blushed, because he perceived he had been astonished, and begged the Jew to conduct him to his uncle the bashaw. I will do so, said the Hebrew, but, Sir, there are many bashaws at Constantinople; which of them are you desirous of seeing? My uncle, certainly, replied Couloski; my uncle Couloski, a bashaw of three tails. The Jew now sufficiently instructed, conducted our traveller to the desired spot; but they had scarce entered the bashaw's house, when the most bitter cries uttered by some slaves whom the officers of the seraglio were dragging to execution, first struck their attention. Three mutes, followed by some janizaries, now appeared: one of them carried, on the end of a pike, a head still reeking with its blood. ——Just heaven! cried the Jew, what a terrible event; it is the head of the bashaw Couloski, which they are carring to the sultan. Fly far from hence, unhappy young man; for if you are discovered, you will infallibly be involved in the misfortunes of your uncle, and you will certainly lose your life. At these words our philosopher was plunged in the most violent grief, and began to cry most bitterly. There is no time to lose, said the Jew: let us leave this place. While he was yet speaking, a black eunuch approached them, who, looking Couloski full in the face, demanded his name, who he was, from whence he came, and the cause of his grief. He is, replied the Jew, the son of Mehemet Ratsaln, who lives at Andrianople; and not

being accustomed to such an object as a bloody head upon a pike, could not refrain from weeping. Is it true, Mehemet, replied the Eunuch? Does not this dog, curst by our prophet, impose upon me? No, replied our philosopher, who ought never to have lyed, trembling, at the same time, to such a degree he could articulate his words.

This little stratagem drew them from their embarrasment; The Jew now conducted him to his house. As soon as he found himself in a place of safety, his excessive grief gave way to joy no less extravagant. In the heighth of his transport he overturned the table, and committed a thousand frantic follies. The Jew, who began to fear for his furniture, exerted himself to calm the transports of our young philosopher, and at last persuaded him to swallow some glasses of Greek wine: Ismael found it delicious: it soon calmed his spirits, but at the expence of his reason. This was what the honest Hebrew expected. A large diamond ring that he carried on his finger, had attracted his attention: the Jew was not slow in making himself master of it, and also of all the money which he had about him: then not knowing what else to do with our hero, he carried him and laid him gently on the pavement in the street.

The poor Ismael slept some hours while the effects of the wine continued: he then awoke in surprize, and found his body cold and moist, and instead of a soft bed only pointed stones which pierced his flesh. After rubbing his eyes he soon perceived, by the light of the moon, that he was exposed to the inclemency of the weather. He rose, and could no longer doubt his misfortune: he now uttered the most violent imprecation; but it was much worse when he perceived he was robbed, and that the unworthy Chifouk had left him nothing. It is thus, cried he, the prophet punishes the transgressors against philosophy. On entering Constantinople my astonishment was beyond bounds. When the mortal blow with which I was menanced hung over my head, my grief was extreme, and I lyed to avoid it. When my safety was accomplished my joy became equally unbounded. I placed my confidence on a Jew with whom I was unacquainted, and I sinned against the laws of temperance: but I could not foresee that the city of Constantinople would be such a dazzling spectacle: and after the catastrophe which befel my uncle, the charitable actions of the Jew appeared to merit my confidence. But above all I could not foresee that his Greek wine would have such a surprizing effect. It is to that I am indebted for my present melancholy situation; nevertheless it is necessary to be patient, since, as my father very properly observed, there can be no physical evil on the earth, therefore all must be for the best: to be sure I was taken rather unawares, but will take better care for the future.

Ismael, not knowing what to do, cursing his evil stars, which had led him to quit the philosopher his father, and commit so many actions to the shame of philosophy, searched a caravansera in which he might hide his grief, and satisfy his craving appetite.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RETAILER. No. XII.

The moralist is like a gardener, he should eradicate vices, as *the gardener* destroys the noxious weeds ——but should cherish virtues, as the other nurses his valuable plants. ANONYMOUS.

I WAS the other day sitting in a porch with a gentleman, next door to a store of considerable eminence in this city; and after a while we heard two voices that seemed to be pretty well exerted, from which we concluded that a couple of the apprentices, or if they please, *the merchant's young gentlemen*, were at high words—"You shall take it I swear by — for you are youngest apprentice," says one. "The devil take me," says t other, "if I take it, for if I am *youngest apprentice*, I am the oldeft fellow of the two."—Soon after an awful silence reigned among them, and we concluded rightly that the master of the store had made his appearance; we watched a while, and at length a young gentleman of about eighteen years old came out of the store with a very mortified look, with two pieces of linen, and a piece of cloth under his arm, and was then just putting the bill into his pocket. 'Twas this little accident I confess that gave rise to all the ideas of the present number. I could not but remark to my friend, who was sitting with me at the time, that pride is the most ridiculous quality in the composition of the human mind, and every one at a first view would have the same idea of it from this anecdote.

It must be allowed on all hands, that a man is not only not ridiculous for being what he *ought* to be, but is ridiculous for wishing to conceal what he is, and for being ashamed of his station. In the instance before mentioned every one knows, that as soon as a young gentleman commences an apprenticeship in a merchant's compting-house, he is necessarily encumbered with all the duties of an apprentice —and the carrying home the customers goods has been part of that duty time immemorial, and however servile it may appear to the eye of a young man full of spirits and the ambition of youth, it will never diminish his dignity in the least.

I set out in my motto with a common metaphor—to extend it still further, and apply it still more extensively. I may observe, that the metaphysical gardener should not only be exquisitely versed in the knowledge of good and evil plants, lest instead of plucking up the *thorn* he should destroy the *rose;* but should ponder well with himself, before he eradicates what he supposes is but a weed: has it no good quality? may not its root be useful? or if it is rank as the onion, may it not grow mild by age? or if the root is bad, the herb may have some virtues, the flower may be beautiful, or the seed may be useful.——Thus it is with pride; I maintain that if its fruits are often bad, the root is still valuable, and were it but carefully inoculated by the hand of the moralist, we should find it to produce an excellent increase.

As pride is such a general companion of the human species, that very few can be said to be without

it. I hold it to be the interest of the world to direct it to the attainment of things which are in themselves useful;—to quell it would not only be vain, but injurious.—with it thousands of the worthies in every department of excellence would fall —Philosophy, robbed of the pomp derived from superior abilities, would lay her head in silent despondence. Music, whilst she uses to exult in drawing the rocks and the mountains to her song, listless lays down her lute; and the sister arts of painting and poetry, would throw their brilliant colours to the ground, when the voice of admiration is no longer to be heard. The clappings of an admiring audience is the mother of the comic-muse; and tragedy exults in the tears she is able to excite.

Pride *in dress* has severely felt the lash of satire in every generation,—when we consider how many valuable qualities stand in competition with great attention to personal accomplishments, we might indeed lament, that a noble mind should be employed upon a thing in itself trifling; but to disclaim it entirely is to suppose all mankind not only capable of, but inclined to great and noble actions. Experience, however, which is the test of truth, hath proved that position to be false;—and however the pedant may snarl at foppery I think it may have its uses; it is an innocent employment for a restless mind, and a frequent concomitant of a delicate and an elegant disposition: it is a quality that I might be sorry should occupy any of the valuable time of a Rittenhouse, whilst it might with safety be exercised by Billy Simper, or Jesse Ruffle; and however elegant the beau or the belle may appear in a new coat or gown, they would have much more reason to be proud of the "ornaments of a meek and quiet spirit."

Pride with respect to our situation in the world is more general than any other kind; it is indeed universal; it may at times lead to improper means to produce the end desired: but it frequently produces those valuable exertions without which we should never enjoy the comforts of life. Consequence is our universal wish Self is the divinity we all worship, and we are so much bigots that we are almost ready to persecute those who do not voluntarily adore her, and offer up incense to her at the altar we ourselves have erected. We derive our consequence from the world, from wealth, and superior abilities. Wealth, as being the reward of corporal industry, is by far the easiest to obtain: hence, among other motives to acquire riches, is the desire of consequence and respectability from the world; that such are the effects of wealth is demonstrated from the experience of ages and the general indifference with which the sons of poverty are beheld. It was a complaint with Horace, near two thousand years ago, that poverty, tho' not a fault, nor an enemy to virtue, yet rendered her children ridiculous.

Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se
Quam quod ridiculos homines facet.

But unfortunately even industry is not always crowned with success, and the endeavours of persevering abilities are often frustrated by the blind caprice of chance—to these the road to eminence is still open—if it is the lot of few to possess great riches, it is in the power of many to be eminent for wisdom, and of each to be singularly virtuous.

Many are often able to give respectability to a family or a profession which unreasonable prejudices have slighted as but low: in America this is peculiarly the case, and I congratulate every American on his happy prospect in his own country, where every industrious man is likely to be opulent, every virtuous man beloved, and every ingenious man admired.

In Europe, as well as America, the situation of an apothecary has been supposed to be inferior in respectability to a physician; but Mr. Henry of Manchester, and Messrs. Bergmann and Scheele of Sweden, have placed this business upon the most honored footing—they have received the plaudits of an admiring world, which was due to their abilities and industry, whilst many a gentleman, with much professional pride, and an M. D. at the end of his name, is pinched in his circumstances, and unknown beyond the street in which he lives.

In America, merit, like a "city set upon a hill," cannot be hidden—real merit always leads to the performance of things useful, and a man of real utility, at the same time that he is the best ornament, he is the darling of his country. The trappings of the European nations will do but little here: the boast of ancient grandeur can never procure modern esteem; neither can the merits of ancestors descend with the estate to an heir. Our great men owe their greatness to no such things. We have our Franklin and our Rittenhouse, the first among philosophers; our Wilson and our Maddison, most eminent as statesmen; and we have our Kuhn and our Rush, the rivals of the Europeans in the healing art: and none of these had any thing to recommend them to the attention of the world, than their *wisdom* and their *virtue;* qualities which contain in themselves all that is really valuable, but which, alas! are not always sufficient in Europe to procure the same esteem, when unrecommended by fortune, or the smiles of nobility. There is no profession in the world, however humble, that may not be improved. The man that can make but *two nails* in the same time that others made but one, will be esteemed and honored by his generous countrymen; and the *manufacturers* of a carding or spinning machine will receive greater applause than the haughty inventor of the air-balloon.

But many will contend that all these things will require a particular genius, and that it is still but the lot of few to acquire such stations. There is still another way of gratifying that unceasing companion of our bosoms—it is by imitating the character of my benevolent friend Erastes. Here pride may be gratified without a rival, and though all admire, yet none envy him.

Erastes's chief maxim is that we are all born to be happy, and that no man can be happy when he sees any body that is not so; his pride is to do what he can to make them so, and thereby to acquire their love. He lifts his hat to the most indigent of his neighbours, because it gives pleasure and does no harm; he will stand and talk with half a dozen of them, upon some trifling subject, merely that his *pride* may be gratified by some of them telling his servants, that he has not a *spark of pride* in him. He actually suffers in the sufferings of all his acquaintance, and his pride is to smooth the wrinkles of the grief worn brow.

He has a tear of sympathy at hand for every tale of woe, and an heart to feel for the distress he cannot cure; he is equally formed to chace away the fancied sorrows of the hypochondriac, or to heal the wounds of the disappointed lover: grief is grief, whatever may be its source, is his expreſſion; and he is as much pleased to drive away the phantoms of imagination, as to release the prisoner from the confines of a goal; when he can do no more he has a smile or a kind look for any who will accept of it, and a pleasing little compliment for all who wish his regard. Such is Erastes, he stands in no one's way; he never offends, and is seldom offended; he is easy to be pleased, and always desirous to please: all feel pleased in his company, and as he is an agreeable man he is of *consequence* wherever he goes. Such, reader, can you and I be; if it is not our lot to be a Franklin, a Wilson, or a Rush, let us remember it is in our power to be an Erastes.

Memoirs of the Bastile.

The following extract, from the celebrated Mr. Linguet's memoirs of the Bastile, will, at this period, we hope, prove acceptable to our readers; who, no doubt, while they sympathize with the eminent sufferer, will exult that this dreadful scourge of despotism is no more. An ardent desire of liberty, the noble offspring of America, has gone forth among the nations of the earth, and we trust, that, not only the Bastile, but every other engine of tyranny and oppression will sink before its inspiring influence.

Non, mihi si voces centum sint, oraque centum,
Omnia pœnarum percurrere nomina possum. Virg.

THE writer from whom these extracts are made, was for ten years one of the most distinguished counsellors of the Parliament of *Paris*. He shone equally in oratory and composition. While Mr. *Linguet* was thus displaying his useful and active talents at the bar, he likewise employed himself in the cultivation of polite literature and philosophy. The boldness of his principles, the novelty of his views, joined with too great a freedom in his examination of the systems established, and the sects prevailing in France, made him many powerful enemies. In the revolution which some years ago interrupted all judicial order in France, Mr. Linguet having suffered on the part of the parliament of Paris, and ultimately on that of government itself, those shocking injuries, of which he gives a particular relation in his *Appel à la Postérité*, sought an asylum in England. He there undertook a periodical work, entitled, *Annales* Polititiques. Civiles and Litteraires du 18*eme* siecle; which met with a very favourable reception throughout Europe. At the approach of the rupture between England and France, Mr. Linguet having quitted the former, through a patriotic delicacy, and having persuaded himself, that on the parole of the Count *de Vergennes*, he might go to France to prosecute

his interests there. He was arrested on the 27th September, 1780, by virtue of a *lettre-de-cachet*, and conducted to the Bastile, where he remained full twenty months.

Mr. Linguet, after proving that his confinement was unmerited and unjust: begins his remarks on the interior government of the Bastile.

"Let us now enter into the inside of these ramparts: let us examine how those three headed monsters, who guard them, act in the accomplishment of their abominable office, to render life an insupportable burthen.

"The prelude to their operations, when a fresh victim is brought to them, is the *search*. Their mode of taking possession of a prisoner's person, and their manner of shewing him the infernal property in which he will be held, is first to strip him of all his own. They take away his money, lest it should afford the means of corruption amongst them; his jewels, on the very same consideration: his papers, lest they should furnish him with a resource against the weariness and vexation to which he is doomed: his knives, scissars, &c. lest he should cut his own throat, or assasinate his jailors: for they explain to him cooly the motives for all their depredations. After this ceremony, which is long, and often interrupted by pleasantries and remarks on every article of the inventory, they drag him to the cell destined for his reception.

"These cells are all contained in towers of which the walls are at least twelve, and at the bottom thirty or forty feet thick. Each has a vent-hole made in the wall; but crossed by three grates of iron, one within, another in the middle, and a third on the outside. The bars cross each other, and are an inch in thickness; and, by a refinement of invention in the persons who contrived them, the solid part of each of these meshes answers exactly to the vacuity in another; so that a passage is left to the sight of scarcely two inches, tho' the intervals are near four inches square.

"Formerly each of these caves had three or four openings, small indeed, and ornamented with the same gratings. But this multiplicity of holes was soon found to promote the circulation of the air; they prevented humidity, infection, &c. an humane governor therefore had them stopped up; and at present there remains but one, which on very fine days just admits light enough into the cell to make "darkness visible."

"In winter these dungeons are perfect ice-houses, because they are lofty enough for the frost to penetrate: in summer they are most suffocating stoves, the walls being too thick for the heat to dry them.

"Several of the cells, and mine was of the number, are situated upon the ditch into which the common sewer of the *Rue St. Antoine* empties itself; so that whenever it is cleared out, or in summer after a few days continuance of hot weather, or after an inundation, which is frequent enough both in spring and autumn, in a ditch sunk below the level of the river, there exhales a most infectious, pestilential vapour, and when it has once entered those pigeon-holes they call rooms, it is a considerable time before they are cleared of it.

"Such is the atmosphere a prisoner breathes: in order to prevent a total suffocation, he is obliged to pass his days, and often his nights, stuck up against the interior grate, which keeps him from approaching, as described above, too close

to the hole cut in the form of a window, and which is the only orifice through which he can draw his scanty portion of air and light. His efforts to suck a little fresh air through this narrow tube, serve often but to increase around him the fetid odour with which he is on the point of being suffocated.

" But woe to the unfortunate wretch who in winter cannot procure money to pay for the firing, which they distibute in the *king's name!* Formerly a proper quantity was supplied for the consumption of each prisoner, without equivalent and without measure. They were not accustomed to cavil with men in every other respect deprived of all, and subjected to so cruel a privation of exercise, on the quantity of fire requiste to rarify their blood coagulated by inaction, and to volatilize the vapours condensed upon their walls. It was the will of the sovereign that they should, unrestrained enjoy the benefit of this solace and refreshment. But at present six logs, or rather sticks, make the allowance of four and twenty hours for an inhabitant of the Bastile.

" It may be asked, what do they do when this allowance is exhausted? They do what the honourable governor advises them; they put up with their sufferings.

" The articles of furniture are worthy of the light by which they are exhibited, and the apartments they serve to decorate. Two mattrasses half-eaten by the worms, a matted elbow chair the bottom of which was kept together by packthread, a tottering table, a waterpitcher, two pots of Dutch ware, one of which served to drink out of, and two flag-stones to support the fire, compose the inventory of mine. I was indebted only to the commiseration of the turnkey, after several months confinement, for a pair of tongues and a fire shovel; I could not possibly procure dog-irons: and whether it may be considered as the effects of policy, or want of feeling, what the governor does not think proper to furnish he will not suffer the prisoner to provide at his own expence. It was eight months ere I could gain permission to purchase a tea pot; twelve before I could procure a chair tolerably steady or convenient; and fifteen ere I was allowed to replace with a vessel of common ware, the clumsy and disgusting pewter machine they had assigned me. The sole article I was allowed to purchase in the beginning of my confinement, was a new blanket; and the manner by which I obtained this privilege was as follows. It is well known that in the month of September the moths which prey upon woolen stuffs are transformed into butterflies. On opening the cave into which I was introduced, there arose from the bed, I will not say a number, or a cloud, but a large thick column of these insects, which instantly overspread the whole chamber. The sight caused me to start back with horror; when I was consoled by one of my conductors with the assurance, *that before I had lain there two nights there would not be one left.*

" In the evening the lieutenant of the police came, according to custom, to bid me welcome; when I expressed such a violent dislike to a flock-bed so full of incumbents, that they were graciously pleased to *permit* me to put on a new covering, and to have the mattrass beaten, all *at my own expence.* As feather-beds are entirely prohibited in the Bastile, doubtless because

they are considered as too great a luxury for persons to whom the ministry wish to give a lesson of mortification. I was very desirous that every three months my miserable mattrass should be suffered to undergo the same kind of renovation; yet the propriatory governor opposed it with all his might, notwithstanding it would have cost him nothing. "For," said he, "we must not use them to too much indulgence." My urgent applications to obtain, at my own expence, either some cloth to absorb the moistre of the walls, or paper, whence I might have derived the same benefit, with the further amusement of pasting it on myself, were made, and repeated to no effect.

"Thus provided as to furniture and lodging, if the captives were but allowed the privilege granted to the convicts in such prisons as are under the direction of *justice* alone; that is to say, an intercourse with each other, the means of conversing and forming connexions, which the necessity of other situations may excuse, even between the honest man and one of an opposite character; but which, in the Bastile, might often be founded on reciprocal esteem: tho' they would still be sensible of their distress, yet they would become more capable of supporting it. There are certain liquors, which, when separately taken, are disgusting, but when mixed are rendered more agreeable to the palate;—it is the same with misfortunes. But it is precisely this amalgamation of sighs, that the officers of the Bastile are so assiduous to prevent. What a prisoner might contrive to diminish of his sorrows, would be so much retrenched from their enjoyments. They might aptly take for a device, Caligula's address to the executioners whom he employed, *Strike so as to make him feel his death!*

"From the moment a man is delivered into their hands he is lost, as I observed before, to the whole universe. He exists only for them; for they are no less careful to prevent all correspondence within among their victims, than they are to exclude all communication from without. *La Porte* and others speak of an intercourse which they had with each other, by means of chimneys, &c. It might have been the case in their time; but at present the tunnels of the chimneys are traversed, like the windows, by three iron grates, one above another; the first of which is at the distance of three feet from the hearth, and the mouths of the chimnies are raised several feet above the roof. Many of the rooms are vaulted; the others are covered with a double ceiling.

"When they think proper to order a prisoner down stairs, whether for an interrogatory, if he is so fortunate as to obtain one, or to attend the physician, if not so ill as to be under the necessity of being visited in his cell; or for the sham exercise of a walk, or merely through the caprice of the governor; he finds all silent, desert, and obscure. The dismal croaking of the turn-key, by whom he is guided, serves as a signal for all to disappear, who might either see or be seen by him. The windows of that part of the building where the principal officers hold their latent residence, of the kitchens, and of those parts where strangers are admitted, shield themselves instantly with curtains, lattices, and blinds: and they have the cruelty not to proceed to this operation till he is in a situation to perceive it. Every

thing is thus calculated to remind him, that within a few paces of him there are men, such perhaps as it would be the highest gratification for him to see, since they are so extremely anxious to conceal them: so that the torture is increased in proportion to his curiosity; his agonies are multiplied in proportion to his attachments.

"For a long time I imagined that I had for a fellow-prisoner a person whose safety alone would have been a solace sufficient to counterbalance all my other misfortunes, and whose apprehension, had they been able to effect it, would have been the completion of them. The answers which my interrogatories on this head extorted, were caculated only to confirm my suspicions; for these refiners, on the art of tormenting, never fail, when they find an opportunity, to blend an habitual silence, which puzzles and distracts you, with a similated sincerity, which drives you on to despair. Whether they speak or are silent, you are sure to suffer no less from their freedom than their reserve.

"It is by these manœuvres that father and son, husband and wife, nay a whole parentage, may at once be inhabitants of the Bastile, without so much as suspecting themselves to be surrounded by objects so dear to them; or may languish there in the persuasion, that one common distress invelops the whole race, though a part may have been fortunate enough to escape it. When a governor of St. Domingo, took in his head, a few years back, to rid himself one morning of the courts of justice, and to pack all the officers together in a vessel for France, immediately on their arrival, this whole American parliament were lodged in the Bastile: their confinement lasted eight months, during which not one knew what was become of the other. At length they were tried, and declared innocent; and all the indemnification they got, was permission to return and resume their employments.

"But if they are so careful to hinder the captives from having the slightest intercourse, or even the most distant knowledge of each other, they are not so scrupulous of making them acquainted that they are not alone in misfortunes. Those double floors, those vaulted roofs, impervious to consolation, are sure indexes to point out to the wretched prisoner, that there is, above or below him, another wretch, whose condition is not less lamentable than his own. The doors, the keys, the bolts, are not silent: the creaking of the first, the clattering of the second, and the hollow jarring of the last, resound from afar along those flights of stone that form the stair-case, and echo dreadfully, in the vast vacuity of the towers. Hence it was easy for me to compute the number of my neighbours; and this was a fresh source of sorrowful reflection.

"To be sensible that you have over your head or under your feet, an afflicted being, on whom you might confer, or with whom you might participate comfort, to hear him walk, sigh, to reflect that he is but a few feet distant, to consider the pleasure there would be in breaking through that narrow space, together with the impossibility of effecting it, to have cause for affliction, no less from the bustle that announces the arrival of a new comer, who is to partake of, without alleviating your

bondage, than from the silence of the dungeons, that gives you notice of the happier lot of your former companions in misery, are punishments beyond what the imagination can conceive; they are those of Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus united.

"But this anxiety is sometimes still more horrible. I am convinced that a fellow-captive in the chamber below mine died during my imprisonment: though I cannot say whether his death was natural or inflicted. It happened one morning about two o'clock, that I heard a prodigious uproar upon the stair-case: a vast number of people were ascending the stairs in a tumultuous manner, and advanced no farther than the door of that chamber; they seemed there to be engaged in much bustle and dispute, and to be running frequently backward and forwards: I heard very distinctly repeated struggles and groans.——Now was this an act of succour, or an assassination? Was it the introduction of a physician or an executioner? I know not: but three days after, about the same hour in the morning, I heard, at the same door, a noise less violent; I thought I could distinguish the carrying up, the setting down, the filling, and the shutting up of a coffin: these ceremonies were succeeded by a strong smell of juniper. In another place these proceedings would not have caused so much alarm, but judge what an impression must they not have made *in the Bastile*, at such an hour, and at so small a distance!

"Whilst the regimen of the Bastile places, by these means, and by others which I shall advert to presently, the life of every one thrown into it, in the hands of his keepers; it will also have his fate dependent on them alone. They are conscious, and it is one of their principal enjoyments, that their regimen is productive of nothing but despair. They are well aware, that there are moments, when such in particular of their victims as have not their courage awed by crimes, or their sensibility enervated by habitual slavery, would be tempted to put an end, by a transitory pang, to so tedious a succession of agonies; and that is precisely what they labour to prevent. They are even more apprehensive lest one of their captives should evade the torments they inflict on him, by death, than by an escape; and the multifarious precautions which they adopt, in order to obviate this pretended danger, are no less humiliating than painful; are as fit to foment a desire of the catastrophe, which they are designed to prevent, as they are to hinder the execution of it.

"I observed that a prisoner was not permitted to have scissors, knife, or razor. Thus, when they serve him with provisions, repelled by his sighs, and watered with his tears, it is necessary that the turn-key cuts every morsel for him. For this purpose he makes use of a knife rounded at the point, which he is careful to put up in his pocket after each dissection.

"One cannot prevent the nails from shooting out, or the hair from growing, but a prisoner has no means of getting rid of these incumbrances, without undergoing a fresh humiliation: he must request the loan of a pair of scissors; the turn-key stands by while he is using them, and carries them off immediately after.

"As to the beard it is the surgeon's business to shave, and this office he performs twice a week.

He and the turn-key, with the agent or superintendant to all that passes in the tower, carefully watch that the hand of the prisoner does not approach too near the formidable instrument; like the axe of the executioner, it is developed only at the moment of using it. They still remember in the Bastile, the disturbance occasioned by the temerity of mr. Lally, tho' at a time when he little suspected his impending fate. He one day got hold of a razor, and in a jocular manner, that did not indicate any very desperate design, refused to give it up: the alarm bell resounded through the castle, the guard was put under arms, and twenty bayonets pointed towards the chamber; perhaps they were even preparing the cannon, when peace was restored by the return of the dreadful weapon to its case.

"It is futile and ridiculous to urge the pretence, that this circumspection of theirs has for its object the security of the keepers, no less than that of the captives. What can be dreaded from a man loaded with such heavy chains, hemmed in by so many walls, encompassed by so many guards, and watched with so much attention? But whatever their motive for being afraid to leave him so miserable a resource, it is evident that it is his despair they are the most apprehensive of. Now they know that this despair is the consequence only of their own reiterated tortures; and they disarm his hands, merely to have it in their power to rend his heart with impunity.

"It is in this total silence, in this general desolation, in this void existence more cruel than death, since it does not exclude grief, but rather engenders every kind of grief; it is in this universal abstraction, that, what is called, a prisoner of state in the Bastile, that is a man who has displeased a minister, a clerk in office, or a valet, is given up without resource, without any other diversion but his own thoughts or his alarms, to the most bitter sentiment that can agitate a heart yet undegraded by criminality, to that of oppressed innocence, which forsees its destruction without the possibility of a vindication: he may fruitlessly implore the succour of the laws, the communication of the crime he is accused of, the interference of his friends; his prayers, his supplications, his groans, are not only uttered in vain; but they are even acknowledged by his tyrants to be useless; and this is the only information they vouchsafe him. Abandoned to all the horror of listlessness, and of inaction, he is daily sensible of the approaching close of his existence; and he is at the same time made sensible that they prolong it only to prolong his punishment. Derision and insult are added to cruelty, in order to increase the bitterness of privation.

"For instance, at the end of about eight months, I conceived the idea of eluding the tedious hours of my confinement by a recollection of my past mathematical studies. I accordingly applied for a case of mathematical instruments; and took care to limit the size to *three inches*, in order to obviate all pretext for a refusal. This favour I was obliged to solicit for the space of two months; perhaps a cabinet council was convened to consider of it. It was at length granted, the case arrived——but without compasses. On signifying my disappointment at it, they coolly informed me that *arms* are prohibited in the Bastile; I had to

solicit afresh, to petition, to memorialize, to discuss seriously the difference between a mathematical case of instruments and a cannon. After another month, thanks to the charity and to the invention of the commissary the compasses were brought. But in what fashion? Made of bone, of such substance had they fabricated, at my own expence, all that is a case of instruments should be made of steel.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION OF MR. JOSEPH JACOB'S NEW CONSTRUCTED CARRIAGE SPRING.

A, B, Two spiral springs, whose actions and elastic powers are united by an horizontal steel bar.

C, An horizontal steel bar, connected to the spiral springs, the shackles F, F, &c.

D, D, Two steel arms, whose upper ends are fastened to the inner ends of the spiral springs, or plates, A, B, and their under end to the bar, C.

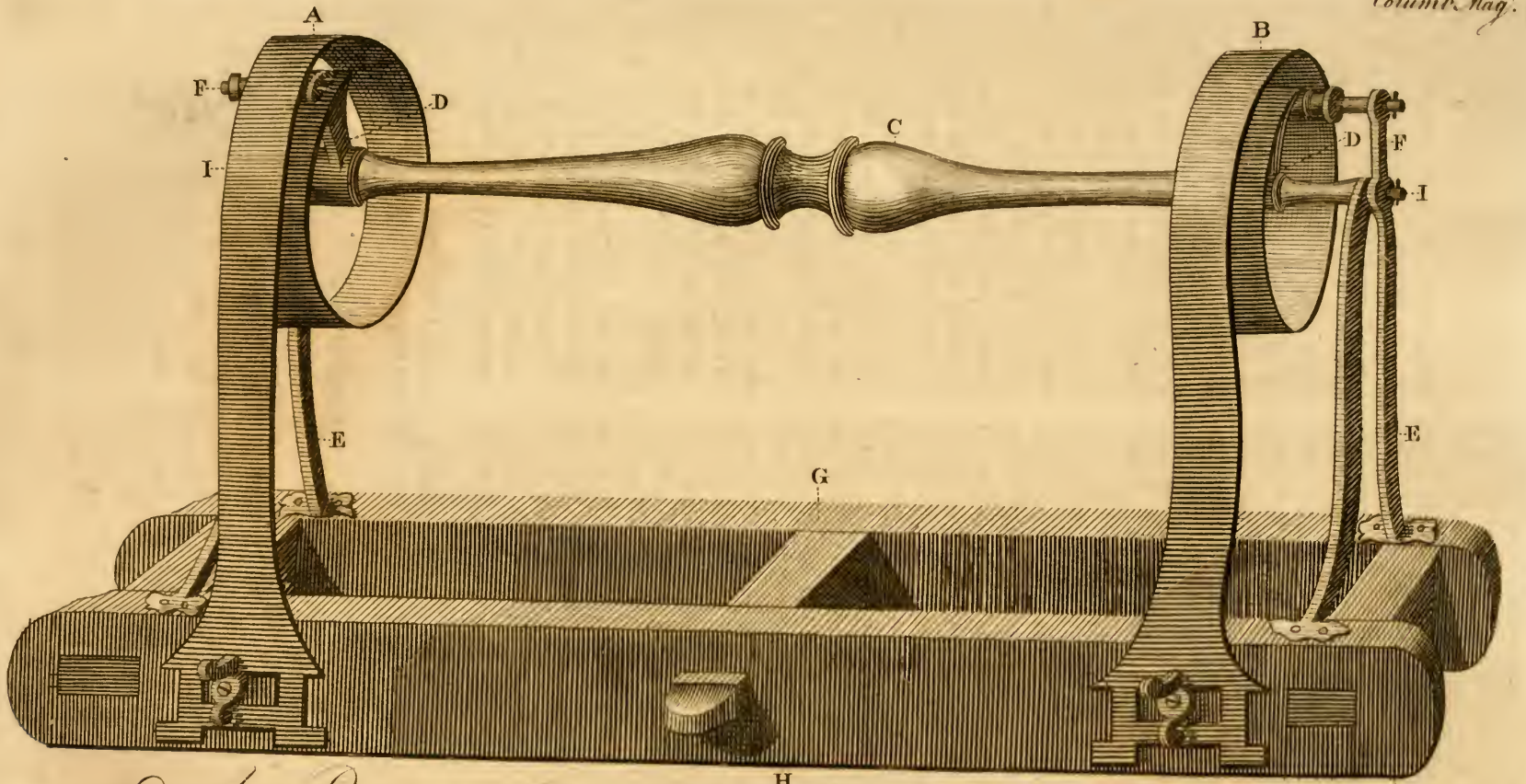
E, E, Two carved iron supporters, with eyes or holes in their upper ends, to receive the ends of the bar, C.

F, F, Two shackles that receive the braces to which the body of the carriage is suspended; these shackles being depressed by the weight of the carriage, the springs, A, B, are thereby uniformly wound round the bar C.

G, H, The frame of the carriage to which the springs and the curved supporters are fastened.

I, I, Two steel arms fastened with feathered keys to the end of the bar C, and the shackles F, F.

According to the common construction of coaches, &c. the body is suspended on four springs, independent of each other, by which means it frequently happens, from the different position of carriages, on oblique planes, on sudden passing over rough and uneven ground, that one or other of the springs are subject to almost the whole weight of the body of the carriage; consequently, if each of these four springs be proportioned only to a fourth part of the weight of the body, that spring on which almost the whole weight falls, must be overpowered; or, if it be equal to the weight sustained, it must cease to act as a spring when only charged with a fourth part of the whole weight. The new invented springs, before mentioned, are altogether free from these inconveniencies, as each spring, in every position, must necessarily bear an equal proportion of weight; this will appear very evident from the following observations: if the whole weight which the two springs, A and B, are capable of sustaining, be suspended on the shackle F of the spring B, the spring A will have an equal proportion of the weight, and be uniformly wound up with the spring B; and if by any accident one spring should fail, the other would support the body of the carriage, without any alteration in the position of it; or, should both springs happen to fail, the shackles F, F, with the braces, would rest upon the curved supporters E, E; and the body of the carriage remain perfectly upright, safe and secure.



A Perspective View of Mr. Jacob's Carriage Springs.

N. B. The play of the springs is easily regulated for any weight, and the temper or elastic power of them regulated, by lengthening or contracting the arms D, D, and I, I, to which the springs and shackles are connected.

For the Columbian Magazine.

The Rhapsodist, No. III.

IT was but two days since, that the letter mentioned in my second number, was presented to me. In vain the Rhapsodist announces to his Readers, that he hates the intrusion of a visitor. Nothing but the rights of the strictest friendship (for the circle of my friends is numerous, though, my disposition is averse to friendship) will entitle any one to demand a private audience from him. In spite of my pretensions to unlimited sovereignty over my own person and actions. In spite of my strong original propensity to silence and reserve, I am, in some measure, compelled to pay obedience, tho' grudgingly, to the laws of society. Thus, indeed, it fares with every one who aspires to the fame of singularity. He, who affects the manners of a recluse, and demeans himself in the midst of a populous city, like the lonely inhabitant of a desert, will often incur the censure of inveterate folly. While he feels his imaginary rights infringed, and the sanctity of the hermit disregarded; men are little prone to spare the weakneſs of a fellow-creature. Among those who are apparently united by the closest intimacy, a strong propensity to ridicule most commonly prevails, and ruins the fairest prospect of opening friendship. If then a long acquaintance with a person's natural inherent disposition, and a thorough knowledge of his character, cannot entitle him to mild forbearance, or save his most innocent foibles from the wasting edge of wit. It would be very absurd and unreasonable to expect pity and forgiveness to our failings in our intercourse with strangers. To display our characteristic humour in every company, or to prostitute our talents upon all occasions, isconsidered by every man of common sense, as the most ridiculous excess of pride or folly. By such conduct, tho' we aim at acquiring esteem and dignity, we only expose ourselves to derision. The bulk of mankind are contented if they find a moderate capacity in their friends, and from strangers they expect the notice and civility which fashion authorises, and which is usually given on the like occasions. But even among those few whose tempers are composed of charity and benevolence, it is impossible to pardon until they know the causes of misbehaviour. It is therefore extremely difficult for those who go under the denomination of oddities, to act with consistent uniformity in every different situation; they find it most expedient to be guided by the spur of the occasion, to divest themselves of prejudice and whim, when any critical emergency occurs; and, in short, to wear their principles so loosely about them, that they may be able to put off,

or resume them at pleasure. Those who act conformably to this description are not absolutely *hair-brained*, or (as I take the meaning of the word to be) stubborn, blind, and inveterately foolish. They suit themselves to their stations, and are not backward in yielding to necessity. Among this ambiguous tribe of oddities I have thought proper to rank myself. Truth demands this sacrifice from me, and I own it is with great reluctance that I thus submit to her authority. I am indeed at present little more than a Rhapsodist in theory. There was a time when I sustained that character in all its purity and vigour; but it was in the midst of a wilderness, where few traces of population could be found. If a human creature resided within five miles of my dwelling, he was considered as a very near neighbour. In such a scanty neighbourhood, notwithstanding the mutual intercourse of friendship and good offices which were assiduously kept up, and subsisted in full vigour in spite of rugged paths, and impenetrable thickets. The joys of social life were scarcely known without the circle of my own family; I therefore necessarily underwent fewer interruptions from the presence of strangers, and a melancoly silence upon all occasions was less noticed by those who had been long accustomed to my company.

Let no one conclude from the last observation that I was dumb, or affected to be so, by no means, but I loved to be alone, and spoke in a language unintelligable to any but myself. I sought industriously the most sequestered scenes, and in the depth of solitude and silence, audibly invoked the genius of the place to be present to my meditations. But I was by no means uneasy when I was made sensible that my ravings had been overheard.—If he whose curiosity led him to follow unobserved my steps, kept himself concealed, or at a reasonable distance from the scene of immediate inspiration, I never put myself to the trouble of detecting him. My loquacity when alone was therefore equally celebrated with my profound taciturnity when in company. This strange peculiarity, tho' at first it attracted their attention, never subjected me to their censure. For I had little reason to dread the touch of blame, where there was so few to question the propriety of my behaviour. By those, with whom I was obliged at certain seasons to associate, every singularity in my deportment, was naturally ascribed to the same genius which enabled me to write memorandums, and to read English in a book. My aukward admirers were as little able to comprehend the means by which these vast acquisitions were effected, as the barbarous Naudowessies themselves. Nothing could equal their astonishment when they saw me open the first letter which Thomson the waggoner brought me from Philadelphia, and when, fixing my eyes attentively on the strange characters written on the inside, I seemed, by the frequent alterations in my countenance, to comprehend their meaning. When a stranger happened to remark with surprize, that I carefully avoided putting my foot on a cockroach that had rashly left his hole at noon-day, and had strayed unwarily into the midst of his enemies, or that I left my book in a hurry, and stooping down to a mouse-trap that was baited in the corner, delivered the little trembling animal from his direful prison at the evident risque

of my own fingers. When a stranger, I say, happened to express his astonishment on those occasions, my landlady, after I left the room, would very shrewdly remark, "This comes of larning." I have in this place reason to dread the possible correctness of my reader's judgment, and the excessive delicacy of his taste, which would prompt him to disregard these rural anecdotes, as too mean and vulgar to claim the notice of a man of polite imagination. To him vulgarity will still continue to be loathsome and abhorred, though disguised in the artful covering of simplicity. The character of a carter and a cockroach—though, within the precincts of a country kitchen, are entitled to every respect, which extraordinary power, for mischief or utility can bestow, though they are not sufficiently dignified to raise amusement in a city circle. I know the danger I incur by introducing them, and was unwilling to descend to such minute particulars; but the memory of past events is to me so peculiarly pleasing, and every circumstance of my youth, is so immediately present to my recollection, that it is scarcely possible to avoid the repetition of minute incidents, though they may possibly appear trivial and uninteresting to the greatest part of my readers. I will now leave them, and resume my original purpose.

Happy at this tranquil period was the rising of the day, happy the closing of the evening. My felicity prrincipally consisted in the liberty I then enjoyed to follow the dictates of my own inclination, into whatever seeming error, or absurdity, it might chance to lead me.—But since, in a black moment of despair, I forsook my wonted habitation, and transported myself from the solitary banks of the Ohio, into the thronged streets of this metropolis; I have been compelled to wage perpetual war with my inclination, and to wear the garb not of reason or convenience, but of fashion. I often relate, with a pleasure known only to old men, the surprising adventures which befel me, at my first arrival from the country. I shall not however, venture to repeat them at present—I am not quite sure they would reward the curiosity of enlightened readers. It is rathar the resemblance of those sensations which were produced by the occurrence of some extraordinary events, than the recollection of the circumstance itself, which is cherished, with so much fondness in our minds. I did not consume the flower of my days in abstracted speculation only. I viewed mankind at a distance, and contemplated the fabric of human nature as it appears in a book. I was thoroughly conversant with the manners, literature, and politics, of antient and modern times, before I left my retreat. But there is an immense difference between the scenes of fancy and reality, tho' I was well acquainted with the œconomy of European cities, and indeed had frequently traversed in idea the whole extent of the habitable globe from the western extremity of America to the isles of Japan. Though I have alternately spent my life in the wilds of Columbian woods, and in the seraglioes of the East. In short, tho' I had gained that universal knowledge which may be gleaned from ten years of leisure, and the inexhaustible sources of information which a well chosen library contained, I was at last deceived by

the warmth of my imagination; and felt how unavailing is knowledge unless it be derived from the wholesome precepts of experience. Hence upon my entrance into this city I experienced a temporary paroxism of phrenzy; my fancy was altogether ungovernable, and I frequently mistook the scene which was passing before me for the lively representation of a dream. The consequences of this mistaken notion were sometimes ludicrous, frequently full of serious danger; many were the perils I underwent before I could perswade myself wholly to relinquish the manners of a solitary, and consent to live according to the forms of polished life. I have now attained to some command over my passions, and can easily recal a wandering imagination, when it exerts itself unseasonably. I endeavour to retain as much of my former character, as is consistent with my present situation, and though I refrain from mixing with the multitude, there are a few, with whom I am upon the most familiar footing. I am also extremely circumspect in the choice of my correspondents. To honour the above mentioned letter with my notice, is, I confess, a flagrant violation of these established rules by which I regulate my conduct in this particular. But as it is addressed to me in the character of an author. I could not be justified in suppressing it. The claim of the public to its contents, is superior to mine.

To the Rhapsodist,

Sir,

I know not in what manner to address a person in your circumstances. First appearances deceive us, more especially in *an author*, who speaks, as it were from behind a curtain. And while he reveals himself to our view only in the most engaging attitudes, may, by the help of his disguise, render the unfavourable parts of his character perfectly secure from the searching eye of curiosity. I judge candidly of your first productions. It may therefore be improper to commence so early an acquaintance with you. But I was afraid lest my resolution might suffer by delays, and that some unlucky hand, as was probable, might get the start of me, and render my correspondence less pleasing, because divested of its novelty. These fears were not suggested by my vanity—you will put no more than an equitable construction on my haste, when you ascribe it to the warm impatience of a friend. For, tho' unknown to you, I think I may already venture to assume that title, and leave the sequel to prove that my pretensions, tho' rash and singular, are well founded. Whether the consciousness of inferior talents, which so effectually suppressed the ardour of youthful emulation, has, at last, in a maturer age forsaken me; or whether the influence of your example, in whom I discover so great a resemblance to myself in the common qualifications of an author, hath effected this change in my sentiments, I cannot positively determine: but from one or other of these causes it is, that I have unwarily admitted in my bosom, a belief that literary fame is a prize not altogether unattainable, and that I am, even now, entitled to share with you the honour of publication.

View upon the Road from New-Windsor, towards Morris Town *JERSEY.*

I am most probably your superior in age and in a knowledge of the world; but I will not be ashamed to act a subordinate character in your essays, and to contribute what is in my power, to the reputation of a *young* writer: for notwithstanding your disguise, you will pardon me for intimating my suspicions, that your age is hardly suited to your ambition. You are, indeed, very liberal in your professions of sincerity, and talk much of your fondness for solitude; and your genius for rhapsodising. But your stile and manner betray you. You have not been sufficiently careful to conceal the youth and inexperience which most certainly lurk beneath your mask. I am not deficient in penetration, as this discovery may evince; and can readily perceive when you speak the language of your own heart, and when you assume a borrowed character. No one, I trust, will accuse me of flattery, when I frankly declare my opinion, that I am now addressing a youth of amiable disposition, and of talents not inferior to his cotemporaries: that his mind is fitted to a higher station, than that which he at present occupies, and, in spite of time and accident, will one day raise him to his proper level.

You will, I doubt not, be surprised at the singularity of this address: and I smile at the astonishment, which you will affect before the public at my plain declarations concerning one with whom I am utterly unacquainted. But, my friend, the discernment of the public is not easily imposed upon; and it is not impossible, but you may forfeit the good opinion of the wise, by such aukward attempts to deceive. The freedom of my remarks, may possibly offend—I have indeed offended—I need not remind you of your privilege—you are at liberty to suppress this letter; but so well convinced am I, that, in this, my sagacity has not deceived me, and so implicitly do I confide in my previous knowlege of your character, that I dispatch this letter in full confidence of its meeting with success equal to its merit and my wishes. I shall find an opportunity to know you better; perhaps personally; for it is by no means difficult to trace the Rhapsodist through all his labyrinths. In the mean time, permit me to address you as an author, and to close this epistle with some directions respecting the composition of your essays.

The narrow bounds to which I am restricted, will not suffer me to insert the whole of this letter at present. O.

A Short Description *of the Country between* North-River *and* Morris-Town, *near* New-Windsor, Jersey: *illustrated with an* Engraving.

THE town of New-Windsor stands on the North-river, upon a pretty high sandy bank, within sight of the Narrows, which exhibit a most interesting prospect, on account of the abrupt rocks, which are almost perpendicular, to an amazing height, upon each side;

the shade they cast in the water, makes them appear in this place entirely black, and may be aptly compared to one of the entrances into the infernal regions: upward, however, the river puts on a more pleasing and gentle countenance, numbers of fine settlements being in view upon its banks, and seeming to wind through a flat, well settled country. From New Windsor, through a part called Smith's clove and Rhamapoe, it is woody, marshy and mountainous, the road wet and excessive rough; this at length, is succeeded by a more agreeable appearance, and the country becomes finely level, the road being through a variety of elegant settlements, in general about half a mile from the road, the lanes leading to them planted with apple and cherry trees. This beautiful vale is terminated upon each hand with a range of small woody hills, making upon the whole a piece of flat land about seven or eight miles wide.

An Account of COMMUNICATIONS *and* DONATIONS, *made to the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *at Philadelphia, since the publication of their second Volume of Transactions.*

[Continued from page 485.]

1787 *Decem.* 7 Mémoire sur un nouvel èquipage de chaudières à sucre pour les colonies, inventé par Mr. Belen de Villeneuve, Membre de la Chambre d'agriculture du Cap.—A donation from the author.

Loix et constitutions des Colonies Françaises de l'Amerique sous le vent. Par Mr. Moreau de St. Mery, Conseiller au Conseil supreme du Cap Français. 5 vols. 4to. —A donation from the author.

Traité de la culture du Nopal, et de l'èducation de la Cochenille, dans les Colonies Françaises de l'Amerique; et precédé d'un voyage à Guaxaca. Par Mr. Thiery de Menonville, Avocat en Parlement, botaniste de sa M. T. C. 2 vols. 8vo. —A donation from Mr. Arthaud, President of the Society of *Philadelphi*, Cap Français.

Thèorie de l'Education. Par Mr. Grivel de Paris. 3 vols. 8vo.—A donation from the author.

Mémoires du Muse de Paris.—A donation from Mr. Moreau.

Discours prononcé à l'ouverture de la prémiere Séance publique du Cercle des *Philadelphes*, Cap Français. Par Mr. Arthaud.—A donation from the author.

The above were all presented by Dr. Franklin.

Elegant drawings of the Light-house, off Plymouth. By Mr. Edmondstone.—A donation from Dr. Franklin.

1788. Jan. 4. A drawing and description of a Marine Chevaux de frize. By Mr. Robert Erskine, F. R. S.

A drawing of a boat to sail on ice, used in some of the Northern countries of Europe.

A copper-plate print of Un nouveau Quartier de Reduction; with

a letter, and small pamphlet, explaining the use of the same.—— Par Mr. le B*** de l'Or, Professeur de Mathématiques, à Paris.—*All presented by* Dr. Franklin.

March 7. An essay towards a new Notation of Music, by the common alphabetical types: in a letter from Mr. Robert Patterson, to Francis Hopkinson, Esq.

April 5. A pamphlet, wherein the power of Steam is fully shewn, by a new-constructed machine, for propelling boats, or vessels, against the most rapid streams, or rivers, with great velocity. By James Rumsey, of Berkley County, Virginia.—Communicated by William Barton, Esq.

April 18. A letter, from Mr. John Hunter of London, with a copy of his works.——A donation from the author.

A model, drawing, and description of *An improved boiler for Steam Engines*.—From a Candidate for the annual premium, under the signature of X. Y.

This boiler is in form of a double cylinder, or one cylinder, enclosed in another; leaving a space, between the inner surface of the one, and the outer surface of the other, of about two inches, in which the water is contained; the cylinders being joined together at both ends. Through the outer cylinder, are made two holes (the one near the top, the other near the bottom) into which are fastened two tubes: through the one, the boiler is supplied with water; and through the other, the steam is conveyed to whatever place it may be wanted. The boiler is surrounded, both on the concave and convex surfaces, by a double cylindrical grate (a proper space being left, between it and the boiler) into which the fuel is to be put. This grate (with the boiler, enclosed in it) is supported by three strong iron feet; and the whole surrounded by a cylindrical furnace, terminating in a funnel, or large pipe, above the boiler. This furnace is proposed to be formed of light wooden studs, joined together by laths, and plaistered, on the inside, with the composition, and in the manner, which Lord Cavendish recommends, to prevent houses from burning. Such a furnace, it is presumed, would have considerable advantages over one made of iron or brick. It would be incomparably lighter, and less expensive: and besides, being a worse conductor of heat, it would more effectually prevent an unnecessary waste of it; while, at the same time, it would be much less incommodious to the workmen, who attend it.

[To be continued.]

THE FRIAR's TALE.

IN several convents, situated among the mountains which divide France and Italy, a custom prevails that does honor to human nature. In these sequestered cloisters, which are often placed in the most uninhabited parts of the Alps, strangers and travellers, are not only hospitably entertained, but a breed of dogs are trained to go in search of wanderers; and are every morning sent from the convents,

with an apparatus fastened to their collars, containing some refreshments, and a direction for travellers to follow the sagacious animal. Many lives, are by this means preserved in that wild romantic country. During my last visit to the South of France, I made an excursion into this mountainous region; and at the convent of * * * *, I was induced to prolong my stay by the majestic scenery of its environs; and as that became familiar, I was still more forcibly detained by the amiable manners of the Reverend Father, who was, at that time, superior of the monastery: from him I received the following pathetic narrative, which I shall deliver, as nearly as I can recollect, in his own words.

"About twenty years ago, (said the venerable old man) being then in the 57th year of my age, and in the second of my priority over this house, a most singular event happened, through the sagacity of one of these dogs. Not more than a dozen leagues from hence, there lived a wealthy gentleman, the father of Matilda; who was his only child, and whose history I am going to relate.—In the same village lived also Albert, a youth possessed of all the world deems excellent in man, except one single article; but this was the only object of regard in the eyes of Matilda's father. Albert, with a graceful person, cultivated mind, elegant manners and captivating sweetness of disposition, was poor in fortune; and Matilda's father was blind to every other consideration; blind to his daughter's real happiness, and a stranger to the soul delighting sensation, of raising worth and genius, depressed by poverty, to affluence and independence. Therefore, on Matilda's confession of unalterable attachment to her beloved Albert; the cruel father resolved to take advantage of the power which the laws here give a man, to dispose both of his child, and of his wealth and pleasure: the latter he determined to bequeath to his nephew Conrad, the former he resolved to send to a neighbouring convent; where after a year's probation, she was to be compelled to renounce both Albert, and the world.

"Conrad, whose artful insinuations had long worked on the mind of this misguided father, was not content with having thus separated these lovers, but by inciting persecution from the petty creditors of Albert, drove him from home; and, after many fruitless endeavours to establish a communication with his lost mistress, he fled for sanctuary to this convent. Here, (said the hoary monk) I became acquainted with the virtues of that excellent young man.

"During this time, Matilda passed her days in wretchedness and persecution. The abbess of her convent, Sister Theresa, who, to the disgrace of her profession and our holy church, disguised the disposition of a devil in the garment of a saint, became the friend and minister of Conrad's wicked purposes, and never ceased to persecute Matilda, by false reports concerning Albert; urging her to turn her thoughts from him, to that heavenly spouse to whom she was about to make an everlasting vow. Matilda scorned her artifice; her love for Albert resisted every effort of the abbess to shake her confidence in his fidelity.

"She was in the last week of her novitiate, when her father became dangerously ill, and desired once

more to see her. Conrad used every endeavour to prevent it, but in vain: she was sent for, but the interview was only in the presence of Conrad and the nurse. When the father perceived the altered countenance of his once beloved child—his heart condemned him, he reflected that the wealth, which he was going to quit forever, belonged to her, and not to Conrad. He therefore resolved to expiate his cruelty by cancelling his will and consenting to the union of Albert and Matilda. Having made a solemn declaration, he called for his will; then taking Matilda's hand in one of his, and presenting the fatal writing with the other, he said, "forgive "thy father! destroy this paper "and be happy; so be my sins for-"given in Heaven." The joy of his heart at this first instance of benevolence, was too much for his exhausted spirits, and he expired as he uttered these last words; letting fall the will which he was going to deliver.

"Matilda's gentle soul was torn with contending passions; she had lost her father at the moment when he had bestowed fresh life: and, in the conflict betwixt joy and grief, she sunk on the lifeless corps, in an agony of gratitude and filial tenderness.

"Mean while Conrad did not slip this opportunity to complete his plan, which, by the dying words of his uncle, had been so nearly defeated. He secured the will, and corrupted the nurse by promises and bribes, never to reveal what she had heard and seen; at the same time he half persuaded the doating old woman, that it was only the effect of delirium in the deceased. This idea was but too well supported by the first question Matilda asked, who exclaimed, as she came to herself; "where am I? sure 'tis a dream! my father could not say I should be happy; he could not bid me tear that fatal will! Speak, am I really awake; or does my fancy mock me?" The artful Conrad assured her that nothing of the kind had passed, telling her, that her father had only mentioned Albert's name, to curse him; and with his last breath, had commanded her to take the veil at the expiration of the week. All this the perjured nurse confirmed. Matilda, being now perfectly recovered, saw the horrors of her situation: it was in vain for her to deny what they asserted, or remonstrate against their combined perfidy. She was soon, by force re-conveyed to her nunnery, in a state of mind, much easier to imagine, than describe.

"On her return to the convent, she was more than ever attacked by Theresa's persecution, who urged, with increased vehemence, the pretended positive commands of her dying father; and by the advice of Conrad, used severities of a conventual discipline, which almost robbed the devoted victim of her reason; the cruel Abbess still pleading that religion justified her conduct. Can it be wondered, that such cruel treatment should at length disturb the piety and faith of the suffering Matilda? And induce her to exclaim, with presumptuous bitterness, against the holy institutions of our church, and brand the sacred ordinances of our religion with unjust suspicions. "Why, (said she) why are these massy grates, these naked wails, sad prisons of youth and innocence, where fraud and cruelty have power to torment, and confine the helpless, permitted to exist? Religion is the

plea, religion which should bring peace and not affliction to its votaries; but surely that religion, which justifies these gloomy dungeons, must be false, and I will abjure it; yes! I will fly to happier regions, where prisons are allotted only to the guilty; where no false vows to Heaven are exacted, but where Albert and Matilda may yet be happy."—The possibility of an escape had never before presented itself, and indeed, it could never have occurred, but to one whose reason was disordered; for she well knew that the doors were secured by many bars and locks, and that the keys were always deposited beneath the pillow of the abbess.

"Her imagination, however, was now too much heated to attend to any obstacles: and with a mixture of foresight, inspired by insanity, she packed up all her little ornaments of value, carelessly drew on her clothes, and put in her pocket some bread and provisions, which had been left in her cell; then wrapping round her elegant form one of the blankets from the bed, she lighted a taper, and fearlessly walked towards the cloister door, idly expecting it would fly open, of its own accord, to innocence like hers—methinks I see her, with hair dishevelled, face pale and wan, her large black eyes wildly staring, and the whole of her ghastly figure lighted by the feeble glimmer of the taper, majestically stalking through the gloomy vaulted hall. She arrived at the great door and found it partly open, and scarce believing what she saw, she quickly glided through it: but, as she passed, an iron bar which she had not observed, and which projected, slightly grazed her temple; and though she scarcely felt the wound, yet it added new horrors to her look, by covering her ghost-like face with streaks of blood.

"Although Matilda had never considered the improbability of passing this door, she now reflected with wonder how she had passed it: and the fear of a discovery began to operate, as she with more cautious steps moved silently through the cloister to the outer gate; which when she approached, she heard Theresa's voice whispering these words. "Adieu, dear Conrad; but remember your life, as well as mine, depends on the secrecy of our conduct." Then tenderly embracing each other, a man ran swiftly from her, and the abbess turning round, stood motionless with horror at the bloody spectre which was firmly approaching. The guilty mind of Theresa, could only suppose the horrid vision to be the departed spirit of one, whom she thought her cruelties had murdered; and while a panic seized her whole frame, a gust of wind from the gate extinguished the taper: Matilda seemed to vanish as she resolutely pushed through the postern door.

"Theresa was too well hackneyed in the ways of vice, to let fear long occupy the place of prudence: the night was dark, and it would have been in vain to pursue the phantom, if her recovering courage had suggested it; she therefore resolved to fasten both doors, and return in silence to her own apartment, waiting, in all the perturbation of anxiety and guilt, till morning should explain the dreadful mystery.

"Mean while Matilda, conscious in her innocence, and rejoicing in her escape, pursued a wandering course through the unfrequented paths of this mountainous

district, during three whole days and nights, partly supporting her fatigue by the provisions she had taken with her, but more from a degree of insanity, which gave her powers beyond her natural strength; yet in her distracted mind, this last instance of Theresa's wickedness, had excited a disgust and loathing, bordering on fury, against every *monastic institution.*

"During the whole twelve months of Matilda's novitiate, no intercouse of any kind had passed between her and Albert, who continued under the protection of this house, alike ignorant of her father's death, and of all the other transactions which I have now related: yet knowing that the term of her probation was about to expire, he resolved once more to attempt some means of gaining admittance to her convent. With this view he made a journey thither in the disguise of a peasant; and on the very morning in which his mistress had escaped, he presented himself at the gate.

"Conrad, who had, by letter from the Abbess, been informed that her prisoner had fled, was desired to come immediately, and devise some excuse to the sisters for what had happened; for, although both to Conrad and Theresa, the fact was evident enough, yet the sister nuns were distracted in conjectures; till by one of those artful stretches of assurance, which consummate villainy finds it easy to exert, religion (that constant comfort of the good, and powerful weapon of the wicked) presented itself as the only resource in this emergency. Theresa was taught to say, for the present, that she had no doubt, the sinful reluctance of Matilda, to receive the veil, had excited the wrath of Heaven; and that she was miraculously snatched away, or perhaps annihilated, to prevent the dreadful profanation of the holy ceremony at which she must that day have assisted.

"This plan had been settled, and Conrad was going with all haste in pursuit of the fugitive, when, at the outer gate, he met the pretended peasant. The penetrating eye, either of love or hatred, soon discovers a friend or enemy however carefully disguised.—Conrad and Albert knew each other. In an instant the flames of hatred, jealousy and fury kindled in their bosoms; and Conrad seizing Albert by the throat, exclaimed, "I've caught the villain, the sacreligious ravisher!" A severe struggle ensued, in which Conrad drew his sword; but Albert, who had no weapon, dextrously wrenched the instrument from the hand of Conrad, and plunged it in his bosom. The victim fell, while Albert fled with the utmost precipitation from the bloody scene, and returned in the evening to this convent.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Anecdote *of the* Czar, Peter *the* Great.

THE following anecdote, in which the Prince Dolgorouow, is the principal personage, does equal honor to the Czar and his favourite.

Peter loved his country; and in all his projects, had the good of his subjects so much at heart, that the greatest faults, and even crimes, if occasioned by an excess of patri-

otism, not only found him an indulgent judge, but likewise obtained his thanks and reward.

When he began the canal of Ladoga, he ordered all the landholders of the governments of Novogorod and Petersburgh, to send their peasants to work on it, and signed an order to that effect in full senate.

Prince Jacob Feodowitsch Dolgoroukow, one of the principal senators, and a man in whom the Czar reposed much confidence, was not present when the ordinance was registered. The following day the senate assembled and was proceeding to the publication of the edict, when Dolgoroukow, who was ignorant of what had passed, made inquiry into the matter. The registers were presented to him, and they found therein an order to send the peasants of the governments of Novogorod and Petersburgh, to dig the canal of Ladoga. "No," cried he, "this is not possible; representations must be made to the Emperor, or these provinces, which have already suffered so much, will be ruined without resource." After saying this, Dolgoroukow, transported by his zeal for the poor peasants, prepared to tear the ordinance. It was in vain represented to him that it was now too late to make any opposition or to propose modifications, as the Emperor had already signed it. Notwithstanding these reasons, his patriotism got the better of his prudence, and he tore the edict, to the great astonishment of the senate.

The assembly struck with terror, asked him if he knew what he had done, and to what danger he exposed himself? "Yes," replied "he, and I will answer for it before God, the Emperor, and my country.'

At this moment appeared the Czar, who surprised at what he heard and saw, asked what all this meant? The attorney-general trembled while he told him, that his late ordinance had been torn to pieces by Dolgoroukow. Peter turning to the Prince, fiercely asked him, how he dared to oppose his authority, in so unprecedented a manner? "My "zeal for your honor and the good "of your subjects," answered he. "Be not angry, Peter Alexio-"witsch, that I have too much con-"fidence in your wisdom, to think "you wish, like Charles the XIIth, "to desolate your country. Your "ordinance is inconsiderate; and "you have not reflected on the "situation of the two governments "it regards. Do you not know "that they have suffered more in "the war than all the provinces of "your empire together; that many "of their inhabitants have perished? "and are you unacquainted with "the present distresses of the "people? Besides can you not em-"ploy the Swedish prisoners, with-"out oppressing your subjects with "such works?"

The Czar calmly listened to this remonstrance, and convinced of its propriety, turned towards the other senators. "Let the publication of the order be suspended," said he, "I will consider further of the matter, and let you know my intentions." Here the affair dropped.

Peter took other means to cut the canal of Ladoga, and without doubt, following the idea of Dolgoroukow, ordered some thousands of Swedish prisoners to work there.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

LINES *on His* EXCELLENCY C——s P———y, Esq. GOVERNOR *of the State of* SOUTH-CAROLINA.

LET Columbia listen to the song,
And greet those virtues which to her belong;
The mis-ive fav'rite, from high heav'n design'd,
(Fraught with the virtues of a god-like mind)
In halcyon days, to stretch a milder hand,
Extend the laurels of Columbia's wand;
Teach nations old, in philosophic lore,
Instead of pomp, bless'd liberty t'adore.
Roaming afar, in wild Eutopian fields
Which seem'd to float with trumpets, peals on peals.
As th' undulating æther seem'd to rise,
And bear me nearer to the dazz'ling skies,
" O'er the wide prospect, as I gaz'd around,
" Sudden I hear'd a wild promiscuous sound.
" Then gazing up, a glorious pile beheld,
" Whose tow'ring summit ambient clouds conceal'd.
" Four brazen gates, on columns lifted high,
" Salute the diff'rent quarters of the sky."
Westward, was rais'd a sumptuous throne apart
Adorn'd with all the luxury of art.
On either side, two beauteous forms appear'd,
Guardians to fame, by real merit rear'd:
To each a trumpet was by heav'n assign'd.
Shrill ev'ry note, itin'rant as the wind,
Enchanting loud, proclaim'd a P- ——y's praise,
P———y th' unrival'd bearer of the bays.
Quick to my eyes, the glorious name, in gold,
Flash'd ev'ry virtue which the gods behold;
Some talismanic pow'r appear'd to flow
Thro' ev'ry letter in the gilded row:
Each capital bespoke some virtue's name,
The whole confus'd, was soon transform'd to fame.
Then ran a rumour thro' th' extended hall,
As when afar the heavy thunders roll.
Eager I stood the rumour ceas'd—my ear—
Caught the sweet sounds which floated in the air.
The bards begun--(soft melting strains dissolv'd
My care, and in ecstatic bliss involv'd

Each gentle sense, the all surrounding scene—
Seem'd to melt down in sympathetic mien.)
'All hail thee, P———y, by kind heav'n design'd,
'A star to us, a sun to human kind!
'There hast thou taught frail mortals how to live,
'To laugh at frailty, and the vain forgive:
'To see themselves; explore each human thought;
'Know their own power; exert it as they ought;
'What to attempt, and what to let alone;
'What can be done, and what will be undone.
'There thou hast shone with unremitted light,
'Here, shalt thou guide us past the shades of night.
'At first, tho' destin'd to be still with time,
'Now shall immortal thro' our temples chime
'This bless'd event, when heav'n, to save her own,
'Stamp'd immortality on our renown.
'Hail, P———y, hail! on this propitious day;
'For ever shall the gods approve our lay.
'Each Muse shall cull laurif'rous wreaths, t' adorn
'Thy brow, and to commemorate this morn.
'Hail, P———y, hail! assume thy proper throne.
'Command us vassals to thy will alone.
'Breathe but thy *fiat*, all attentive fly,
'And strive to steal distinction from thy eye.
'Kings long ador'd shall bow before thy throne,
'And say, thou P———y, art supreme alone.
'All shall be proud on these distinguish'd days,
'To lisp thy honours, and mix in thy rays.'
Here ceas'd the bards—again the rumour ran;
The king was thron'd, immortaliz'd the man.

MUND.

Charleston, (S. C.) *August* 1789.

The PRUDENT MAID; *or*, REASONABLE FLIRTATION.

A *NEW SONG.*

YE belles, and ye beaux,
Who exult in fine clothes,
In lofty, or low situation:
The Muse boldly rings
The misfortune, which springs,
From attachment too much flirtation.

No court here we boast;
Yet an elegant toast

Enslaves men in every station :
But this some confess,
That all belles, more or less,
Are too fond of a little flirtation.

The sweet pretty girl,
Whom you toy with and twirl,
Muſt excite ev'ry gentle sensation.
If prudent she knows
To prefer men to beaux ;
Thus she smiles at a little flirtation :

Tho' the lilly and rose
May your cheeks now compose ;
Yet lillies will fade, and carnation.
The maid who depends
On mere beauty, for friends,
May shortly repent of flirtation.

Fond love can impart,
Ev'ry joy to the heart ;
It promotes the true good of the nation.
False love will beſtow
The moſt terrible woe—
Then tremble, sweet girls, at flirtation.

Let the man you approve,
Be assur'd of your love ;
Nor give him too great provocation.
Maids, and widows, be wise ;
For all, who have eyes,
See the folly of too much flirtation.

VERSES, *addressed to a* KITTEN.

LITTLE Kitten, ever gay !
Still indulge in mirth and play.
From ambition's torments free,
Cares should never trouble thee.
But should pride thy bosom fire,
Thou with safety may'st aspire ;
Since no fall affects thy frame,
Shielded both from hurt and shame.
Happy, could ambition's slaves,
When the storm of faction raves,
And the fawning herd retreat,
Fall like thee—upon their feet.
Tumbled from the airy height,
Flatterers such patrons slight :

Who no solid worth could boast;
Meteors of an hour, at most.
But, whatever ills betide thee,
None, with justice, can deride thee.
Thou, endued with noble mind,
Ne'er hast prey'd upon thy kind:
But to treach'rous mice a foe,
Guardest all, above—below—
Ever bold, and ever wary—
Garret, kitchen, cellar, dairy,
Own thy beneficial sway;
Prompt, by night, as well as day.
Let not human pilf'rers wonder,
If a little thou wilt plunder—
Plunder!—no—the word is mean—
All must own, thy paws are clean;
Though thou takest (as 'tis fit)
Ev'ry usual perquisite.
To thy int'rest, Kitten! true,
Give to Cæsar * all his due;
Nor his province dare invade:—
Gallant deeds are Cæsar's trade.—
Never put him in a flurry—
Thou canst scratch—but he can worry.
May no boy, with mirth Satanic,
Kitten! put thee in a panic;
And affix—the jest though stale—
Rattling bladders to thy tail;
Or thy feet—unlucky rogues!
Fix in pitchy walnut brogues!—
If proud Wits my verse condemn;
Kitten! thou shouldst hiss at them:
But, since I befriend thy cause,
To thy Poet purr applause.

Song. *(Affettuoso.)*

WAVE, O elm, thou breezy shade,
In artless, silvan robes array'd!
Waft not a sigh, thou passing gale!
But whisper hence the softest tale.

Rest, Morna, here beneath this tree;
And beam thy angel charms on me.
Thy placid smiles, for earth too dear,
In golden chains shall fix me here.

* The House-dog.

Ah! moments, cease your rapid flight;
And wrest her charms from dusky night.
Celestial shade! enchanted seat!
In thy blest coverts, angels meet.

I'm chain'd by blissful raptures here,
Embrac'd in arms for ever dear—
(Ah! moments, may ye never end!)—
In dalliance with the fairest friend. CÆLO.

Verses from Shenstone.

I'VE found out a gift for my fair:
I've found, where the wood-pigeons breed.
But let me that plunder forbear!—
She'll say, 'twas a barbarous deed.

'He ne'er can be true (she averr'd)
'Who could rob a poor bird of her young.'
And I lov'd her the more, when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

Imitation of the foregoing (By JOHN CAREY.*)*

Inveni—et teneræ servatur munus amicæ—
Inveni pullos, blanda columba, tuos.
At quid ago demens?—prohibe, Venus alma, rapinam!
Nec scelerata tuas dextera lædat aves.
Tu licet ignoscas—non exoranda perenni
Ultura est odio triste puella nefas.
Namque orbæ (memini) quondam miserata columbæ
Questus, effudit talia verba gemens:
'Qui potuit mœstam partu spoliare parentem
'Implumi, duro marmora corde gerit:
'Nec Veneris molli dedit hic fera colla catenæ;
'Nec viget in sævo pectore fidus amor.'
Dixit: et ingeminans imis mihi flamma medullis
Acrior exarsit, dum pia verba dabat.

The BOWER. *(A new Song.)*

IN Penn's fam'd country, where reside
Each virtue, and each grace;
Where true Religion, free from pride,
Asserts the foremost place;

There liv'd a youth, by all admir'd;
Of meek and honest fame;
Who lov'd a rural life, retir'd—
And Henry was his name.

The rural toil, the rural jest,
Were Henry's chief delight.
No cares disturb'd his youthful breast—
He work'd, from morn 'till night:

From night 'till morn, he sweetly slept.—
No youth so blithe as he.
He seldom sigh'd; he never wept—
Alert, and bold, and free.

Religion was his first employ:
The sacred leaves he turn'd;
On them he dwelt, with secret joy;
Or oft, in silence, mourn'd.

With pity, oft he deign'd to view
The wild, unthinking crowd:
With truth and virtue full in view,
To heav'n alone he bow'd.

How sweetly past his hours away,
'Till Fanny's charms he saw!
Her countenance, both mild and gay,
His spirit fill'd with awe.

He wish'd to talk to her of love;
But still he dar'd not speak.
Grief, in his bosom, did remove
The roses from his cheek.

At length, one morning, in the bow'r
He met the charming maid:
He saw her, like spring's earliest flow'r,
In decent garb array'd.

Sweet opportunity was near;
And courage did inspire:
The charming maid was less severe:
The youth was full of fire.

Why should I sing their eager looks?——
Inflam'd by love, not art,
The maiden, after some rebukes,
Resign'd to him her heart.

The priest has lately join'd their hands.—
Obedient to Love's pow'r,
They still acknowledge his commands;
And visit oft the bow'r.

THE WEAK RESOLUTION.

'HENCE, hence, vain illusions! fond visions of joy!
No more shall ye reign in my breast.
No more can the frowns of my Phyllis annoy:
No more can her smiles make me blest.

'Too long has her image my bosom possest:
Too long have I hop'd for her love:
Too long have my sighs my soft wishes confest:
Her pity they never could move.

'Adieu, cruel beauty! as fair, as unkind:
No more shalt thou triumph o'er me:
My vows shall no longer be breath'd to the wind:
No!—Strephon resolves to be free.

'To sigh for a maid—'cause, forsooth, she is fair—
Shall the folly, ye Pow'rs, be forgiv'n?
By a frown to be sunk in th'abyss of despair!
By a smile be exalted to heav'n!

'Away, ye chimeras!—ye tempt me in vain:
Too long I your tortures have prov'd.—
Let her smile on another—I'll never complain—
On me—and I'll see it, unmov'd.

'Let others now sigh, and complain of her scorn—
Thy plaints, happy Strephon, are o'er.
The victims of love, hopeless love—let *them* mourn!
That victim is Strephon no more.

'Let them talk of the beauties, the graces, that dwell
In her shape, in her face, in her air:
I, too, of those beauties, those graces, could tell.—
But, ah! what avails, that she's fair?

'I could say, that in nature each emblem is faint,
To express all the charms of her face.
Her form—oh! 'tis all that young fancy can paint;
And her air, the perfection of grace.

'But the frost of unkindness these blossoms can blight;
Each charm, each perfection, can stain;
Make the sweet-smiling loves, and the graces take flight;
And ease the fond fool of his pain.

'Come, Mirth, and thy train! of thy joys let me share;
Those joys, that enliven the soul.
With these, I'll forget, that my Phyllis is fair.—
Love and care shall be drown'd in the bowl!

Young Strephon, resolv'd to shake off the soft chain,
Thus sang, the gay shepherds among.
But short is his triumph: for, see! o'er the plain,
His Phyllis trips lightly along.

As she past by the shepherd, a glance of her eye
Rous'd the flame, that lay dormant of late.
'In vain I'd be free! (he exclaim'd with a sigh)
Thy triumph, O Love, is complete.

'One glance of that eye the cold bosom of age
With youthful affection might move;
The anchorite's frost might dissolve; and the sage
Awake to the raptures of love.

'Ye Pow'rs, who make beauty and virtue your care!
Let no sorrow my Phyllis molest!
Let no blast of misfortune intrude on the fair,
To ruffle the calm of her breast!

'Tho' I languish, unpity'd—unpity'd, complain—
Tho' no smile a short transport inspire—
Yet, blasted with frowns, let me hug the soft chain;
And live but to love and admire!

An ANSWER *to the* REBUS *in the Magazine for May.*

'TIS Glory, that's often the soldier's pursuit:
And the letters, U, C, I for words substitute;
To disclose what your Rebus contains.
The county is Essex, which in East Jersey lies:
And the far-fam'd herb, Tea, to the late war gave rise,
Which drench'd fair Columbia's plains.

For the other two letters, E, R, I shall chuse,
In spelling the name of Erato, the Muse,
Who presides over ditties of love.
These initials, when join'd, will give (I protest Sir)
The name of a place, which is called *Gloucester:*
And I'll wager, your town it will prove.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 6. ONE of the most important Articles of this post, so replete with glorious events, is the *Restoration* of *Government*, in the choice the KING has just made of a *Patriotic Administration*. The following is HIS MAJESTY's Letter to the *National Assembly* on the occasion:—

"I send you this note, Mr. *President*, "which you will please to communicate to "the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"(Signed) LOUIS.

"It is my intention, gentlemen, to act "in conformity to the confidential senti- "ments which ought to reign between us, "by communicating to you directly the "manner in which I have just com- "pleted my administration. I name the "ARCHBISHOP of BOURDEAUX, *Keeper of "the Seals*; the ARCHBISHOP of VIENNE "will have the *Ecclesiastical Department*; "M. DE LA TOUR DU PIN is *Minister of "War*; and the MARECHAL DE BEAU- "VEAU, a *Member of the Council*.

"The choice I make from among the "*Members* of *your Assembly*, testifies to you "how desirous I am of maintaining with "you the *most perfect confidence*, and the "most constant harmony."

The MINISTRY of FRANCE consists at present of the followlng members:—

Mr. NECKAR, *Minister of Finances*;

The COMTE DE MONTMORIN, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*;

The COMTE DE ST. PRIEST, *Minister of Paris* or the *Home Department*;

ARCHBISHOP of BOURDEAUX, *Keeper of the Seals*;

ARCHBISHOP of VIENNE, the *Ecclesiastical Department*;

The COMTE DE LA TOUR DU PIN, *Minister of War*;

MARECHAL DE BEAUVEAU, *First Privy Counsellor of his Majesty*;

The *Marine Department* is still vacant.

The COMTE DE LA LUZERNE withdraws from public affairs. COMTE D'ESTAING will probably be the man.

The communication of this happy intelligence was received with the warmest applause by the assembly, and has diffused universal joy through Paris.

The *National Assembly* have issued a declaration, enjoining the payments of all taxes, duties, and pecuniary charges in the ancient form, until the *Feudal System* and all the fiscal and local abuses shall have been abolished by the assembly, and a new order of things established.

The grand question respecting the necessity of a DECLARATION of RIGHTS to precede the New Constitution has passed in the affirmative by a very great majority; the last amendment offered to accompany it with, a DECLARATION of the DUTIES of the CITIZEN, was rejected by 570 against 453.

Expressions are wanting to point out to you the rapture of the happy people of this country, at so rapid, so glorious a succession of events as have taken place within these three days, and crowned all their noble efforts.——

A NEW ADMINISTRATION taken from the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, with the Declaration of these Ministers, that they are devoted to its orders:

A DECLARATION of the RIGHTS of MAN to be prefixed to the NEW CONSTITUTION: And

The EVER-MEMORABLE DECISION of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, of Tuesday night the 4th of August, which gives *complete Freedom* to this country.

On Tuesday evening, the *Viscomte de* NOAILLES rose in the *National Assembly*, and in a glowing speech said, now was the time for the assembly to prove their genuine patriotism to the people, by shewing themselves their affectionate and disinterested representatives, devoid of every motive but the common good: and, by giving a great example to nations and to ages, in the sacrifice of *every abusive right and privilege whatsoever* incidental to all the *Orders*, *Provinces*, *Cities*, and *Communities*, to raise the French name to a height unparalleled in history,

and consecrate their memory as worthy of representing the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtues of so great and generous a people. No sooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the *Seignorial Rights*, than the whole body of *Nobles* and *Clergy* rose, as it were by one common impulse, to express their warmest approbation; and the most sublime struggle took place for several hours, of who should be the foremost in pointing out some fresh offering to liberty. The deputies of the Provinces, such as *Franche Comté*, *Burgundy*, *Britany*, *Dauphiné*, *Artois*, &c. &c. and of the cities under similiar circumstances of possessing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general *burst of Freedom;* and after an enthusiastic conversation, *not* debate, which lasted from *seven* o'clock till *three* in the *morning* of yesterday, the following ARTICLES were *unanimously* agreed on.—I have only time to send you the heads of them.

ARTICLE I.—Equality of taxes, to commence from the present moment.

ART. II.—The renunciation of *all* privileges for Orders, Cities, Provinces, and Individuals; a general uniformity to take place through the whole kingdom.

ART. III.—The redemption of all feudal rights.

ART. IV.—Suppreſſion of mortmain and personal servitude.

ART. V.—The produce of the redemption of the estates of the Clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the salaries of Parish Priests.

ART. VI.—The abolition of the Game Laws and *Capitaineries*.

ART. VII.—The abolition of Seigniorial Jurisdictions.

ART. VIII.—The abolition of the venality of offices.

ART. IX.—Justice to be rendered gratuitously to the people.

ART. X.—The abolition of privileged dove-cotes and warrens (a dreadful and serious grievance to the French Peasant.)

ART. XI.—The redemption of *tithes* and field rents.

ART. XII.—It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the same nature, or any other feudal rights whatever.

ART. XIII.—The abolition of the Fees of Parish Priests, for births, marriages or deaths, except in the cities.

ART. XIV.—A speedy augmentation of the benefits of Parish Priests.

ART. XV.—The suppreſſion of the *droits d' annates* or first fruits. The sum paid by France to the Pope on this head amounted annually to £357,133 sterling.

ART. XVI.—The admission of *all ranks of Citizens to* CIVIL and MILITARY employments.

ART. XVII.—The suppression of the duties of removal paid by the Parish Priests to the Bishops in certain provinces.

ART. XVIII.—The suppression of Corporations and Wardenships.

ART. XIX.—The suppression of the PLURALITY of LIVINGS.

ART. XX.—A Medal to be struck to consecrate this memorable day, expressive of the abolition of all privileges, and of the complete union of all the provinces and all the citizens.

ART. XXI.—*Te Deum* to be sung in the king's chapel, and throughout all France.

ART. XXII.—LOUIS XVI. proclaimed the *Restorer of the Public Liberty.*

These RESOLUTIONS to be printed, and immediately circulated through the kigdom.

There are several other ARTICLES; such as, the abolition of all unmerited pensions; ALL ARTIZANS to be EXEMPT FROM TAXES, who employ no journeymen; all suits for seigniorial and royal rights, now pending in the courts, to be suspended till the Constitutution is compleated, &c. &c.

Paris, Aug. 7. Since Mr. Neckar's return the fury of the populace has very much subsided.

The Marquis de la Fayette has dispatched the following circular letter to the various districts of Paris.

"Gentlemen,

"I trust, ere long, that proper arrange-
"ments will be made to define the distinct
"provinces of the civil and military power;
"arrangements, that will clearly mark out
"their respective functions and offices, so as
"to procure the confidence and reliance on
"each respective party. But *your* civil re-
"gulations do not keep pace with *ours*—
"yet from yours should originate every au-
"thority. Permit me to look forward to
"a speedy and happy moment, when every
"article shall be adjusted, and when con-
"fusion shall give way to order—when the
"citizen and soldier shall know and each
"perform his duty.

"The mayor as first magistrate, and
"your proper representatives will order
"and see executed the *civil rights* of the
"city.

"To guard the capital—to execute the
"decrees of your representatives—to obey
"you while living—to die, if necessary

" in your defence—these are the duties " of the military, whom I have the ho- " nour to command.

" (Signed)

" Le Marquis de la Fayette.

" Commandant General.

Mr. Neckar soon after his return made a visit to the Hotel de Ville; he was received with the strongest marks of the most unfeigned joy. He addressed the people in a very pathetic speech, in which he most earnestly recommended moderation, and a due obedience to the civil power; and particularly enforced the necessity of a general oblivion and pardon for the proproscribed nobles, which was at once granted by the assembly. But they have since repented of this promised clemency; the following, was published by them, as declaratory of the sense in which the general amnesty recommended by Mr. Neckar is to be understood.

Hotel de Ville.

Explanatory Arret.

The assembly at the desire of the several districts, thus place a definite construction on the arret, made in consequence of the speech and recommendation of Mr. Neckar, to extend pardon and indulgence to all who had fled their country on the late emergencies.

That they did not mean the benefit of the arret to be carried to any *attainted* persons, or any already convicted of treasonable practice against the welfare of the nation.

That the assembly meant only to declare that they would not of themselves take further cognizance of offences. Not thereby considering themselves to grant a general indemnity, but leaving them to the future decision of the law, established in the country; for they ever had an opinion, that the right of judging, or of pardoning, did not belong to them naturally, but from necessity.

(Signed)

Moreau de St. Meri.

And other Electors.

This last arret has filled numbers with consternation; the roads are covered with flying noblemen; many of whom have taken refuge in England; others have joined the count d' Artois in Flanders.

Among the letters, found on the person of one of the fugitive noblemen, (Baron Castlenau) was one from the duke of Dorset, to the count d' Artois; all these letters, the president of the assembly returned to the mayor and permanent committee of Paris, without reading them; that from the duke of Dorset occasioned rumours not very favourable to England. This delicate matter being taken into consideration, various were the opinions respecting the mode of proceeding; many members insisting on the inconsistency of violating epistolary correspondence, at a moment when the representatives of the nation were particularly instructed by their constituents to remedy this past abuse, and to ensure its secrecy, which ought ever to be held sacred. In the midst of their debates the following letter was received from the baron de Castelnau.

Versailles, 26th July 1789.

" Mr. President,

" No sooner was I informed that the " letters found on me were laid before you, " than I wrote to his excellency the duke " of Dorset, to induce him to request of " you that you would open the letters.

" On receiving the minister's orders for " my return to Geneva, I asked for a delay " of twelve days; in which interval it was " my intention to pass through Hainalt and " visit the count d' Artois, to whose person " I am attached by my office, (he enjoys " a place in the count's household) as " well as by ties of gratitude. The letter " from his excellency to the count, contains " nothing but congratulations for his safety " &c. &c."

The duke, however, finding the public dissatisfied with this explanation, thought proper to justify himself and the English nation in the following letter

Hotel de Ville.

General Assembly of the Electors of Paris.

The assembly resolve to publish the following letters addressed to them by the duke of Liancourt, president of the national assembly.

Letter of the Duke *of* Liancourt, *President of the national assembly, to the* Electors *of the* City *of* Paris.

Versailles, 27th July.

" Gentlemen,

" The national assembly enjoin me to " have the honour of transmitting to you " a letter of the Count de Montmorin, " and another from the duke of Dorset, " ambassador from his Britannic Majesty, " which is annexed; the assembly deeming " it of the highest importance that these

" letters should be communicated to the " city of Paris.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

Letter of Monsieur Montmorin to the Duc de Liancourt, President of the National Assembly.

Versailles, 27th July, 1789.

" M. PRESIDENT,

" The ambassador of England has entreated to have the honour, without loss of time, to communicate the following letter to you. I have thought it so much less in my power to resist his application, as it is certain he apprized me, in effect, verbally in the beginning of June last, of a plot against the port of Brest. Those who meditated this scheme desired certain succours for the expedition, and to have an assylum in England. The ambassador did not give me any indication relative to the authors of this project, and he assured me that they were absolutely unknown to him. The enquiries that I have been able to make, after machinations so uncertain, have been as fruitless as they ought to be; and I have been obliged to confine myself to engage the Count de Luzeine to give the commandant of Brest precautions to double his vigilance and activity,

" I have the honour to be, &c.

DE MONTMORIN."

Letter of the Duke of Dorset, Ambassador at the Court of France, to the Count de Montmorin Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, 26th July, 1789.

" SIR,

" It has been communicated to me from divers quarters, that endeavours have been made to insinuate that my court had fomented in part the troubles that have afflicted the capital for some time past; that she had taken advantage of the present opportunity to take up arms against France; and that even a fleet was upon the coast to co-operate with the discontented party. Totally destitute of truth as these rumours are, they appear to me to have reached the National Assembly: and the Courier National, which gives an account of the sittings of the 23d and 24th of this month, leaves suspicions which give me so much more pain, as you know, sir, how far my court is from deserving them.

" Your excellency will call to mind several conversations which I had with you in the beginning of June last, concerning the horrid plot that had been proposed relative to the port of Brest: the anxiety that I felt to put the king and his ministers upon their guard, the answer of my court which corresponds with my sentiments, and which revolts with horror from the proposition that was made;—in fine, the assurances of attachment which she repeated to the king and the nation, enabled you to make known to his majesty, how much I participated in the emotion which the treachery must give him.

" As my court has infinitely at heart to preserve the good harmony which subsists between the two nations, and to remove all contrary suspicions, I entreat you, sir, to submit this letter, without delay, to the president of the National Assembly. You are aware how essential it is to me to justify my own conduct, and that of my court, and to do my utmost to destroy the effect of the insidious insinuations which have been so industriously propagated.

" It is of infinite importance to me, that the National Assembly should know my sentiments, that they should do justice to those of my nation, and to the open conduct which she has constantly held towards France, since I had the honour to be her organ.

" I have it so much more at heart, that you should not lose a moment in making this known, as I owe not only to my personal character, to my country, and to the English that are here, to protect them from all the reflections that may arise from misrepresentation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

" DORSET."

ANSWER of the Duke de Liancourt, president of the National Assembly, to Count Montmorin.

Versailles, July 27, 1789.

SIR,

I received the letter which you did me the honour to write me, and that from the English ambassador, which was inclosed. I immediately sent them both to the National Assembly; and I am charged by that Assembly to tell you, that the reading of your letter, gave great satisfaction there; to thank you for having sent it, and also to convey to the duke of Dorset the thanks of the National Assembly, for the communication which that ambassador requested should be made known to the Assembly. The Assembly resolved, that this letter should be immediately sent to Paris, and printed and published throughout the whole kingdom.

I have the honour to be, with very perfect attachment, SIR,

Your very humble and
Very obedient servant
LE DUC DE LIANCOURT.

The duke of Dorset's Letter had the happiest effect; every unfavourable impression is now entirely eradicated.

Aug. 11. That moderation which first took place on M. Neckar's arrival has again in a great degree fled: warmth and vengeance are returned, insomuch, that the modelling of the new constitution goes on very slowly. Several articles have been debated with much heat, which is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the cabals without doors, which reign with as much warmth as ever.

Excesses of the most deplorable and cruel nature still continue to be committed in the provinces, which have, for the present, suspended all civil government. Numbers of banditti are spread over the country, who seizing the opportunity offered by the present confused state of the government, commit the most violent and unjust acts with impunity.

Paris, Aug. 29. Some material change must speedily be effected here, or ruin is inevitable. At present all the important and essentially necessary functions of government are at a total stand, our embarrassments are increasing, our revenue failing, and our manufactures and commerce going to wreck.

The loan of thirty millions voted by the nation will never be filled until order is restored; at present, instead of our monied men purchasing into new loans, they are eager to withdraw their property from the old ones, the consequence of which is a most alarming fall in all the funds: independent of the fears of the people, in producing this effect, there is another great cause, which must have an immediate influence upon them, that is the absence of so many of our nobility, and other persons of consequence and property, who having absconded, are drawing for their support in foreign countries, and to place in better securities the sums they have in our funds. The deficiencies in the income of this country to defray its expences, have for years been truly alarming. By the last statement made by Mr. Neckar, we find that the annual expences are 531,444,000

While the revenue is only 475,294,000

Annual deficiency, Livres 56,150,000

What must this deficiency be at the winding up of the present year? Every thing is to be dreaded; thousands who have now a competence, will inevitably be involved in ruin.

The debates and dissentions in the National Assembly run very high; much time is lost before they come to any resolutions; they have agreed on a declaration of rights, of which the following is an authentic copy.

COPY of the DECLARATION of RIGHTS as finally decreed by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE, on Thursday, Auguſt 27.

THE representatives of the French people, constituted in national assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or contempt of the Rights of Man, are the sole causes of public misfortunes, and of the corruption of governments, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration, the natural inalienable, and sacred Rights of Man, to the end that this declaration, being constantly sent to all the members of the social body, may perpetually remind them of their rights and duties; that the acts of the legislative and of the executive power, being at every instant liable to be compared with the object of every political institution, may be the more respected by them; and that the claims of the citizens founded henceforward on simple and incontestible principles, may uniformly turn to the maintenance of the constitution, and to the happiness of all.

In consequence, the national assembly acknowledge and declare, in presence of, and under the auspices of the supreme Legislator, the following *Rights of Man and Citizen.*

Art. 1. All men are born, and remain free, and equal in rights; social distinctions can only be founded on common utility.

Art. 2. The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppreſſion.

Art. 3. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation; no body of men, no individuals can exercise any authority but what emanates expressly from it.

Art. 4. Liberty consists in doing whatever does not injure another; accordingly, the exercise of the natural rights of each man, has no other bounds but those which secure to other members of society the enjoyment of the same rights; these can be determined only by the law.

Art 5. The law should only prohibit actions injurious to society Nothing can be prevented but what is prohibited by law; nor can any man be constrained to do what it does not ordain.

Art. 6. The law is the expression of the general will; all the citizens have the right of concurring personally, or by their representatives, in its formation; it ought to be

the same for all, whether it protects or whether it punishes. All the citizens being equal in its eye, are equally admissible to all places, employments and dignities, according to their capacity; and without any other distinction, than that of their virtues and their talents.

Art. 7. No man can be accused, apprehended or detained, but in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed.—They who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be expedited, any arbitrary orders, should be punished; but every citizen, summoned or apprehended, by virtue of the law, should instantly obey, and he becomes culpable by resistance.

Art. 8. The law should eſtablish none but punishments strictly and evidently necessary; and no man can be punished but by virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

Art. 9. Every man being presumed innocent, until he ſhall have been pronounced guilty, if it be deemed indispensable to apprehend him, every species of rigour, not absolutely necessary for securing his person, should be severely prohibited by the law.

Art. 10. No man can be diſturbed in his opinions, *even religious;* provided their manifeſtation does not trouble the public *order established by the law.*

Art. 11. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the moſt precious rights of man. Every citizen, therefore, may freely speak, write and print, under condition of being responsible for the abuse of that liberty, in cases provided for by the law.

Art. 12. The security of the rights of the man and citizen renders a public force necessary; that force then is instituted for the good of all, and not for the particular advantage of those to whom it is confided.

Art. 13. For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expences of Administration, common contribution is indispensable; this should be equally apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

Art. 14. Each citizen has the right, by himself, or his representatives, to determine the necessity of the noble contribution, freely to consent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of imposition, the collection and duration of the same.

Art. 15. Society has a right to demand an account from every public agent of his Administration.

Art. 16. Every society in which the guarantry of their rights is not secured, nor the separation of powers determined, is without a constitution.

These are the whole of the articles.

We have thus in as concise a manner as possible endeavoured to convey to our readers, a connected view of the events which have taken place in France since our last. As to the present situation of that kingdom, with their future prospects, we shall not pretend to decide; much is to be feared, not only from the combinations and intrigues of their banished nobles, but also from their internal tumults. Much also is to be feared from the Emperor of Germany, who it is said has concluded a truce with the Turks; indeed it is not to be expected that he will remain a tranquil spectator of the degradation of a beloved sister.

ENGLAND.

Westminister, Aug. 10. This day the lords being met, a message was sent to the house of commons, who being also assembled in the house of lords; the lord chancellor by commission prorogued the parliament to Thursday 29th October next.

Lord George Gordon has sent a petition from Newgate to the national assembly of France; to request they would use their influence in obtaining his release from his present ignominious confinement.

The Duke of Dorset having requested and obtained permiſſion from our court to leave Paris, arrived late last night at the Earl of Thanet's house in Grosvenor square. The Duke's intimacy with the Queen, and his corresponding with the Count d'Artois, had rendered his situation very disagreeable, if not hazardous.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Aug. 16. Advices have been lately received containing the particulars of a battle fought on the 30th of July last, between the Russians and Austrians, under the command of the Prince of Cobourg, on one side; and about 30,000 Turks, on the other side, under the command of Seraskie Devisch Mechmet, a Pacha of three tails. The Turks have been entirely defeated and are said to have left 1500 dead on the field of battle: the loss on the side of the confederates consists in 25 killed and 70 wounded. The united armies have taken 10 cannon and 16 pair of colours; they have likewise taken possession of the enemies camp. This battle was fought between the Sereth and Putna, on the Frontiers of Transylvania.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Aug. 1. It is now certain that an obstinate sea fight took place between the Swedish and Russian fleets on the 20th July, at about 30 miles east of Bornholm; which lasted from two o'clock in the afternoon, till eight at night, in which the former were victorious; the Russian fleet, was seen steering more towards the east, and the Swedes seemed preparing to follow them.

SWEDEN.

Another change has taken place in the government of this kingdom, which forms a second memorable epoch, during the reign of the present monarch. The king has abolished that great national assembly, the senate; a tribunal established by the antient laws; and by the new form of government in 1772, clothed with the privileges of giving its sanction to the royal authority, in the intervals of the diet being held. Instead of the senate, his majesty has established a new court, which is to be called a Royal Supreme Tribunal; to consist of members of the nobility and knighthood; to be divided into three departments, and the election of the members to expire every three years, then to be rechosen, or not, at the king's pleasure.

TURKEY.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople, containing an account of the death of the Grand Seignior ABDAL HAMID; which happened on the 7th of April, without any visible previous illness. He was born the 20th of March 1725, and ascended the Ottoman throne on the 21st of January 1774, and took the name of Achmet the 4th. It is believed he will be succeeded by his nephew Selim.

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor, has put an end to all the sanguine hopes which the mediating powers entertained of a cessation of hostilities between the three Imperial crowns. The Grand Seignior's death is certainly a very unlucky event, and the Emperor himself is said to be not a little concerned at it. Abdul Hamid did not love war, but was forced into it by his ministers, and if he did not accept the propositions for opening a negociation, he did not reject them, so as to destroy all hopes of an accommodation, and peace would certainly have been brought about had he lived.

UNITED STATES.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the federal troops, to his friend in this city. Dated Rapids of the Ohio, 1st July, 1789.

"Our affairs in this quarter bear, at present a very gloomy aspect. The Indians are daily committing depredations in Kentucky; and from the Miama we learn, that in that place it would be unsafe to go 200 yards from their post, as lurking fellows are frequently seen in wait for them. I want much to know if our new councils are about to take measures to get possession of the western posts. This, and this alone, will secure peace with the Indians. The presence of the governor is much wanted at the different settlements on the Mississippi; and indeed if he does not appear among them soon, those settlements, if we may judge from appearances, will generally break up."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Sept. 9. We have it from good authority, that the President of the United States has lately dispatched Captain Guion, formerly of the American artillery, to Canada, to enquire of Lord Dorchester, whether he has orders to surrender to the United States, the posts within the territories thereof, now garrisoned by British troops; and if he has not, that he writes to Europe, that he may be immediately furnished therewith. This intelligence, if authentic, must give great satisfaction to the citizens of the United States, who have too long lamented that the weakness of government subjected them not only to a national indignity; but to a very great loss in their fur and other trades—In the potent arm of the Executive they now rest their hopes.

[*Massachusetts Centinel.*

NEW-YORK.

New-York, Oct. 3 This day the president of the United States issued his proclamation, recommending and assigning Tuesday the 26th of November next, to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving, throughout the United States of America.

On the 29th of September, both houses of Congress adjourned their sessions until the first Monday in January next, having during their sitting passed 27 acts and a number of resolves.

Oct. 29. By Capt. Carpenter, who arrived here on Tuesday last, in seven days from Savannah, in Georgia, advices are received, which state that the commissioners from the United States for negociating with the Southern Indians, have been disappointed in not being able to effect a treaty. The causes of this failure are not mentioned.

Capt. Burbeck's company, which escorted the commissioners on this occasion, were expected to embark for this city, on board Capt. Schemerhorn, the 20th inst. and may be daily expected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sept. 3. An expedition of 250 volunteers, under the command of Colonel John Harding, started about the first of August from the Falls of Ohio, for the Great Weawtown, on the Wabash, and, after marching four days in the Indian country, they met with a party of about twenty Indians, some of whom were squaws and children. A bloody engagement ensued. There were near two hundred guns fired, and only three Indian fellows, a boy and four squaws, killed, and two young squaws taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the whites, was only two men wounded, one in the arm, and the other under the shoulder blade. Major Brown received a bad hurt by a fall; but they are all recovering. The plunder taken from the Indians came to fourteen shillings a man.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15. The report of the committee read yesterday for the purpose of calling a convention to alter and amend the constitution of this commonwealth, and for making it conformable to the constitution of the United States, was adopted by the house. Yeas 39, Noes 17.

The convention is to meet in this city on the 4th Tuesday of November next.

MARRIAGES.

PENNSYLVANIA—*At* Philadelphia, *Mr. Dagnia, of London, to Miss Rebecca Brison; Mr. Cole of Jamaica, to Miss Eliza York; Mr. Yarnell, to Miss Mary Horner.*

Deaths.

NEW-YORK—*At* New-York, *Job Sumner, Esq; Mr. John Nourse.*

NEW-JERSEY——*At* New-Brunswick, *Mrs Elizabeth Van Horne aged* 62, *consort of Mr. P. Van Horne.*——*At* Tusculum, *Mrs. Elizabeth Witherspoon, wife of the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon.*

PENNSYLVANIA——*At* Philadelphia, *William Fisher, Esq. aged* 78; *Mrs. Mary Alston consort of William Alston, Esq. of South-Carolina; Mrs. Elizabeth Guest, wife of Mr. John Guest; Mrs. Gillingham; Mr. John Bringhurst; John Morgan, M. D. professor of the theory and practice of physic in this university; John Lukens Esq. surveyor general of Pennsylvania; Mr. William Young; Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. Samuel Coats; Miss Brailsford aged* 17; *this young lady lost her life in attempting to leap from a carriage, the horses having taken fright; Mrs. Redwood, wife of Mr. William Redwood; Mrs. Angus, wife of Capt. John Angus.*—*At* Bethlehem, *Mrs. Maria Eldwien, aged* 63, *wife of the Rev. John Eldwien, bishop of the united brethren of North-America.*

NORTH-CAROLINA——*At* Newbern, *Colonel Jacob Blount, aged* 63.

SOUTH-CAROLINA——*At* Charleston, *Capt. Lauchlan M'Intosh, aged* 73.

GEORGIA——*At* Augusta, *Mr. James Hutchinson, killed by a shot fired at him from a bovel.*

A View on Schuylkill, near Philadelphia.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1789.

Illuſtrated with the following ENGRAVINGS, &c.

I. A view on the SCHUYLKILL, near PHILADELPHIA.

II. The four TEMPERAMENTS.

III. A favourite NEW SONG, ſet to Muſic.

CONTENTS.

Tour into the Eaſtern States, page 627
Apothegms on Converſation, 632
A remarkable Inſtance of Suicide, ibid.
Hiſtory of the War, continued, 633
Memoirs of the Baſtille, continued, 639
Chymical and Economical Eſſays, 643
The Retailer, No XIII. 646
Extract from Coxe's Travels, on a late Revolution in Ruſſia, 651
The Friar's Tale, concluded, 657
The Rhapſodiſt, No. IV. 661
Iſmael Couloſki, a Turkiſh Tale, concluded, 665
Anecdotes of the Moors, 669
An Account of Communications and Donations made to the Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia, page 673
On the Temperaments, 675

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

A general Hymn of Praiſe, 677
Prologue to the Fall of Darius, a Tragedy, 679
Colin and Lucy, 680

CHRONICLE.

Containing foreign and domeſtic Intelligence, 681
Marriages, 688

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

Tables of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, viz. two for the months of SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, 1789, made at Charleſton, South-Carolina.

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR JAMES TRENCHARD.

Ashes, pot, per ton,		37*l* 10*s*
Brandy, common,		4*s* 6*d* 5*s* 6*d*
Bread, per cwt		17*s* 18*s*
Beer	*American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s* 4*d*
	Ditto, per bbl.	30*s*
Boards	*Oak, p. m. feet*	67*s* 6*d* 80*s*
	Merchantable pine,	60*s* 65*s*
	Sap,	37*s* 6*d* 40*s*
	Cedar,	75*s* 80*s*
Chocolate, per lb		12*d* 13*d*
Flour	*Superfine, p. bbl*	43*s* 6*d* 44*s*
	Common	40*s* 41*s* 6*d*
	Bur middl. beſt	34*s* 6*d*
	Middlings	30*s* 32*s*
	Ship ſtuff, per cwt	15*s*
Flax, per lb		6*d* 7½*d*
Flaxſeed, per buſhel,		5*s* 6*d* 6*s*
Ginſeng		2*s*
Gin, Holland, per gal		4*s* 6*d*
Ditto, per caſe		28*s* 30*s*
Grain	*Wheat, per buſhel*	8*s* 8*s* 6*d*
	Rye	3*s* 6*d* 3*s* 9*d*
	Oats	1*s* 6*d* 1*s* 10*d*
	Indian corn	4*s* 4*s* 4*d*
	Barley	4*s* 6*d*
	beſt ſhelled	20*s*
	Buckwheat	2*s* 3*d*
Hams, per lb		7*d* 8*d*
Hogs-lard		6½*d*
Honey		4*d* 5*d*
Hemp		6*d* 7*d*
Hogſhead hoops, per m.		5*l* 6*l*
Hides, raw, per lb		9*d* 10*d*
Indigo, French, per lb		7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
	Carolina,	4*s* 7*s* 6*d*
Iron	*Caſtings, p. cwt*	22*s* 6*d* 30*s*
	Bar, per ton	27*l*
	Pig	8*l* 8*l* 10*s*
	Sheet	60*l* 65*l*
	Nail rods	33*l*
Meal, Indian, per bbl		20*s* 21*s*
Molaſſes, per gallon		2*s* 2*s* 2*d*
Nails 10, 12, *and* 20*d*		8½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per doz.		30*s* 37*s* 6*d*
Porter, American		12*s*
Pork	*Burlington*	65*s* 70*s*
	Lower county	60 62*s* 6*d*
	Carolina	57*s* 6*d* 60*s*
Peaſe		6*s* 6*d* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt		21*s* 21*s* 6*d*
Rum	*Jamaica, per gal*	4*s* 9*d* 5*s*
	Antigua	4*s* 4*d* 4*s* 6*d*
	Windward	4*s* 2*d*
	Barbadoes	3*s* 9*d*
	Country	2*s* 7*d* 2*s* 8*d*
	Taffia	2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*
Steel	*German, per cwt.*	60*s* 70*s*
	Engliſh, bliſtered	82*s* 6*d*
	American, p. ton	40*l* 60*l*
	Crowley's, per fag.	4*l* 10*s*
Snake root, per lb		1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common		5*d* 6*d*
Caſtile,		8*d* 9*d*
Starch		4*d* 6*d*
Sugar	*Lump, per lb*	12*d*
	Loaf, ſingle refined	13*d* 14*d*
	Ditto, double ditto	17*d*
	Havannah, white	9*d*
	Ditto, brown	8*d* 9*d*
	Muſcovado, p. cwt	45*s* 65*s*
Salt	*Allum, per buſh.*	2*s* 3*d* 2*s* 6*d*
	Liverpool	22½*d* 2*s* 3*d*
	Cadiz	22½*d*
	Liſbon	2*s* 3*d* 2*s* 4*d*
Tar	*N. Jerſey, 24 g.*	11*s* 6*d* 13*s*
	Carolina, 32 gal.	15*s*
	Turpentine,	17*s* 6*d*
Tobacco, 100lb	*J.R. new, beſt*	35*s*
	Inferior	26*s* 28*s*
	Old	45*s* 50*s*
	Rappahannock	22*s* 6*d* 26*s*
	Coloured, Maryland,	40*s* 60*s*
	Dark	20*s* 22*s* 6*d*
	Long leaf	22*s* 6*d*
	Eaſtern Shore	16*s* 18*s*
	Carolina, new	24*s* 26*s*
	Old	30*s*
Tea	*Hyſon per lb*	10*s* 12*s* 6*d*
	Souchong	8*s*
	Congo	3*s* 9*d* 5*s* 6*d*
	Bohea	2*s* 6*d*
Wine	*Mad. per pipe*	40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
	Liſbon	40*l*
	Teneriffe	22*l* 10*s* 24*l*
	Fayal, per gal.	3*s* 1*d* 3*s* 3*d*
	Port, per pipe	39*l* 40*l*
	Ditto, per gal.	5*s* 10*d*
	Ditto, per doz. bot.	30*s*
	Claret	30*s* 45*s*
	Sherry, per gal.	6*s* 9*d* 9*s*
	Malaga	4*s*
Wax, bees, per lb		2*s* 2*s* 2*d*

Current Prices of Public Securities, November 30, 1789.

New-loans	6*s* 7*s* 6*d*	*Jerſey money*	145 *advance*
Funded depreciation	7*s* 7*s* 6*d*	*Pennſylvania New Emiſſion*	110 *advance*
Unfunded ditto	8*s* 4*d*	*Shilling money of* 81,	1¼ *for one*
Land-office certificates for warranting	7*s* 4*d*	*Continental certificates*	6*s* 6*d* 7*s* 6*d*
Ditto for patenting	7*s* 4*d*	*Facilities*	3*s* 6*d* 3*s* 9*d*
Dollar money	2½ *advance on the face*	*Jerſey finals*	6*s* 7*s* 6*d*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,* 69	*Amſterdam,* 60 *days, per guilder*	3*s*
Ditto,	60 *days,* 70	30 *days,*	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,	30 *days,* 71	*France,* 60 *days, per* 5 *livres*	7*s* 3*d*
		30 *days,*	7*s* 4*d*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our worthy correſpondent's letter from Boſton—the enigmatical liſt—Arachne—the verſes by Matilda—and the verſes to Mira—are received, and ſhall be inſerted in our next.

A continuation of the favors of our correſpondents will be thankfully received; and the earlieſt attention ſhall be paid to their communications.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1789.

LETTERS *from a* PENNSYLVANIAN *on his* TRAVELS *into the* EASTERN STATES, *to his* FRIEND *in* PHILADELPHIA.

[*Continued from page* 537.]

LETTER II.

DEAR SIR, *Boſton.*

THE Providence-ſtage is not under the direction of the poſt-office, and therefore has no ſtated time for running, but when a freight of paſſengers can be obtained. This did not happen 'till the third day after my arrival, and I employed the intermediate time in viewing the town, and making enquiries.

The town of Providence conſiſts of two parts, divided by a river, and connected by a bridge. The northern part lies in a valley, between two hills; that on the eaſtern ſide of the town is very high, and there is one ſtreet which runs along its ſide, about half way up; the houſes there are much more pleaſantly ſituated, than in the main ſtreet at the bottom, and have a very good proſpect of the town and the country to the weſtward. In this upper ſtreet ſtands the college, the moſt conſpicuous building in the place; it is of brick, 160 feet in length, and has a long entry like the Jerſey college. This inſtitution is about twenty years old. It is governed by thirty curators, of whom two-thirds, with the preſident, are of the Baptiſt perſuaſion, the others are Churchmen, Preſbyterians and Quakers. They have a conſiderable library, and a neat apparatus. The late war happened at an unlucky time for this infant ſeminary. The enemy being in poſſeſſion of Newport, it was neceſſary that Providence ſhould be a place of arms, and the college a barrack and hoſpital for the American ſoldiery. It has, in a great meaſure, recovered ſince the war, and is now under very good regulation. On the top of the hill, above the college, is a very extenſive line of entrenchments; and

from this hill you have a fine view down the river and bay, as far as Rhode-Iſland.

The Baptiſt church is ſeated under the hill, and has an elegant appearance. The ſteeple is built in imitation of St. Mary's church, in the Strand, London. The other churches and public buildings have nothing remarkable in their conſtruction, they are deſigned only for uſe and convenience.

That part of the town on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the river, is a ſandy plain, and is entirely deſtitute of ſprings; for which reaſon it was not much built on 'till of late years; but induſtry has overcome this defect of nature: water is now conveyed in pipes, laid under ground, from a ſpring about half a mile diſtant, and ſide-pipes communicate with every houſe. Since this work was conſtructed, the buildings are much extended on that ſide of the river.

Providence is well ſeated for a place of trade. The navigation to it is ſafe, the water deep enough for merchant ſhips, and the wharves and ſtores conveniently diſpoſed along the river ſide. It is a central mart for a great part of the Managanſet country, for the eaſtern part of Connecticut and the ſouthern counties of Maſſachuſetts; and if it were not for a depreciated paper currency, which their legiſlature obliges them to receive, commerce would flouriſh. There is a manufacture of marble which is brought from a quarry about four or five miles diſtance; ſome of it is a delicate white, and others has blue veins; they work it in the ſame manner as our ſtone-cutters. Something is done in the diſtilling and ſugar-refining way. There are ſeveral paper-mills, and iron-works and they manufacture a large quantity of cloth of various kinds. All the trading intereſt of this ſtate are in favour of the national conſtitution, and, it is to be hoped, that ſome means will be found out, to extend the benefit of the union to them.

The people with whom I formed an acquaintance, both in Providence and Newport (excepting their diſguſt with the politics of their ſtate) are eaſy and chearful in their manners—and very polite and hoſpitable to ſtrangers. The ladies, I aſſure you, are ſo extremely engaging, that I am almoſt tempted to make my choice, among the white and red beauties of New-England.—Will you pardon me a ſhort digreſſion on this darling ſubject? Did you never obſerve, my friend, an impropriety which the great mr. Addiſon puts into the mouth of Syphax, in his converſation with Juba:

> "The glowing dames of Zama's royal court
> Have *faces flu∫ht* with more exalted charms.
> The ſun that rolls his chario to o'er their heads
> Works up more fire and *colour in their cheeks*.
> Were you with theſe, my prince you'd ſoon forget
> The pale unripen'd beauties of the north."

This ſpeech may, for aught I know, well enough become a politician, endeavouring to prevent his maſter from contracting an alliance with a foreign lady; but from what I have ſeen of the effect of the torrid zone, on the human form, I ſhould never think of going thither to look for "faces flu∫ht," and "colour in the cheeks:" I

would rather go to the cold mountains of Caucaſus, for thence are brought the fair Circaſſians, whoſe bloom is celebrated through the world: while the Creolian nymphs with their ſallow complexions, are objects of pity, rather than deſire. So far, in my opinion, is a vertical ſun from *ripening* beauty, that the farther northward I travel, the more ſpecimens do I diſcover of that delicious blending of the roſe and lily, which charms, inflames, and captivates the ſoul.—Heigh-day, I am almoſt tranſported into the regions of poetry and romance!—

Having ſeen all that was worth ſeeing in Providence (though perhaps there are *ſome things* which I may wiſh to ſee again) and a company being collected, I ſet off in the ſtage, on my way to Boſton. Stage-coach converſation is ſometimes agreeable, and we had that day an elderly gentleman with us, who was entertaining in the ſtory-telling way. Our diſcourſe turned on the very ſingular ſituation of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland. This gentleman obſerved, that they were always a people divided into factions, and at variance among themſelves, and he gave us a ſtriking inſtance of the force of their political paſſions. About thirty years ago, during the contention between Hopkins and Ward, both of whom were candidates for the office of governor, two boats went down from Providence to Newport, carrying paſſengers to attend the election. One contained the partiſans of Ward, the other of Hopkins. By accident a ſingle perſon miſtook his boat, and got in among the oppoſite party. They did not diſcover him 'till they had proceeded half way down, when they forced him to go aſhore on a rock which was then left dry by the ebb, but was covered at high water; and there the poor wretch muſt inevitably have periſhed, had he not made ſigns of diſtreſs to the other boat, as ſhe came along, and got on board among his own companions. This ſtory, the gentleman ſaid, was told him, ſoon after the affair happened, at a houſe in Providence, and a parrot, which hung in the room, on the concluſion of it cried out 'Hopkins, forever, huzza!'

In the courſe of this day's journey, we croſſed a bridge, built over a rapid ſtream, and fall of water, called Patucket; it is highly romantic and beautiful, but cannot be perfectly ſeen in its natural ſtate, on account of the mills erected in every ſituation about it, with their ſeveral dams, ſpouts, and other apurtenances. Having paſſed this bridge, we came into the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and preſently entered on a large plain, called Seconk, the ſkirts of which are covered with pines; but we had an opening into a very extenſive level, where neither tree, buſh, nor ſhrub, is to be ſeen for a ſpace of four miles ſquare. Our road lay through one corner of it. On this dreary heath, numerous flocks of ſheep find paſture, and here, I am told, is ſometimes ſhot the grouſe, or heath-hen. From this place, no object worth notice preſented to our view, till we approached Boſton; when I obſerved that the field-fences were compoſed of the ſame kind of ſtone which I had ſeen at Potamany-hill, in Newport. This compoſite ſubſtance is here in great plenty, but no perſon, with whom I have converſed, is able to give the leaſt account of its formation.

Boſton is a peninſula of about

two miles in length, but of an irregular breadth, and the ground of unequal height. It preſents agreeable and diſagreeable proſpects. To the eye of a Philadelphian, the ſtreets and lanes are peculiarly diſguſtful, as they are laid out by no plan at all; and there are but one or two of any note, which are not crooked. If you attempt to walk in a right line along the main-ſtreet you muſt infallibly croſs it diagonally ſeveral times. The middle and ſides are paved alike, with round, ſmooth, beach-ſtones, which, in wet weather, are very ſlippery. In one ſtreet they have made an attempt to imitate our brick pavement at the ſides; and the ſatisfaction, which every one expreſſes in walking on it, will, I hope, induce them to practiſe more largely on this plan. Their public walk for recreation, the mall, is on the ſide of a large green common, where cows feed; it is railed on both ſides, and you enter it at each end through a turn-ſtile; it is divided into a gravelled walk, and a graſſy walk, and ſhaded by three rows of trees. This is a cool and pleaſant retreat in the ſummer-months, and is much frequented by the inhabitants, and by ſtrangers; but it would have been much more beautiful if they had not made a bend in the middle of it. I muſt own, however, that it has one advantage above our ſtate-houſe area (beſides its length, which is a quarter of a mile) namely, that it is not overlooked by a priſon.

On the oppoſite ſide of this green common, in an elevated ſituation, is the governor's houſe, commanding one of the moſt elegant and delightful proſpects that can be conceived. Behind it the land riſes ſtill higher, 'till it terminates in a pointed hill, on which is erected a beacon for ſignals. From whence you have a fine view of the harbour, iſlands and bay, to the extent of three or four leagues on the eaſt; and of the circumjacent country on the weſt and ſouth, which riſes into hills beyond the arms of the ſea, which embrace the peninſula.

The forts, entrenchments, and redoubts, which were built by the American army, round this ſingularly ſituated town, when poſſeſſed by the Britiſh troops in 1775, and 1776, afford a ſpectacle, curious and ſurpriſing. Moſt of them are ſtill remaining, and will remain for many years to come. Their extent, from Chelſea to Dorcheſter, is about twenty miles, they form about two-thirds of the periphery of a circle, and may all be ſeen, at one view from Beacon-hill which is in the center of the circle. Thoſe on the heights of Dorcheſter are the moſt remarkable, not from their preſent appearance, but from the ſuddenneſs of their erection, their commanding ſituation, and the effect they had on the Britiſh, obliging them to decamp and take refuge on board their ſhips; but even here they were not ſafe, nor did they ſail without leave obtained from general Waſhington, who then had their whole naval force under the command of his batteries, as they ſhould paſs down the harbour. In return for this permiſſion, they ſpared the town from conflagration.

There are ſome remains of Gage's works on Boſton-neck, but the moſt of them are taken down to make room for houſes and ſtores which, in that part of the town,

are increaſing very faſt. There is alſo yet ſtanding, a part of the fort built by the Britiſh, on Bunker's-hill in Charleſtown, a place ever famous for the prodigious ſlaughter which they ſuſtained, on the memorable 17th of June, 1775. I have been upon the ground, and am aſtoniſhed at the temerity, both of the Americans and Britiſh; of the former, for taking ſo advanced a poſt, without ſecuring a retreat; and of the latter, for attacking them in front, when they could ſo eaſily, by means of their boats and ſhips, have taken poſſeſſion of the hill over the iſthmus in their rear, which is properly ſpeaking Bunker's hill, and made them all priſoners without ſuffering any conſiderable loſs. But the event was happy for us, though we loſt the ground. The Britiſh then learned, what they would never believe before, that *Americans would fight*, and were glad of a fortreſs in which they might lie ſtill and divert themſelves during the reſt of that campaign. This gave us time to collect, to form, and diſcipline an army, which, in the end, proved fully equal to a conteſt with veteran troops.

It has been ſaid, that the Britiſh officers deny what has been aſſerted in ſome late publication, reſpecting the action at Bunker's, or rather Breed's-hill (for theſe are two diſtinct hills with a valley between them) viz. 'that they were repulſed to their boats, and that the officers were obliged to puſh them forward again with their ſwords.' I have made this a ſubject of enquiry ſince I came hither, and am informed, that there is ſufficient evidence of the fact, from perſons who were eye-witneſſes of it on the oppoſite ſhore. They were repulſed twice; the men retreated to the ſhore where the boats lay, and the officers were ſeen, buſily and paſſionately engaged in rallying them, and pricking or puſhing them forward with their ſwords; they made their third attack, when the New-England militia had expended all their ammunition, and could receive no freſh ſupply, becauſe in fact, there was none to be had.

I could tell you many anecdotes concerning the war, in theſe parts, which I have picked up ſince I left home, but I ſhall reſerve them 'till my return; they will give a reliſh to our ſocial pipe, in the long evenings of next winter.

To-morrow I expect to ſee the univerſity of Cambridge, and I am invited to a fiſhing party, next week, when I hope to examine ſome of the iſlands, in this delightful bay, which I have only viewed at a diſtance. You ſhall hear from me again ſoon—adieu.

(To be continued.)

APOTHEGMS ON CONVERSATION.

THAT converſation may anſwer the ends for which it was deſigned, the parties who are to join in it muſt come together with a determined reſolution to pleaſe, and to be pleaſed. If a man feels that an eaſt wind has rendered him dull and ſulky, he ſhould by all means ſtay at home till the wind changes, and not be troubleſome to his friends; for dullneſs is infectious, and one ſour face will

make many, as one chearful countenance is ſoon productive of others.

If two gentlemen deſire to quarrel, they ſhould not do it in a company met to enjoy the pleaſure of converſation. Let a ſtage be erected for the purpoſe, in a proper place, to which the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates does not extend; there let them mount, accompanied by their ſeconds, and attended by the *amateurs*, who delight to behold blows neatly laid in, ribs and jaw-bones elegantly broken, and eyes ſealed up with delicacy and addreſs.

Be not eager to interrupt others, or uneaſy at being yourſelf interrupted; ſince you ſpeak either to amuſe or inſtruct the company, or to receive thoſe benefits from it. Hear with patience, and anſwer with preciſion. Inattention is ill-manners; it ſhews contempt, and contempt is never be forgiven.

Trouble not the company with your own private concerns, as you do not love to be troubled with thoſe of others.

Contrive, but with dexterity and propriety, that each perſon may have an opportunity of diſcourſing on the ſubject with which he is beſt acquainted. He will be pleaſed, and you will be amuſed.

Avoid ſtories, unleſs ſhort, pointed and quite *à propos*. He who deals in them, ſays Swift, muſt either have a very large ſtock, or a good memory, or muſt often change his company. Some have a ſet of them, ſtrung together like onions; they take poſſeſſion of the converſation by an early introduction of one, and then you muſt have the whole *rope*, although, perhaps you may have heard them all twenty times before.

Never laugh at your own wit and humour, leave that to the company.

When the converſation is flowing in a ſerious and uſeful channel, never interrupt it by an ill-timed jeſt.

Diſcourſe not in a whiſper or half-voice to your next neighbour; it is ill-breeding, and in ſome degree a fraud; converſation-ſtock being a joint and common property.

In reflections on abſent people, go no further than you would go if they were preſent. "I reſolve," ſays biſhop Beveridge, "never to ſpeak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back."—A golden rule! the obſervation of which would, at one ſtroke, baniſh flattery and defama- from the earth.

ANECDOTE *of a remarkable* SUICIDE, *which happened at* LYONS *a few Years ago.*

A YOUNG man, well known in that city, handſome, well made, of an amiable diſpoſition, and very accompliſhed, fell in love with a young woman, whoſe parents refuſed their conſent to his propoſal of marriage.

The lover, in an agonizing fit, broke a blood veſſel. The ſurgeon declared there was no remedy to ſtop the bleeding. His miſtreſs found the means of getting an interview with her lover, and preſented him with a brace of piſtols and two poignards, that in caſe the former ſhould fail, the latter might certainly diſpatch them.

They embraced each other tenderly, for the laſt time. The triggers of both the piſtols were faſtened to roſe-coloured ribands. The lover took hold of the riband of that piſtol, which was deſigned to diſpatch his miſtreſs,—and ſhe held that deſigned for her lover. At a ſignal agreed upon, they both fired at the ſame time,—and both inſtantly fell down dead.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

[Continued from page 575.]

THIS indefatigable people amounting to about ſix thouſand in number, nine-tenths of whom were Quakers, notwithſtanding the ſterility of their iſland, by an aſtoniſhing induſtry, kept 140 veſſels conſtantly employed, eight in the importation of proviſions for the iſland, and the reſt in the whale fiſhery; which, with an invincible perſeverance and courage, they have extended from the frozen regions of the pole to the coaſts of Africa, to the Brazils, and even as far ſouth as the Falkland iſlands.

This petition of the merchants and traders of London, was oppoſed by one from the merchants, traders and principal inhabitants of Pool, in Dorſetſhire, which was entirely in ſupport of the principles of the fiſhery-bill. This petition was afterwards diſclaimed, and condemned by another from the town corporation and principal inhabitants of the ſame place.

A petition was likewiſe delivered from the Quakers, in behalf of their brethren and others, the inhabitants of Nantucket, in which they ſtated their induſtry, the utility of their labours, both to themſelves and the community at large, the great hazards that attended their occupation, and the uncertainty of their gains.

On the 8th March, the bill was read a third time, when a motion was made for the inſertion of a clauſe, "that nothing in the act "ſhould extend to prohibit the im-"portation into any of the ſaid "provinces, of fuel, corn, meal, "flour, or other victuals brought "coaſt-wiſe from any part of Ame-"rica." But after a long debate, upon the queſtion being put for the additional clauſe, it was rejected. This fiſhery-bill, as it is called, met with leſs oppoſition in the houſe of lords, than in that of the commons. A petition from the London merchants, ſimilar to that which had been laid before the other houſe, was preſented by the marquis of Rockingham. On the 21ſt March, upon the third reading of the bill, an amendment was propoſed, that the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, ſhould be included in the ſame reſtrictions with the New England provinces. The queſtion upon this amendment being put, it was carried by a majority of 52, to 21; and the prohibitions of the bill conſequently extended to five additional provinces. The queſtion was then put upon the bill, with the amendment, and carried by a majority of 73, to 21; and it was accordingly returned to the commons with the amendment. The amendment made by the lords, occaſioned a diſagreement between the title and body of the bill, which would have cauſed a great embarraſſment to the officers who were to carry it into execution, and the amendment was accordingly rejected by the commons. This produced a conference between the two houſes, at which, the reaſons offered by the commons appearing ſatisfactory, the lords agreed in rejecting the amendment; and the bill received the royal aſſent on the 30th March.

The New-England reſtraining act, made ſo principal a figure in the proceedings of this important ſeſſion; that in attending to its progreſs, we paſſed over other matters, of which we are now to take notice.

Feb. 13. A motion was made for an addition of 2000 ſeamen, and two days after a ſecond motion was alſo made, in the committee of ſupply, for an augmentation of 4,383 men to the land forces. This latter motion was attended with an explanation of the intended military arrangements, by which it appeared, that the force at Boſton was to be augmented to 10,000 men, which was deemed ſufficient for enforcing the meaſures they had reſolved to adopt; and that the appointment of a number of additional officers was neceſſary, as it was intended to carry on the operations againſt the Americans by detachments.

This mode of carrying on the war, was much condemned by the oppoſition, not only on account of its cruelty, but alſo for the indiſcriminate deſtruction of friends, as well as foes, with which it muſt be attended; and the total ruin of a country ſo immenſely valuable to Great-Britain, and which muſt be the inevitable conſequence, if the meaſure ſhould ſucceed.

Feb. 20. Whilſt parties were purſuing their debates with much eagerneſs and animoſity, and nothing but defiance was hurled at America on the part of government, lord North amazed all parties and ſeemed for a time almoſt to diſſolve his own, by a conciliatory motion with reſpect to America, which was then and long after, the ſubject of much diſcuſſion. The motion was for paſſing the following reſolution:—"That when the governor, council and aſſembly, or general court of his majeſty's provinces or colonies, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to their reſpective conditions, circumſtances and ſituations, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the common authority of the general court, or general aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by parliament; and ſhall alſo engage to make proviſion for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper if ſuch propoſal ſhould be approved of by his majeſty in parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to levy any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the nett produce of the duties laſt mentioned, to be carried to the account of ſuch province, colony or plantation reſpectively."

The firſt rumour of the miniſter having propoſed conciliatory meaſures, filled the public with the moſt eager expectation: nor was the aſtoniſhment leſs within doors, from ſome perplexity in its conſtruction, and obſcurity in the words, the extent or drift of the motion was not immediately comprehended. The courtiers looked at each other with amazement, and ſeemed at a loſs in what light to conſider the miniſter. That numerous party, who always inclined to a ſtrong government, in whatever hands it might be lodged, and accordingly had upon principle ever oppoſed any relaxation in favour of the colonies,

heard the propoſition with horror, and conſidered themſelves as abandoned or betrayed. They pronounced it a ſhameful prevarication, and a mean departure from principle; and finally concluded, that they would enter into no meaſure for a ſettlement with America, in which an expreſs and definite acknowledgment of the ſupremacy of parliament was not a preliminary article. The miniſter was repeatedly called upon his legs, either to make explanations, or to endeavour to reconcile ſeeming contradictions.

In this ſtate of diſorder and confuſion, deſerted by his warmeſt friends, he found it neceſſary to change the ground of argument. This taſk fell to the lot of a gentleman of the long robe, (mr. Wedderburn) who had the addreſs, in a few minutes, to huſh the dire commotions, by convincing the malcontents, that the *appearance* of conceſſion, lenity and tenderneſs, which had ſo much alarmed them, was of ſuch a nature, that it would not interfere with the moſt rigid meaſures they might wiſh to enforce.

The gentlemen in oppoſition, were far from controverting this laſt explanation of the motion: they allowed every quality that had been aſcribed to it, except conciliation, which they utterly denied its poſſeſſing. If it led to peace, their eagerneſs for that wiſhed for object, would induce them to receive it, under all the circumſtances of contradiction, prevarication, meanneſs and humiliation, with which it was loaded. But inſtead of poſſeſſing that property, which, with them, would have attoned for all its bad ones, it was inſidious, baſe and treacherous in the higheſt degree; and only calculated to render incurable all thoſe miſchiefs which it pretended to remedy: the miniſter, they ſaid, acknowledged it to be a cheat and only deſigned to diſunite the Americans; but inſtead of anſwering that end, it will conſolidate that union into which they have been induced to enter by the Boſton port-act. This conciliatory motion of the miniſter's, was carried on a diviſion, 274 to 88.

March 9. The fiſhery bill had ſcarcely gone through the houſe of commons, when the miniſter brought in another, "To reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, under certain conditions and limitations." While this bill was in agitation, a long ſeries of evidence in behalf of the Weſt-India merchants and planters, was laid before the houſe. It appeared upon a very moderate calculation, in which very large allowances were made for every poſſible exceſs, that the capital in thoſe iſlands, conſiſting of lands, buildings, negroes and ſtock of all kinds, did not amount to leſs than ſixty millions ſterling: that their exports of late years to Great-Britain, run to about 190,000 hogſheads and puncheons of ſugar and rum annually; amounting in weight to near 95,000 tons, and in value to £. 4,000,000, excluſive of a great number of ſmaller articles, and of their very great exports to North-America: that their growth was ſo rapid, and improvement ſo great, that within a very few years, their export of ſugar to Britain, was increaſed 40,000 hogſheads annually, amounting to about £. 800,000, it ſeemed probable, though it could not be exactly aſcertained, that more than one half

of that vaſt capital of £.60,000,000 was either the immediate property, or was owing to perſons reſident in Great-Britain. It alſo appeared, that the revenue gained above £.700,000 a year upon the direct Weſt-India trade, excluſive of its eventual and circuitous products. It was fully ſhewn, that this immenſe capital and trade, were from nature and circumſtances both dependent on North-America.

March 22. About this time, mr. Burke made his conciliatory propoſitions with reſpect to the colonies. Theſe propoſitions were contained in a ſet of reſolutions, and were accompanied and elucidated by a celebrated ſpeech which was ſoon after publiſhed, and very generally read.

He traced that unconquerable ſpirit of freedom, that ardent paſſion for liberty, by which the Britiſh colonies in America, were diſtinguiſhed above all other people in the world; and which was indeliably impreſſed on their minds by education, manners, religious principles and forms of government.—He then made it appear, that the whole exports to North-America, the Weſt-Indies, and Africa in 1704, amounted only to £.569,930 In 1772, the exports from Great-Britain to the ſame places, amounted at a medium, to no leſs than £.6,024,171. He alſo proved, that the whole export trade of England, including the colonies, was in 1704, only £. 6,509,000; thus the trade to the colonies alone, was in 1772, nearly equal to what was carried on by England, with the whole world at the beginning of the preſent century. However aſtoniſhing this general increaſe of the colonies at large may appear, an increaſe which perhaps cannot in any degree be paralleled in the hiſtory of mankind, and which will equally excite the admiration and exerciſe the ſcepticiſm of future ages; the growth of the province of Pennſylvania is ſtill more extraordinary. In 1704, the whole exports to that colony, amounted to no more than £. 11,459; and in 1772, they had riſen to £.507,909, being nearly fifty times the original demand, and almoſt equal to the whole colony exports of the firſt period. Yet notwithſtanding the prodigious ſhare they contributed to Britiſh greatneſs, the miniſtry were determined to hearken to no conciliatory meaſures that might be propoſed by oppoſition; therefore, in conſequence of this determination, mr. Burke's motion was negatived by 270, to 78.

But this ill ſucceſs which attended all the conciliatory propoſitions hitherto offered, excepting thoſe which originated from government, did not deter another gentleman (mr. Hartley) from making a ſimilar attempt; this motion, however, for that purpoſe, was rejected without a diviſion.

While theſe matters were tranſacting, ſeveral petitions were received from moſt of the principal manufacturing towns in Great-Britain and Ireland againſt the coercive acts. Some counter-petitions were alſo received, recommending and enforcing the neceſſity of thoſe violent meaſures. Much altercation aroſe on the truth of the facts alledged on both ſides, as well as on the manner of obtaining ſignatures to the petitions, and alſo on the quality of thoſe who ſigned them. Many other petitions from various deſcriptions of people, were offered, and equally diſregarded.

April 10. In this ſeaſon of public diſcontent, when the

minds of all were agitated on one ſide or other, the city of London, not diſcouraged by the ill ſucceſs of its former applications for a number of years paſt, once more approached the throne, with an addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, upon a ſubject and in a manner as little calculated to obtain a favourable reception as any of the preceding. In this remonſtrance they recapitulated the whole catalogue of American grievances; declared their abhorrence of the meaſures that had already been purſued, and were then purſuing; and juſtified the reſiſtance to which the Americans had been driven on the great principles of the conſtitution; "Actuated by "which (ſay they) at the glorious "period of the revolution, our an- "ceſtors transferred the imperial "crown of theſe realms to the illu- "ſtrious houſe of Brunſwick." They then beſeeched his majeſty immediately and forever, to diſmiſs from his councils, thoſe miniſters and adviſers, who had been the inſtigators of the preceding meaſures, which had filled his ſubjects with alarm and affliction.

To this addreſs the following anſwer was delivered from the throne. "It is with the utmoſt aſtoniſh- "ment, that I find any of my ſub- "jects capable of encouraging "the rebellious diſpoſition which "unhappily prevails in my colonies "in North-America. Having en- "tire confidence in the wiſdom of "my parliament, that great coun- "cil of the nation, I will ſteadily "purſue thoſe meaſures which they "have recommended for the ſup- "port of the conſtitutional rights "of Great Britain, and the protec- "tion of the commercial intereſts "of my kingdom." Not content with thus refuſing the object of the petition, an inſult was added; for a few days after mr. Wilkes, the then lord mayor, received a letter from the lord chamberlain, in which, as chief magiſtrate of the city of London, he was informed from the king, that his majeſty would not receive on the throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance, or petition of the lord mayor or alderman, but in their corporate capacity.

About this time applications were made to ſeveral courts by the Britiſh ambaſſadors, deſiring them to prohibit their ſubjects from ſupplying the Americans with arms, ammunition, gun-powder, &c. In conſequence of this application, the Dutch prohibited the exportation of ſuch articles, but the penalty was ſo ſmall, that the advantages of the voyage more than counterbalanced it. France only told her ſubjects, that if they afforded aſſiſtance to the Americans, it muſt be at their own riſk. Spain abſolutely refuſed giving the leaſt hindrance to her ſubjects.

The American fiſheries being now aboliſhed, it became neceſſary to think of ſome meaſures for ſupplying their place, and particularly to guard againſt the conſequences of the foreign markets, either changing the courſe of conſumption, or falling into the hands of ſtrangers. The miniſter, (April 27) accordingly moved for a committee of the whole houſe to conſider of the encouragement proper to be given to the fiſheries of Great-Britain and Ireland. This committee during its progreſs, granted ſeveral bounties to the ſhips of Britain and Ireland, for their encouragement in the proſecution of the Newfoundland fiſhery; and two reſolutions were introduced and paſſed in favour of Ireland: complaints, however were

made, that clauſes were inſidiouſly introduced into the act to prevent its operating to any conſiderable extent. They alſo granted bounties for encouraging the whale fiſhery, and took off the duties payable upon the importation of oil, blubber and bone, from Newfoundland; and, alſo on the importation of ſeal-ſkins.

May 15. Towards the cloſe of the ſeſſion, mr. Burke acquainted the houſe, that he had received a paper of great importance from the general aſſembly of New-York; this paper was a remonſtrance to the commons againſt ſeveral acts of parliament, which they affirmed eſtabliſhed principles, and made regulations diametrically oppoſite to, and ſubverſive of the rights of Britiſh ſubjects. He then moved that this repreſentation and remonſtrance might be brought up; but the miniſter immediately moved an amendment, which amounted to an indirect, yet effectual negative to the motion, by inſerting, that the ſaid aſſembly claim to themſelves rights derogatory to, and inconſiſtent with the legiſlative authority of parliament, as declared by an act of the 6th of his preſent majeſty. The queſtion being put upon the miniſter's amendment, it was carried by a majority of 186, to 67; and the queſtion being put upon the original motion, with the amendment, it was rejected without a diviſion.

The aſſembly of New-York had alſo tranſmitted a memorial to the lords, and a petition to the king. The duke of Mancheſter brought up the memorial, and moved for its being read, which was rejected by a majority of 20. The petition to the king was alſo delivered, but the prayer of the petitioners was unattended to.

May 17. A petition to the lords, from the Britiſh inhabitants of the province of Quebec, was preſented by lord Camden, in which they fully ſtated their grievances, and prayed for a repeal of the Quebec act, or at leaſt that it might be amended, and that they might enjoy their conſtitutional rights, privileges and franchiſes. His lordſhip, after expatiating on the evils of the act, propoſed a bill for the repeal of the ſaid act: this meaſure was ſtrongly oppoſed by adminiſtration, and a motion was made by lord Dartmouth, that the bill be rejected, which laſt motion was carried, there being 88 lords who oppoſed bringing in the bill, to 28 who ſupported it.

May 18. About the ſame time, another petition from the ſame inhabitants of Quebec, was preſented to the houſe of commons, by ſir George Saville, in which they repreſented, that the petition to his majeſty in the name of all the French inhabitants of that province, and upon which the late act had been avowedly founded, was not fairly obtained, and had neither received the concurrence of the people in general, nor even been communicated to them: they affirmed, that the inhabitants in general were as much alarmed as themſelves, at the introduction of the Canadian laws. They therefore prayed that the ſaid act might be repealed or amended. Sir George, after explaining and expoſing the weak or obnoxious parts of the act, concluded his ſpeech with moving for a repeal of the act entitled "an act "for the better governing of the "province of Quebec." This motion however was rejected by 174, to 86.

May 26. This important ſeſſion was cloſed by a ſpeech from the throne, in which the king expreſſed his moſt perfect ſatisfaction in the conduct of parliament, and his firm perſuaſion that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt in the end, reſult from meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles as thoſe they had adopted during the courſe of their late ſitting.

[To be continued.]

MEMOIRS OF THE BASTILE.

[Continued from page 596.]

"THE only place allowed for walking, is the court of the caſtle. This is an oblong ſquare, ninety-ſix feet by ſixty. The walls, by which it is ſurrounded are one hundred feet high, without any aperture: ſo that it is in fact a large pit, where the cold is inſupportable in winter, becauſe the north wind ruſhes into it; in ſummer it is no leſs ſo, becauſe, there being no circulation of the air, the heat of the ſun makes it a very oven. Such is the ſole *lyceum*, where thoſe among the priſoners who are indulged with the privileges of walking, a privilege that is not granted to all, may, for a few moments of the day, diſgorge the infected air of their habitations.

"But it muſt not be ſuppoſed, that the act of tormenting, with which they keep their captives in miſery, is ſuffered to relax during this tranſitory interval, for it may eaſily be conceived how little they can enjoy walking in a place ſo circumſcribed, where there is no ſhelter from the rain, were nothing but the inconveniences of the weather are experienced; where with the appearance of a ſhadow of liberty, the centinels that ſurround them, the univerſal ſilence that prevails, and the ſight of the clock, which is alone allowed to break that ſilence, preſent them with but too certain marks of ſlavery.

"Do not imagine, that he enjoys as much of this as he could deſire. The portion of time that is allotted to each priſoner to view the ſky, which he can do but in part, is meaſured out with the moſt œconomical exactneſs: this meaſure depends on the number of the confined; as one never enters till another is gone out; I could often perceive the arrival of a new gueſt, or at leaſt of a new walker, by what was deducted from mine to contribute to his recreation.

"But obſerve that you are not carried away with the erroneous idea, that the enjoyment of this relief, thus modified, is peaceable and complete. No! this court is the only paſſage to the kitchen; and through it the purvey of every kind, the workmen, &c. are obliged to paſs. Now as it is requiſite above all things, that a priſoner neither ſees, nor is ſeen; whenever a ſtranger approaches, he is obliged to fly into what is called the cloſet; this is an opening of twelve feet in length and two wide, a made vault; to this hole, which they term the cloſet, a priſoner muſt betake himſelf with precipitation, on the approach of even a man with a bundle of herbs, and he muſt be ſcrupulouſly careful to ſhut and faſten the door, for the

ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of curioſity would at leaſt be puniſhed with cloſe impriſonment. I have often in an hour, the term of duration for the very longeſt walk, paſſed three-quarters of it in that inactive and humiliating ſituation in the cloſet.

"This is not all; the walk itſelf, ſo inſufficient and ſo cruelly modified, as to be rendered rather an additional mortification than a comfort, is ſuſpended daily; and that by the arbitrary will of the governor. If a curious perſon has obtained permiſſion to viſit the priſon, if any repairs require the preſence of workmen, if the governor gives a grand dinner, which muſt occaſion the frequent paſſage of his ſervants, his kitchen being within, and his dwelling without, for any one of theſe reaſons the walk is prohibited.

"In 1781, during the hot weather for which that ſummer was remarkable, labouring under a vomiting of blood, oppreſſed by the heat of the ſeaſon, and by a weakneſs of ſtomach, though not occaſioned, yet fomented by it, I paſſed the whole months of July and Auguſt, without being ſuffered to quit my dungeon. The pretext was a work that was going forward upon the platforms: yet the workmen might eaſily have aſcended on the outſide, and they did in fact aſcend that way; all that it was neceſſary to convey through the court was the ſtones and other materials. This operation might have been done as formerly, every morning before nine o'clock. But m. de Launay thought that would be rather troubleſome; it appeared much eaſier for him to ſay, *let there be no walking*, and there was none.

"In order to form an idea of the anguiſh of this privation, we muſt conſider that it is the laſt they can put in force to rack their priſoner; we muſt reflect, that it not only expoſes him to phyſical inconveniences, and neceſſarily impair his health; but that the motion of the body, being the ſole expedient to aſſuage the convulſions of the mind; by taking away that reſource, theſe are rendered the more poignant; that when he has not a ſingle minute in the day to vary at leaſt the nature of his torments, his heart, ever heaving with ſighs, ſeems to beat with more pungent grief and ſtronger pulſations, againſt the walls with which it is environed on every ſide: to deprive a priſoner of the power of raiſing, for a few minutes in the day, his eyes ſwolen with tears to the ſun, which ſeems to avoid him, is the exceſs no leſs of injuſtice than of cruelty.

"It may be urged, that theſe particulars apply rather to the character of the perſons appointed to preſide, than to the fundamental conſtitution of the priſon. True, but it is of itſelf ſufficiently ſevere, without receiving an addition from the capricious tyranny of governors: and it does receive that addition; for the barbarities of the Baſtile have been much increaſed within theſe few years. Formerly, they endeavoured to guard their priſoners, now they endeavour to make ſport of their miſeries.

"Perhaps the reader may be curious to know, what degree of attention they pay to the health of their priſoners. Firſt, as to thoſe tranſitory complaints, or ſudden attacks, which can only be obviated by ready aſſiſtance and immediate application, a priſoner muſt either be perfectly free from them, or muſt ſink under them if they are ſevere, for it would be in vain to look for any immediate ſuccour, particular-

ly during the night. Each room is ſecured by two thick doors bolted and locked, both within, and without, and each tower is fortified with one ſtill ſtronger. The turn-keys lie in a building entirely ſeparate, and at a conſiderable diſtance; no voice can poſſibly reach them. The only reſource left, is to knock at the door: but will an apoplexy, or an hæmorrhage leave a priſoner the ability to do it? It is even extremely doubtful, whether the turn-keys would hear the knocking; or whether once lain down, they would think proper to hear it.

"Thoſe, nevertheleſs, whom the diſorder may not have deprived of the uſe of their legs and voice, have ſtill one method left of applying for aſſiſtance. The ditch, with which the caſtle is ſurrounded, is only an hundred and fifty feet wide: on the brink of the oppoſite bank is placed a gallery, called the paſſage of the rounds; and on this gallery, the centinels are poſted. The windows overlook the ditch, through them, therefore, the patient may cry out for ſuccour; and if the interior grate which repels his breath, as was before explained, is not carried too far into the chamber, if his voice is powerful, if the wind is moderate, if the centinel is not aſleep, it is not impoſſible but he may be heard.

"The ſoldier muſt then cry to the next ſentry, and the alarm muſt circulate from one ſentry to another, till it arrives at the guard-room. The corporal then goes forth to ſee what is the matter; and when informed from what window the cries iſſue, he returns back again the ſame way and paſſes through the gate into the interior of the priſon. He then calls up one of the turn-keys, and the turn-key proceeds to call up the lackey of the king's lieutenant, who muſt alſo awaken his maſter in order to get the key, for all without exception, are depoſited every night at that officer's lodging: there is no garriſon where, in time of war, the ſervice is more ſtrictly carried on than in the Baſtille: now, it may be aſked, againſt whom do they make war?

"The key is ſearched for, it is found, the ſurgeon muſt then be called up, the chaplain muſt alſo be rouſed to complete the eſcort. All theſe people muſt neceſſarily dreſs themſelves, ſo that in about two hours, the whole party arrives with much buſtle at the ſick man's chamber.

"They find him perhaps, weltering in his blood, and in a ſtate of inſenſibility as happened to me, or ſuffocated by an apoplexy, as has happened to others. What ſteps they take when he is irrecoverably gone, I know not: if he ſtill poſſeſſes ſome degree of reſpiration, or if he recovers it, they feel his pulſe, deſire him to have patience, tell him they will write next day to the phyſician, and then wiſh him a good night.

"Now, this phyſician, without whoſe authority the ſurgeon-apothecary dare not ſo much as adminiſter a pill, reſides at the Tuilleries, at three miles diſtance from the Baſtille. He has other practice, has a charge near the king's perſon, another near the prince's; his duty often carries him to Verſailles; his return muſt be waited. He comes at length, but he has a fixed annual ſtipend, whether he does more or leſs; and however honeſt, he muſt naturally be inclined to find the diſorder as ſlight as poſſible, in order that his viſits may be the leſs required: they are the more induced to believe his repre-

ſentations, in as much as they are apt to ſuſpect exaggeration in the priſoner's complaints, the negligence of his dreſs, the habitual weakneſs of his body, and the abjection, no leſs habitual, of his mind, prevent them from obſerving any alteration in his countenance, or in his pulſe, both are always thoſe of a ſick man, thus he is ſuppreſſed with a triple affliction: firſt, of his diſorder, ſecondly, of ſeeing himſelf ſuſpected of impoſture, and of being an object of the raillery or of the ſeverity of the officers, for the monſters do not abſtain from them even in this ſituation of their priſoner; thirdly, of being deprived of every kind of relief, till the diſorder becomes ſo violent as to put his life in danger. And if even then, they give any medicine, it is but an additional torment to him. The police of the priſon muſt be ſtrictly obſerved, every priſoner is ſhut up by himſelf, by day and night, whether ſick or in health, ſees his turn-key as I obſerved before, only three times a day; when a medicine is brought him, they ſet it on the table and leave it there. It is his buſineſs to warm it, to prepare it, to take care of himſelf during its operation; happy, if the cook has been ſo generous as to violate the rules of the houſe, by reſerving him a little broth; happy, if the turn-key has been poſſeſſed of the humanity to bring it, and the governor to allow it. Such is the manner in which they treat the ordinary ſick, or thoſe who have ſtrength enough to crawl from their bed to the fire-place.

"As to the ſpiritual, if theſe ſavages equally incapable of ſhame and pity, were at leaſt ſuſceptible of remorſe, would they dare even to pronounce the word? What can it remind them of, but their outrages upon religion, for which they have no more reſpect than they have for humanity?

"Firſt, let it be remarked that every one is not permitted to attend maſs in the Baſtille, this is a ſpecial favour granted only to a ſmall number of elect: I confeſs it was offered to me. The firſt day I was invited, they conducted me to a covered gallery, where I was to remain concealed during the ſervice: I did not however ſtay there long; whatever repugnance and horror we have to ſlavery, it follows and oppreſſes us at the very foot of the altar.

"They treat the divinity at the Baſtille much in the ſame manner as they do his likeneſs. The chapel is ſituated under a pigeon houſe, belonging to the king's lieutenant: it may be about ſeven or eight feet ſquare. On one of the ſides they have conſtructed four little cages or niches, each to contain juſt one perſon: theſe have neither the enjoyment of light nor air, except when the door is open, which is only at the moment of entering and going out, in theſe niches do they ſhut up the unhappy votary. At the inſtant of receiving the ſacrament, they draw aſide a little curtain, the covering of a grated window, through which, as through the tube of a ſpying-glaſs, he can ſee the perſon who performs the ſervice. This mode of partaking in the eccleſiaſtical ceremonies appeared to me ſo ſhocking and diſagreeable, that I did not a ſecond time give way to the temptation of accepting their offer.

"As to confeſſion, I know not how this matter is arranged: and I do not imagine that many of the captives, however devout, are deſirous

of having much to do with it. The *confeſſor* is an officer of the higher order on the eſtabliſhment of the priſon. Hence one may eaſily conceive with what ſecurity a priſoner might unboſom himſelf to this confeſſor, ſuppoſing he had a conſcience that wanted to be diſcharged. His office, then, is either a ſnare or a mockery. It is beyond my conception, how they can have the audacity to propoſe to the priſoners in the Baſtille, that they ſhould open their ſouls to a baſe prevaricator, who thus proſtitutes the dignity of his function; nor how a man, the hired inſtrument of the earthly power which oppreſſes them, can dare to addreſs them in the name of Heaven that diſavows him.

"When a priſoner dies, whether after confeſſion, or without it, I cannot ſay what they do with him; how they revenge themſelves on the body for the flight of the ſoul, or where they ſuffer his aſhes to reſt, when they can no longer torment them. Thus far I know, that they are not reſtored to his family. Their families are abandoned without mercy to the confuſion reſulting from the abſence of their head; and after the affliction they have ſuffered during his exiſtence, they are denied even the ſad conſolation they might derive from a certain knowledge of his fate.

"Readers, who have been but too much ſhocked at the barbarities I have already deſcanted on, you think yourſelves, perhaps arrived at the concluſion. It ſeems to you as if the imagination could not make a further ſtretch in the art of deviſing torments beyond the multiplied refinements I have deſcribed. Yet I can preſent you with ſomething ſtill more ſtriking: I ſhall for that purpoſe lay before you an anecdote that relates to me perſonally, and which exceeds all you have hitherto heard.

[*To be continued.*]

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

CHYMICAL AND ECONOMICAL ESSAYS.

ESSAY THIRD.

Salts in general—Cryſtallization—Sea-ſalt—Epſom-ſalt—Preparation of Magneſia.

WE obſerved that we did not recollect any uſe that an analyſis of the earths would be to the arts, except the art of pottery—as ſuch we have conſidered it pretty fully already, on the ſubject of *clays*; we might indeed have lengthened out theſe eſſays, with the reſults of the analyſis of ſeveral others not mentioned in our laſt, but we conceive them to be unintereſting and therefore omitted them. We may therefore diſmiſs the ſubject of earths ſimply conſidered. The next general claſs of matter that preſents itſelf to our view are the SALTS—when we conſider theſe ſubſtances, either for their importance in the various departments of life, or their curioſity in chymi-

cal operations, we find them worthy of a particular attention. The ſalts form a claſs more extenſive than moſt people imagine, and more eſpecially when we take in all thoſe ſubſtances comprehended in the following definition of a ſalt; *a ſalt is ſoluble in water, ſapid, incombuſtible, capable of aſſuming a regular form, or in other words of cryſtallizing, and of combining in a* PECULIAR MANNER *with other ſubſtances.* It may be juſtly remarked that there are but very few ſalts that poſſeſs *all* the properties aſcribed to a ſalt in this definition, and that there are many ſubſtances, which are not ſalts, or of a ſaline nature, which correſpond to ſeveral parts of it; thus oil of vitriol, or more properly ſpeaking the vitriolic acid, is a ſalt, but it has not the property of *cryſtallizing;* white *ſugar* is ſoluble in water, ſapid, and capable of even aſſuming a regular form, yet it is *ſcarcely* to be ranked among the ſalts; I ſay ſcarcely, for chymiſts are divided as to the place it holds in a ſyſtem of chymiſtry; but ſugar is not incombuſtible, neither has it this peculiar tendency to combine with other ſubſtances; the definition, however exceptionable, is the beſt that has been offered, and we may venture to pronounce any ſubſtance a *ſalt*, that has ſeveral of the abovementioned properties.

We wiſh to make ſome obſervation on ſalts in general, and as *ſalt-petre*, or nitre, is well known to the people at large, we ſhall take that as an inſtance of all the properties to be found in it, in common with moſt other ſalts. If we take an ounce of ſalt-petre, and mix it with an half pint, and an half gill, i. e. ten ounces or ten times its weight of cold water, we ſhall have it completely diſſolved—if we add any more of the ſalt-petre, it will *forever* remain undiſſolved, if the water continues as cold as pump water, juſt drawn, uſually is—but if we *heat* the water, we ſhall find that more will be diſſolved; we continue the heat until the water boils, but in ſuch a veſſel, that none of it ſhall eſcape in vapour; the conſequence will be, that the water will diſſolve its own weight of the nitre, that is, the application of a boiling heat, will enable the water to diſſolve nine ounces more of the ſalt than it did when cold. This will not appear remarkable to people in general becauſe it is a common occurrence—but let us extend our inveſtigation a little further; the heat muſt certainly have been the cauſe that nine ounces of the nitre diſſolved in the water, if therefore we ſuffer the water to cool, and the heat to paſs off, the nine ounces of nitre ought to be found undiſſolved as ſoon as the water acquires its former temperature—and this is the fact, but attended with one wonderful circumſtance that few who had not ſeen it would have ever ſuſpected; the ſalt-petre is found *cryſtallized*, in a regular form, reſembling ſeveral kinds of *natural cryſtal*, from which reſemblance the proceſs has its name—this is the ſimpleſt idea of *cryſtallization*, a proceſs the moſt beautiful and moſt inexplicable that chymiſtry affords us; without attempting to explain the cauſe of this phenomenon, let us juſt eſtabliſh the following *laws*, which are both elegant and uſeful to be known.

1. All ſalts tend to aſſume a re-regular form, and this tendency takes place, as well in ſmall maſſes, as in larger. A cryſtal of a ſalt, a thouſand of which would not weigh *one grain*, is of the ſame pre-

eiſe mathematical figure, as a cryſtal of the ſame ſalt weighing fifteen or ſixteen ounces: the figure of the cryſtals of ſalts is different in different ſalts, but they always tend to aſſume the *ſame* figure in the ſame ſalt; this tendency however is often deſtroyed by certain accidents, ſuch as extremes of heat or cold, an ill ſhaped veſſel, agitation of the veſſel during the proceſs, and the cryſtals running againſt each other.

2. Salts more ſoluble in hot than in cold water, and diſſolved in hot water, will cryſtallize, when the water grows cold; that is, all the ſuperabundant quantity of the ſalt that the heat had enabled the water to diſſolve, muſt be rendered up again when the heat, which was the cauſe of its ſolution, is loſt, and that in a cryſtalline form.

3. Salts equally ſoluble in cold and in hot water, if diſſolved in hot water will not cryſtallize when the water cools, for the cold water will be ſufficient to hold all the ſalt diſſolved; by expoſing the ſolution of ſuch a ſalt, to the air, ſuffering the water to waſte away, or by applying a very gentle heat, ſo as to evaporate part of the water, it will then cryſtallize very regularly—both of theſe methods are occaſionally uſed to obtain common ſalt in a cryſtalline form.

4. All ſalts diſſolved in water and cryſtallized, abſorb a certain quantity of the water, neceſſary to the formation of the cryſtal, the proportion is very different in different ſalts. It is very remarkable that the water thus abſorbed is *abſolutely* pure, even though the water in which the ſalt was diſſolved before cryſtallizing, ſhould be very impure.

5. Two ſalts diſſolved in the ſame veſſel *ſeldom* cryſtallize at once, and NEVER unite their particles into one chryſtal; to illuſtrate this law more clearly, ſuppoſe ſalt-petre and common ſalt were diſſolved in a cup of hot water, in cooling, *one* of the ſalts only cryſtallizes, and thoſe cryſtals are as abſolutely pure as if none of the other ſalt had been diſſolved with them; afterwards, by a certain proceſs the other ſalt may be obtained in cryſtals, which will be alſo found to be abſolutely pure, having even the ſhape peculiar to that ſpecies of ſalt—this is one of the moſt remarkable laws we are acquainted with, and would ſeem to imply a kind of intelligence in the particles of ſalts; by this law we are inſtructed in the very neceſſary method of ſeparating different ſalts from each other in a pure ſtate.

SEA-SALT, as moſt commonly known, is the firſt to deſerve our attention, not becauſe it ſhould occupy the firſt place in a ſyſtem of chymiſtry, for it is not a *ſimple*, but a *compound* ſalt; the novice in chymiſtry will feel ſurpriſed at the ſtrange "effects of mixture" and the amazing "alteration of ſenſible properties" which we aſſerted always took place in every operation truly chymical, when he ſhall be informed of the component parts of ſea-ſalt, and find what a very different compound they yield—he will ſcarcely imagine that one of its ingredients is ſo corroſive as to be able to diſſolve iron, i. e. the ſpirits of ſea-ſalt of the apothecaries, and that the other is uſed as a cauſtic, to *eat* away proud fleſh from ulcers, by ſurgeons, i. e. common cauſtic made from kelp. An hundred experiments might be ſhewn to prove that ſea ſalt contains one half of its weight of all the valuable parts of the aſhes of ſea-weed, ſo uſeful in glaſs mak-

ing; this part chymically ſpeaking is called the "*foſſil or mineral alkali,*" which is one of the principles of ſea-ſalt, the other is called, ſpirit of ſea-ſalt, but by chymiſts the *marine acid:* 80lb. (a buſhel) of ſea-ſalt can be got for two ſhillings, containing forty pounds of *mineral* alkali, or if you pleaſe to call it by a common name, of *kelp, barilla, ſoda,* or glaſs work which is worth at leaſt 5d per lb. the great queſtion then is, how ſhall we be able in a cheap manner ſo to deſtroy the *marine acid* of ſea-ſalt, that nothing but this very valuable part of it ſhall remain? Whoever can anſwer this queſtion, will have diſcovered one of the moſt impenetrable ſecrets of chymiſtry, will immortalize his own name, will render an important ſervice to mankind, and, if kept ſecret for ſome time, will eſtabliſh himſelf in independence. I ſhould be ſorry to damp the ardour of an adventurer, by laying before him any of my very numerous *unſucceſsful* experiments inſtituted for this purpoſe:—I hope this diſcovery may be reſerved for an American chymiſt.

[*To be continued.*]

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RETAILER, NO. XIII.

"And PRIDE, beſtowed on ALL, a common friend."——POPE.

MY two correſpondents of this month, muſt certainly feel themſelves much indebted to me, for dedicating to them the auſpicious number XIII. for I claim to myſelf no other merit in this number, but that of handing the letters to my readers, and furniſhing the motto.

To the RETAILER.

MR. RETAILER,

I WAS very much pleaſed that you gave us, in your laſt number, a few obſervations on pride, it ſhews that you are very much of a gentleman, when you even "give the devil his due," and that you dare to contradict the opinion of the generality of mankind. Pride, ſays the grave moraliſt, ſtroking his unſhorn beard, is the cauſe of all the miſery and miſchief in the world." Now, ſir, is this true; you ſay that it will not apply univerſally—I, who am as proud as yourſelf, and dare to differ from the reſt of the world as much as mr. Any-Body, aſſert roundly, that were it not for pride, we ſhould have no peace at all; mankind are very acute, ſir, and are able to find a cauſe of pride in every thing relating to themſelves—there is no ſituation in life, in which a man can be placed, either by accident or choice, in which there is not a full object for pride; mr. Jeſſe Ruffle, I will anſwer for it, is not more proud of *ſeven* buttons to his breeches' knees, or his noble buckles which bid defiance to all ſtraps, than your club-colleague, whoſe firſt name, you know, is Tom, is of the moſt *ſlovenly* ap-

pearance in the world; the fact is, Jeſſe is a fool, but, poor creature, what would he have to occupy that great vacuity of thought, conſequent on his want of abilities, were it not for his barber, his tailor, and his toilet:—Tom, you know, is a wit, a confounded ſaucy one, his pride is, to be thought a ſloven and a wit; now, as very few want thoſe characters for themſelves, they all pay Tom the New-York compliment; "do take it, ſir, I aſſure you, *I* don't like it," and thus is the peace and happineſs of the world ſuſtained.

Of all the bleſſings in the world, I eſteem health moſt,—and if I am not proud of the bleſſing, I am, at leaſt, thankful for it: but Dick Bumper would be the moſt wretched creature on earth, if he could not boaſt that he has been brought to two or three diſeaſes, by daring to be a bold fellow, and to follow ſport.

There is my neighbour C. who is a man of the moſt patriotic principles in the world, and has been determined, theſe five years, ſo ſerve the public ſome way or another; and, for this purpoſe, he has not only conſented to be, but was really very deſirous of being an "overſeer of the poor;" and to be ſurrounded with a parcel of applicants for the alms-houſe, makes him as conſequential and happy, as a lord at his levee.

You may recollect, mr. Retailer, an honeſt blackſmith, that lives about four doors from your houſe—I paſſed him, the other day, in the ſtreet, and he gave me a bow that might have became a courtier; —I was ſure that ſomething had happened to him, that cauſed him to give me ſuch a conſequential bow—well, what do you think it was—why, ſir, he was *actually* appointed to hand about the money-box in the methodiſt meeting.

That our happineſs depends on pride, I can render proveable by the following authentic anecdote: —Accident, one day, took me to a little board houſe, in a blind alley, in which two poor families lived—I could hear, through a board partition, a mother, who ſeemed to be a very religious woman, giving her children a little advice, among which was this memorable expreſſion: "If you go to church twice every ſunday, and ſay your prayers every night and morning, you will go to heaven when you die, and there you ſhall eat with ſilver ſpoons"—and I make no doubt, but this promiſed reward would make the ſtrongeſt impreſſion on their infant minds.

Whilſt Jeſſe continues to pride himſelf in foppery, and Tom in wit and ſlovenlineſs—whilſt Mr. C. is contented to be overſeer of the poor, and the blackſmith to hand about the money-box, the parſon of the congregation to be head of the people, in matters of religion, and theſe little children to ſup porridge with ſilver ſpoons in heaven, there will be, "peace on earth, and good will towards men:" and it is only when *proud* men juſtle againſt each other, that both are willing to allow, that *pride* is the moſt miſchievous thing in the world—when a tavern politician would needs be head of his club, and any body elſe wiſhes to be ſo too, he is a *proud* man; but if nobody does, and all are more deſirous to hear than to be heard, why then he is a ſmart man: do you love modeſty, Mr. Retailer? you will ſay, yes; why you may like it very well in all your fellow writ-

ers in the magazine, but you would not give a curse for it in me, because my pride cannot hurt your's, for I am no writer, you know.—This desire to be first man, makes us love modesty; we hate persons who interfere—"I would rather," says Cæsar, "be first man in Verona, than second man in Rome"—to be short, sir, give to every one the same object of pride, it is a curse—give us each one—it is the greatest blessing on earth.

MR. RETAILER,

AS you were pleased to give my past letter a place in your former number, when I only wished you to make some remarks upon the folly I complained of, I feel a greater confidence in myself to become again your correspondent, but leave it entirely to your own judgment, whether to handle the subject yourself, or to permit my observations to appear in their own dress.

I have been much employed at different times, with the reflection, that men spend more time and attention in preparing to live, than they ever have to live afterwards. This observation, however, has been very common:—notwithstanding the stoic may ridicule such conduct as a weakness of human nature, yet I think, that even in the pursuit of happiness they gain the happiness they seek, and whether we condemn or praise it, I think, with sir R. de Coverly, "that a great deal may be said on both sides:" but the observation is not only applicable to mankind, individually, but the same irresolution, and supineness, seems to pervade, large incorporated bodies as such, and particularly the various SOCIETIES, instituted for *literary* improvements.

A foreigner, who comes to Philadelphia, would suppose it to be a second Athens, the patroness of literature—for the lord only knows, what an infinity of societies, companies, and clubs, there are in it, whose ostensible object is literary pursuits.

But, mr. Retailer, these societies "have much cry, and little wool," for by great good luck, I have the *honor* to belong to two or three of them, and the pleasure of being a visitant to thrice as many, and therefore can speak of them from tolerable good experience—for many of them, which are dedicated to the sublime science of philosophy, become either neglected, the instruments of political disputes, or all their time and industry are thrown away in making laws and constitutions, and putting the society in a proper *mood* for doing the business for which it was instituted.

It is true, sir, I have the honor to be an American, and to belong to our PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, yet I may certainly speak of it a little without any offence, as it has become so very large, that no individual can feel himself injured: during the war, poor *philosophy*, bid us farewell for a while, for politics then ruled; and no man could even preserve his seat as a philosopher unless he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and by these means we got rid of upwards of forty of our members—but when the war was over, and when found philosophy got home again, and we wanted money to build our hall—why, sir, then we were willing to receive them again. Now I mention our hall, I will just observe, that as it is not yet finished, I think it is high

time that ſome of our brighteſt philoſophers ſhould ſpend all their philoſophical talents, in trying to find out the eaſieſt and ſimpleſt method of raiſing a good quantity of caſh, in a ſhort time.

A forcible objection to our ſociety is, that it is by far too numerous, and characters are admitted into it, who have no pretenſion to philoſophy—men who (to make uncle Toby's diſtinction) would do very *well* as citizens, but very *ill* as philoſophers.

I do not ſpeak this *illiberally*, but feelingly—for I myſelf am but ill-qualified for a ſeat there: at ſixteen years old, I was put apprentice in a merchant's counting-houſe, I ſtayed there as ſuch for five years—wrote for him afterwards for three years, and then commenced buſineſs for myſelf, which I induſtriouſly follow to this day.—I ſcarce read any thing unconnected with my buſineſs, beyond a few poems, a magazine, a muſeum, the periodical papers of Steele, Addiſon, &c. and the newſpapers; for my part I ſcarce know an electricial machine from a ſpinning wheel, and never cared a fig whether mercury paſſed over the ſun's diſk, or the ſun over mercury, and could never remember for two hours, which it was that paſſed over the other; and yet, forſooth, I muſt be a philoſopher, *nolens volens*. If I conceive right of ſuch inſtitutions, I think they ought to be *ſmall*, *confined* to a few, and thoſe *ſelected* for their talents in philoſophy—it ought not to be as an honorable diſtinction for wealth, for family, or *even for abilities*, unleſs they were ſuch as could advance the purpoſes of the ſociety: for what encouragement to young genius is it, to ſee me ſitting there like a ſimpleton, without a word to ſay upon the ſubject.—Ch! heavens! Mr. Retailer, they one evening fell into a philoſophical diſpute, which, to give them their due, is not often the caſe, they run over a vaſt number of hard words, ſuch as *parallax*, and *logarithms*, &c. which almoſt "worried me to death."

As I found that nature never intended me for a philoſopher, and that art is not able to make me one, I reſolved to trouble them but little—but having a ſmall ſhare of the belles lettres, I joined a ſociety of that ſort—here alas! I found that irreſolution, of which I complain, and I can give you no clearer idea of it, than by ſending you a copy of our minutes for four or five weeks, which I tranſcribed from the ſecretary's books.—The minutes are preceded by our *conſtitution*, in which are theſe two following *excellent* reſolves, "That the ſociety ſhall be called the **** ſociety, and ſhall hold a meeting every week, at ſix o'clock on ſaturday evening, from September to March, and at ſeven o'clock on the ſame evening, from March to September, provided that *eight* members are collected at the ſociety's room, which ſhall conſtitute a *quorum*.

"That each member, according to ſeniority, ſhall deliver an eſſay on any ſubject he pleaſes, *in natural and moral philoſophy*, *the polite ſciences*, *logic*, *rhetoric*, *&c. &c. &c.* at every meeting, provided there is *time enough* after the economical buſineſs of the ſociety is finiſhed." What a charming conſtitution?—Here follow the minutes.

"*October* 21. A *number* of the members of the **** ſociety met, this being the ſtated evening for meeting, but a quorum not appear-

ing, by half paſt ſeven o'clock, they adjourned.

[N. B. We had 47 members belonging to the ſociety.]

"*October* 28. The ſociety met, as the conſtitution directs, 11 members preſent—Mr. G. brought in a bill, requeſting it might be paſſed into a law, that, gentlemen of literary abilities, may, under certain circumſtances, become *honorary* members of the ſociety; after much debate, it was ordered to lie over till next meeting, that the members might make up their minds upon it.—The treaſurer then laid his accounts before the ſociety, for expences; the expenditures this month, being 1l. 10s. 4d. which was for wood, candles, &c.—the treaſurer then reported that our candles were all uſed—upon motion being made, and *ſeconded*, he was requeſted to purchaſe ſix pounds more:—Mr. H——n's eſſay was called for, but it being three quarters paſt nine o'clock, and the motion not ſeconded; a motion was made, ſeconded and agreed to, to adjourn.

"*November* 4. The ſociety met as uſual—the preſident came in half an hour after roll-call—mr. W——ms moved, that mr. Preſident be fined according to law—mr. Preſident urged in his own defence, that they had no right to call the roll, and that there could be no ſociety without him—the conſtitution was then referred to, when the preſident was convicted by a large majority, and fined one ſhilling.—Mr. W. then begged leave to propoſe mr. J. as a candidate for memberſhip; he diſcanted very fully on the merits of the candidate—an election, after a *little debate*, was proceeded to, when he was found to be elected according to law.—Mr. H——n's eſſay was called for, *but* it growing late, and a motion being made for the purpoſe, the ſociety adjourned at ten o'clock.

"*November* 11. The ſociety met: fifteen members being preſent; mr. E——ns informed the ſociety in an *elaborate ſpeech of two hours length*, that he thought the conſtitution in many points extremely defective, and that he propoſed that the ſociety ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, to *reviſe* and *correct* it—after a *debate of two hours*, upon the propriety of the motion, the yeas and nays were taken, when meſſrs. ——(here follow 11 names) were for it, and meſſrs.——(four names) were againſt it.—Majority 7."

The ſecretary was then ordered to carry written notices to all the abſent members to inform them of the buſineſs next meeting (thank God! I was not ſecretary) adjourned at half paſt eleven o'clock.

Mr. Retailer, I will trouble you no further—nine weeks were ſpent, *to my knowledge*, in this arduous taſk; they got about three-fourths through the buſineſs—then ſet to quarrelling, and broke up *ſine die*. Alas! ſir, they did not reflect that, "Life's but a ſpan,"—and that we ought to enjoy every inch of it.

C. L.

The HISTORY *of the* REVOLUTION *in* RUSSIA *in* 1762, *when the preſent Empreſs* CATHARINE II. *aſcended the Throne.*

[FROM COXE'S TRAVELS.]

THE revolution of 1741, placed Elizabeth daughter of Peter the Great and Catharine I. upon the throne of Ruſſia. In the following year the empreſs nominated her nephew Charles Peter Ulricko, ſon to Charles Frederic duke of Holſtein Gottorp, and of Anne, daughter of Peter the Great, ſucceſſor to the crown. Accordingly that prince, then only fourteen years of age, having publicly embraced the Greek religion, was appointed great duke of Ruſſia, with the accuſtomed formalities; and aſſumed the name of Peter Feodorovitch. In 1745, he eſpouſed Sophia Auguſta, princeſs of Anhalt Zerbſt, who upon being re-baptized according to the rites of the Greek church, was called CATHARINE ALEXIESNA. She was born in 1729, and was ſixteen years of age at the time of her marriage. Their only iſſue was the preſent great duke Paul, born in 1754, and Anne who was born in 1757, and died in 1761.

During the firſt year of their marriage the moſt perfect union ſubſiſted between them, which however was at length ſucceeded on both ſides by mutual averſion and diſguſt. Peter, whoſe mind had been warped by a bad education, and who purpoſely eſtranged from political affairs, was held by Elizabeth in a ſtate of dependence; a prey to idleneſs, and without the power of amuſing himſelf with rational occupations of literature, he gave himſelf up to the moſt trifling purſuits or to the loweſt gratifications. He was perpetually beſet with ſpies, who occaſionally made the moſt unfavourable reports of him to that empreſs, ever ſuſpicious of his intentions, and who was conſtantly occupied with the dread of a revolution ſimilar to that which had placed her upon the throne. At Peterſburgh he had apartments in the imperial palace, and lived more in the ſtyle of a ſtate priſoner, than of a ſucceſſor to the crown. When the empreſs removed to Peterhof, he was permitted to reſide at his favourite palace of Oranienbaum, where he indulged that taſte for military purſuits which became his ſole amuſement during the latter years of Elizabeth's reign. He began by drawing out his ſervants in a body, trained them to military exerciſe, and was accuſtomed to attend regularly at the hours appointed for that purpoſe. The empreſs, conſidering this employment as an innocent amuſement, and likely to draw his attention from political intrigues, ordered him a ſmall body of ſoldiers to be draughted from ſeveral regiments, who were allowed to repair to Oranienbaum, and to be quartered in that place.

Peter, eager in the purſuit of his new occupation, built in the garden a fortreſs in miniature; a few feet ſquare, by which he ſtudied practical fortification. Pleaſed with this firſt eſſay, he cauſed a larger and more regular fortreſs to be conſtructed near the palace: within was a brick houſe for himſelf, called the governor's houſe, wooden habitations for the principal officers, and barracks capable of containing 1500 ſoldiers. Every thing wore a martial appearance: the hours of

morning and evening parade were marked by the firing of cannon; a regular guard was stationed, the troops were dressed in the German uniform, and taught, under his inspection the Prussian discipline. This house in the fortress was the principal scene of his convivial entertainments; there, when he was not employed in exercising his troops, or in issuing his military orders, he amused himself with drinking and smoking with the officers; and he generally pushed the pleasures of the table to an excess of intoxication.

Mean while, impatient of the constraint under which he was kept by the suspicious Elizabeth, he occasionally broke out into open and bitter invectives; he was often heard to say, that he had been called into Russia in order to be confined like a state prisoner, frequently expressed a desire to return to Holstein, and founded his only hopes of comfort upon the death of Elizabeth. These expressions, always carried to the empress, and either wantonly exaggerated, or malignantly interpreted, made such an impression on that princess, who became more and more suspicious as she advanced in years, that she was once nearly prevailed upon, by the chancellor Bestuchef, to exclude him from the succession, and to declare his son Paul her heir, and Catharine regent in case of a minority. Bestuchef represented to the empress, that Peter had by his conduct proved himself unworthy of the crown; that he openly expressed the utmost contempt for the Russian nation, and placed his whole confidence in foreigners; that he was guilty of the basest ingratitude to her, and that she would confer a signal service upon her subjects, by excluding a person so disqualified for directing the reins of the empire. Elizabeth, won over by these arguments, and alarmed by the apprehensions of a conspiracy said to be forming against her person, almost consented to the proposal; but, upon more serious reflection, she persevered in her former appointment of Peter, and Bestuchef was disgraced. Such was the situation of the court, when Elizabeth died on the 25th of December, 1761.

Upon this event, Peter III. assumed the reins of government, with all the joy of a person enlarged from a long imprisonment to a state of the most perfect liberty. He immediately released the principal state-prisoners who had been confined by Elizabeth: among these were Biren duke of Courland, marshal Munich and Lestof; and in all state affairs he conducted himself upon political principles diametrically opposite to those of the late empress.

Elizabeth at the time of her decease, was in conjunction with the courts of Vienna and Paris, engaged in a war with the king of Prussia, which promised a speedy and glorious termination. Frederic's resources were nearly exhausted; and, notwithstanding the rigorous and successful opposition he had hitherto maintained, he seemed on the point of being overwhelmed by the number and perseverance of his enemies. But Peter had no sooner ascended the throne; than sacrificing every other consideration to his extravagant enthusiasm for the character of the Prussian monarch, he dispatched an envoy to Berlin, in order to propose an immediate reconciliation. Frederic acceded to the proposal without delay: and a suspension of hostilities was soon concluded. Peter recalled

his ſoldiers from the Auſtrian army: and in a ſhort interval ſent a reinforcement of 20,000 men to his favourite hero. Thus within the ſpace of a few months, Ruſſian troops joined the Pruſſian army, in order to drive from Sileſia thoſe very Auſtrians, who not long before had been brought into that province by the Ruſſian arms.

Having gratified his inclination in this treaty without conſulting his allies, or the intereſt and honor of his empire, he aimed at recovering his paternal inheritance, the dutchy of Sleſwick; and was determined to involve his ſubjects in an expenſive war with the king of Denmark, on account of claims conſidered by many, as ill founded and chimerical. Peter, as duke of Holſtien, formed pretenſions to that dutchy, although it had been ceded by a treaty in 1732: and he had no ſooner concluded the peace with the king of Pruſſia, than he ordered an army to march into Holſtien, which he propoſed to command in perſon. With reſpect to the interior adminiſtration of affairs, the emperor turned his attention to reform his kingdom: and envy muſt allow, that, notwithſtanding the precipitancy and imprudence with which he acted, Ruſſia dates ſeveral uſeful and important alterations from his ſhort adminiſtration. Peter annulled the ſecret council or inquiſition of ſtate; he aboliſhed many prerogatives which were oppreſſive and tyrannical: he formed a plan for correcting the abuſes in the courts of judicature, and for introducing a regular and leſs corrupt ſyſtem of juriſprudence. He freed the nobles from the obligation they were under of ſerving in the army, and permitted them to travel into foreign countries, which before depended upon the arbitrary will of the ſovereign. The emperor during the firſt ſix weeks of his reign, propoſed ſo many beneficial regulations, and made ſo many judicious reflections upon them, that many perſons, who had formed a mean idea of his capacity, conceived themſelves miſtaken; and imagined, that, during the reign of Elizabeth, he had, from motives of policy, affected a deficiency of underſtanding. His ſubſequent conduct, however, fully proved, that he was ſtill the ſame weak and imprudent prince; that he had juſt ſenſe enough to adopt the ſchemes ſuggeſted to him by others, but did not poſſeſs ability ſufficient to carry them into execution; that he had all the rage of reformation, without the judgment neceſſary to a reformer. The ſalutary regulations, mentioned above, were accompanied by others that were trifling, ſome that were detrimental, and ſeveral, which, although in themſelves uſeful and proper, were very imprudently propoſed in the commencement of a reign, on account of their total repugnance to the cuſtoms and genius of his people.

He irritated the clergy, by ſecularizing the eſtates of the monaſteries, and aſſigning, in lieu thereof, ſome penſions, far inferior in value to what the eccleſiaſtics poſſeſſed before this alteration; by forbidding the admiſſion of novices into convents before the age of thirty; and by ordering many painted images of ſaints to be removed from churches. He baniſhed the archbiſhop of Novogorod, for refuſing to conſent to theſe ordinances; but finding this act of arbitrary power attended with general diſcontent, he was obliged to recall him. Being himſelf bred up in the Luthe-

ran church, he had embraced the Greek religion, with a view of ſucceeding to the throne: and he was no ſooner in ſecure poſſeſſion of it, than he thought himſelf freed from the neceſſity of diſſimulation, and imprudently diſplayed his public contempt of many rites and ceremonies, regarded by his ſubjects with the moſt profound reverence. He built a Lutheran chapel in the fortreſs of Oranienbaum, was preſent at the dedication, and diſtributed, with his own hands, books of hymns to the German ſoldiers. This circumſtance might have paſſed unnoticed if he had not been abſent at the conſecration of a Ruſſian church at the ſame place.

He offended the army by the preference which he publicly ſhewed to his Holſtein troops, by introducing the Pruſſian diſcipline, and appointing new uniforms to ſeveral regiments. He particularly gave umbrage to the guards, accuſtomed to reſide in the capital, by ordering two regiments to march into Pomerania, where the army againſt Denmark was aſſembled. He affronted the nobility by appointing his uncle Prince George of Holſtein generaliſſimo of the forces; and by the ſuperior confidence which he placed in foreigners. He inflamed the general odium by the public contempt he ſhewed for the Ruſſian nation, for their religion and manners. He raiſed great diſcontents, as well by engaging in the war with Denmark, a war which ſeemed totally unconnected with the intereſts of the empire, as by his boundleſs admiration of the great Frederic, with whom Ruſſia had been ſo lately and ſo long in a ſtate of the moſt violent hoſtility. During the life of Elizabeth, he expreſſed his concern to one of the foreign miniſters, that the empreſs had invited him to Ruſſia: "If," added he, "I had remained duke "of Holſtein, I ſhould now have "commanded in the Pruſſian ſer-"vice, and have the honor of "ſerving perſonally ſo great a mo-"narch, an honor which I eſteem "far ſuperior to that of being great "duke." After his ſucceſſion, he uſed publicly to call him *maſter*. Talking with one of his favourites upon this topic, he ſaid, "You "know I have been a faithful ſer-"vant to my *maſter;* for you re-"member I tranſmitted to him in-"telligence of all the ſecrets of the "cabinet," and as the perſon, to whom this diſcourſe was addreſſed, ſeemed ſurpriſed at the aſſertion, and heſitated making any reply, "What are you afraid of?" returned the emperor: "the old woman is not now alive; and ſhe cannot ſend you into Siberia." He generally wore a Pruſſian uniform, expreſſed the utmoſt ſatisfaction at the formality of being appointed an officer in the king's ſervice; and when he ſent his miniſter to Berlin to negotiate a mutual alliance, gave him ſecret inſtructions to be careful that no perſon ſhould be promoted above him in the Pruſſian army. Upon receiving the patent that conferred upon him the rank of lieutenant-general in that ſervice, he inſtantly dreſſed himſelf in his new uniform, ordered a general diſcharge of the cannon in the fortreſs of Oranienbaum, gave a magnificent entertainment in honor of his promotion, and drank his *maſter*'s health till he became quite intoxicated.

During his ſhort reign he maintained a conſtant correſpondence with the king of Pruſſia, and always received from him the moſt fa-

lutary advice which the circumstances would admit. That able monarch earnestly dissuaded him from the war with Denmark; but finding him obstinately determined to engage in it, advised him to be first crowned at Moscow, with the usual solemnities; and, when he marched to Holstein, to carry in his train all the foreign ministers, and such of the Russian nobles as were suspected of disaffection. Frederic also cautioned him from alienating the lands of the monasteries, and interfering with the dress of the clergy; and particularly recommended to him a due attention to his consort. Indeed, the king, whose penetration is equal to his valour, forsaw the consequences which were likely to result from the emperor's imprudent conduct; and ordered his ambassador at Petersburgh to show every mark of respect to the empress. Had the advice of the king of Prussia been adopted, Peter might have avoided his unhappy destiny; but it was the character of that misguided prince to pursue with unremitted obstinacy what he had once resolved, and to remain unconvinced by the most powerful arguments. Though his plans of reformation were, in many respects, highly salutary, yet the precipitancy with which he endeavoured to carry them into execution, and his impolitic defiance of popular prejudices, destroyed the affection of his subjects, fomented the intrigues of the opposite party, and terminated in his dethronement.

In no light did the inconsistency of the emperor's character manifest itself more strongly than in his behaviour to his consort. During the reign of Elizabeth, Catharine had employed her hours of leisure in a course of assiduous study; and had particularly applied herself to those authors who were eminent for political knowledge: born with superior abilities, she had improved them by a constant habit of reflection, and had paid an unremitting attention to the cultivation of her mind. Her mild and insinuating manners, her engaging address, the graces of her person, her unwearied assiduities, and a perpetual fund of interesting conversation, had conciliated the favour of the suspicious Elizabeth, who ever treated her with complacency and affection. Even her husband, though his general behaviour to her was contemptuous and unmannerly, occasionally testified great respect for her superior abilities, and usually asked her advice in every emergency. Whenever any quarrel arose between him and Elizabeth, Catharine was sure to mediate between them; and Peter owed more than once a favourable reception at court to her influence.

After his succession, though he frequently gave public marks of rooted aversion, yet he would often behave to her with that deference, which the superiority of her understanding challenged. By an unaccountable act of imprudence, he would, in a full court, invest her with the exterior decorations of sovereignty; while, in the character of a colonel, he presented to her the officers of his regiment. At the blessing of the waters, when the Russian monarch appears in all the pomp of majesty, while the ceremonial part was left to the empress, he mounted guard as colonel and saluted her with his pike. Under all these circumstances, the dignity of her deportment was so striking, that it was impossible

not to contrast her behaviour with the levity of her husband's conduct; and to give the preference where it was so evidently due. Thus this infatuated prince, at the time he was fully determined to divorce and imprison his wife, imprudently displayed to his subjects her capacity for empire; and, while he proclaimed her forfeiture of his own esteem, adopted every method to secure her that of the whole nation. While the breach between them was continually widening, he would occasionally behave to her with the most brutal contumely; and once, in particular, at an entertainment he gave in honor of the king of Prussia, he publicly affronted her to such a degree, that she burst into tears, and retired from table. Thus insults, no less than his deference, equally attracted odium to himself, and popularity to Catharine.

It is also a well known fact, that he more than once avowed an intention of arresting both her and the great duke, whom he proposed to exclude from the succession, and of marrying Elizabeth countess of Voronzof, his favourite mistress. This alarming measure was scarcely adopted before it was immediately conveyed to Catharine, through the imprudence of the countess. By the same, or other means, as well as by the indiscretion of Peter himself, the empress obtained early intelligence of every resolution formed against her person. She was thus enabled to seize the decisive moment of enterprize; and to secure her safety by preventing the designs of her husband. Indeed her danger became every day more and more imminent, and the moment of her being arrested seemed at hand. A brick house, consisting of eleven rooms, had been constructed by the emperor's order in the fortress of Schlusselburgh, for a person of very considerable consequence, and had been raised with such expedition, as to be almost finished in the short space of six weeks. Peter had been himself at Schlusselburgh to examine it; and no great depth of penetration was requisite to perceive that it was constructed for the empress. In this important crisis a meeting of her party was held at Petersburgh. This party was extremely small, and, excepting the princess Dashkof, and her particular adherents, consisted only of a few amongst the principal nobility. The most conspicuous of these were prince Volkonski, count Panin, and count Rosofski. In the first consultations for dethroning Peter III. It was proposed, according to the plan of chancellor Bestuchef to declare the great duke emperor, and Catharine regent during his minority; and this would have been the natural measure followed in any country, wherein the order of succession was more fixed than in Russia. Nor was it but a few days before the revolution, that inconvenience attending a minority, joined to the popularity and abilities of the empress, induced the insurgents to adopt the resolution of placing her upon the throne. At these meetings, various plans of an insurrection were proposed; but it was at length unanimously agreed to delay their attempt until Peter's departure for Holstein, when Catharine might seize the capital in his absence, and ascend the throne.

[*To be continued.*]

THE FRIAR's TALE.

[*Continued from page* 607, *and now concluded.*]

"HOW ſhall I deſcribe," ſaid the good old monk, "the contraſt between the looks of our unhappy youth at this moment, and on the preceding morning when he left us!—Then, innocence, faintly enlightened by a gleam of hope, ſmiled on his features, as he chearfully bid us adieu, and ſaid, "perhaps I may again hear tidings of Matilda; ſhould the will of heaven deny me happineſs with her, I will come back reſigned, and dedicate my future life to holy meditation, void of guilt." But, alas! he returned breathleſs and pale, his hands beſmeared with blood, and his limbs trembling; he could only utter, in faultering words, "ſave me, reverend fathers! ſave me from juſtice, from myſelf, and, if poſſible, from the vengeance of heaven! Behold a murderer!"

"Some hours elapſed before we could collect from him, the circumſtances of a crime, which had produced this extreme degree of horror and compunction, in a mind ſo virtuous and innocent as Albert's: having heard the whole, in which he imputed the whole blame to his own haſty conduct, we promiſed him protection; and endeavoured, though in vain, for two whole days, to ſpeak comfort to his troubled mind, and to inſpire him with confidence in the boundleſs mercies of his God. On the third day we were diverted from this arduous taſk, by the return and behaviour of one of our dogs; the poor animal, who had been out all day, was reſtleſs, and ſhewed evident marks of a deſire, that ſome one ſhould accompany him. Father Jerome and myſelf therefore reſolved to follow him; we proceeded about half a mile, when we turned from the beaten track, ſtill guided by our dog, to a retired glen, where human feet had hardly ever trod before. Here, on a rock, which projected over a dreadful precipice, ſat an unhappy, half-diſtracted object; which I need not add, was Matilda.—She had crept, with almoſt incredible perſeverance, up a ſteep aſcent to a ledge of rock which overhung a dreadful chaſm; when we firſt diſcovered her, ſhe was eagerly clinging to a branch of yew, which grew from a fiſſure in the rock above, and which half ſhaded her melancholy figure.

"The dog followed her ſteps, but Jerome and myſelf, unable to aſcend ſo dangerous a path, ſtood, unobſerved, at a little diſtance, on the oppoſite ſide of the glen.

"When Matilda firſt perceived the dog, ſhe looked with wildneſs round her; then fixing her eyes with tenderneſs on the animal, ſhe ſaid, "are you returned to me again? and are you really my friend? Fie, fie upon it! ſhall even dogs ſeduce the helpleſs? perhaps you repent of what you would have done.—You look ſorrowfully.—Alas! Matilda can forgive you!—Poor brute, you know I followed you all day long, and would have followed you forever, but that you led me to a deteſted convent! Thither Matilda will not go—why

ſhould you lead me to a priſon? A dog cannot plead religion in excuſe for treachery." She pauſed, then taking a roſary of pearls from her ſide, ſhe fancifully wound it round the dog's neck, ſaying, "I have a boon to aſk, and thus I bribe you; theſe precious beads are your's, now guide me to the top of this high mountain, that I may look about me, and ſee all the world.—Then I ſhall know whether my Albert is ſtill living—Ah, no! it cannot be! for then Matilda would be happy!, and that can never, never be!" She then burſt into a flood of tears, which ſeemed, in ſome meaſure, to calm her diſtracted mind.

"When I thought ſhe was ſufficiently compoſed, we diſcovered ourſelves; on this ſhe ſhrieked, and hid her face; but calling to her, I ſaid, "Albert is ſtill alive;" ſhe looked at us, till by degrees ſhe had wildly examined us from head to foot; then turning to the dog, ſhe ſeized him by the throat, and would have daſhed him down the precipice, ſaying, "Ah traitor! is it thus thou haſt betrayed me?" The animal however, ſtruggled, and got from her. She then firmly looked at us, and cried, "here I am ſafe, deceitful monſters! free from the tyranny of your religious perſecution; for if you approach one ſingle ſtep, I plunge into this yawning gulf, and ſo eſcape your power."—Then recovering from a frantic laugh, ſhe ſaid, "yet tell me, did you not ſay that Albert lived? Oh! that ſuch words had come from any lips but thoſe of a falſe monk!—I know your arts; with you ſuch falſehoods are religious frauds; this is a pious lie, to enſnare a poor helpleſs linnet to its cage: but I tell you, cunning prieſts, here I defy you, nor will I ever quit this rock, till Albert's voice aſſures me I may do it ſafely."

"You will eaſily imagine (continued the monk) the ſituation of Jerome and myſelf; then ignorant of the manner in which Matilda had eſcaped, we could only know from her own words and actions that it was ſhe herſelf, and that her ſenſes were impaired; perplexed how to entice her from this perilous retreat, and knowing that one falſe ſtep would daſh her headlong down the dreadful chaſms that parted us, at length I ſaid, "gentle maid, be comforted; Albert and Matilda may yet be happy." Then leaving Jerome concealed among the buſhes to watch the poor lunatic, I haſtened to the convent, to relate what I had ſeen.

"Mean while Matilda looking round her, with a vacant ſtare, from time to time repeated my words, *Albert and Matilda may yet be happy;* then pauſing, ſhe ſeemed delighted with the ſound re-echoed from the rocks, and again repeated, *Albert and Matilda may yet be happy;* ſtill varying the modulation of her voice, as joy, grief, doubt, deſpair or hope, alternately prevailed in her boſom.

"I will not long detain you, ſaid the reverend father, with the effect my narrative had on the dejected Albert,—he at firſt exclaimed, "Can there be comfort for a guilty wretch like Albert?"—and eagerly ran towards the place, but moved more calmly, on my repreſenting, how fatal a ſurpriſe might be to one in ſo dangerous a ſituation; as he approached the ſpot, he ſhrunk back; and turning to me ſaid, "Father I will go no further! Heaven has ordained, as a puniſh-

ment of the murder I have committed, that I ſhould become a witneſs of the ſhocking death of the poor loſt Matilda; for, at my approach, ſhe will, in frantic extacy, quit her hold, and periſh before my eyes." I urged him to proceed, but it was in vain, he ſat down on a bank, and continued ſilent, wrapt in an agony of irreſolution, when he heard, at a little diſtance, the well-known voice of the poor lunatic, ſtill repeating, *Albert and Matilda may yet be happy:* rouſed by the ſound, he ſtarted up, and cautiouſly advancing, he exclaimed, "Juſt heaven! fulfil thoſe words, and let them indeed be happy!"

"Matilda knew the voice, and carefully treading a path, which would have ſeemed impracticable to one poſſeſſed of reaſon, ſhe deſcended from the ledge on which ſhe ſat, and approached with cautious ſteps; but at the ſight of Albert, flew impetuouſly forward, till ſeeing me, ſhe as ſuddenly ran, and would have again retreated to the rock, ſhrieking, "it is all illuſion and prieſtcraft! it is not real Albert, and I am betrayed." We purſued, and caught her; but finding my religious dreſs only augmented the diſorder of her mind, I withdrew, leaving only Albert to calm her needleſs fears.

"But no perſuaſion, even from him, could induce her to come within view of the convent gates; I therefore provided accommodations for her in the cottage of a labourer, at ſome little diſtance; where for many days her delirium continued, while a fever threatened a ſpeedy diſſolution. During this period, Albert was labouring under all the anxiety, which ſuch a ſituation of a beloved object, may be ſuppoſed to inſpire; added to this, the deed he had committed ſat heavy on his ſoul, and he did not dare to hope for an event, which his own guilty thoughts reproached him with not having deſerved.

"At length the criſis of the fever ſhewed ſigns of a recovery, and now his joy was without bounds; even the blood of Conrad ſeemed a venial crime; he triumphed in the anticipation of reward for all he had ſuffered: but this happineſs was of ſhort duration, for at that time I received a letter from the abbeſs Thereſa, demanding back the fugitive whoſe retreat ſhe had diſcovered. This requiſition I knew I muſt obey; therefore giving the letter to Albert, I was going to explain the neceſſity of my compliance, when he burſt into the moſt bitter and violent exclamations againſt this and all other religious houſes, curſing their eſtabliſhment as a violation of the firſt law of nature.

"Having heard with a mixture of pity, patience and reſentment, all that his rage or diſappointment could ſuggeſt, I anſwered nearly in theſe words: "My ſon, blame not the pious inſtitutions of our holy church, ſanctified by the obſervance of many ages; nor impiouſly arraign the myſterious decrees of providence, which often produces good from evil. This ſacred edifice has been conſecrated like many others, by our pious anceſtors, for purpoſes honorable to heaven, and uſeful to mankind; their hoſpitable doors are ever open to diſtreſs; and the chief object of our care is, to diſcover and relieve it. This holy manſion has long been

an aſylum againſt the oppreſſion of human laws, which drove thee from thine home; and, it is but a few days, ſince thou thyſelf, bleſſed an inſtitution which ſaved the wretched Matilda, periſhing with madneſs. Nay, at this very moment, its mercy ſhelters from the hands of juſtice, a murderer! yet thy preſumption dares deny its general uſe, from thy own ſenſe of partial inconvenience, and execrate monaſtic inſtitutions, becauſe thy wayward paſſions are checked: but know, ſhort-ſighted youth, the utility of theſe inſtitutions will not be leſs eſteemed becauſe they prevent the union of Albert and Matilda, an union which would anſwer no other purpoſe than to propagate a race of infidels and murderers." I ſtopped, for I perceived the gentle Albert was touched with my rebuke; he fell on his knees, and exclaimed, in the pathetic words of ſcripture: "Father I have ſinned againſt heaven, and in thy ſight." "It is enough my ſon, I compaſſionate your ſituation; and will do more; for tho' I cannot detain Matilda longer than till ſhe is well enough to be removed; yet in that time (if heaven approves my endeavours) I may contribute to your happineſs, by interceding with her father (whoſe death we were not then acquainted with); and ſhould I fail in the attempt, this roof, which thy haſty paſſion has profaned, ſhall yet be a refuge to thee from deſpair; and I will ſtrive to raiſe thy thoughts above the trifling diſappointments of a tranſitory world."

"I could not wait the reply of Albert, ſaid the prior, being at this time called out to welcome the arrival of a ſtranger, who they ſaid was dangerouſly ill: this proved to be no other than the wounded Conrad. He explained in a few words the motive of his viſit, telling me, that immediately after the rencounter, dreading that awful preſence in which no ſecret is concealed, and to which he apprehended he was ſummoned by his own ſword in the injured hand of Albert, he had vowed, if heaven ſhould grant his life, to repair the wrongs he had committed. He had already executed a deed, reſigning all the fortune of her father, in favour of Matilda; he had declared his guilty commerce with Thereſa, that ſhe might repent or ſuffer puniſhment; he had paid all the debts of Albert, and juſtified his character to the world; and, finally, he had reſolved to implore the prayers of myſelf, and the venerable fathers of this houſe, to make him worthy of becoming one of our holy order, that if he lived, he might be uſeful, and if he died, happy."

The prior concluded his narrative, by ſaying, that Albert and Matilda were united. He then briefly hinted arguments in favour of monaſtic inſtitutions; yet liberally allowed, that the religion of his country, might in certain points be wrong, and knowing me to be a proteſtant, I ſuppoſe he acknowledged more than I ought in juſtice to his candour to relate: for this reaſon, I have purpoſely ſuppreſſed the name and ſituation of his convent; but I ſhall ever remember the words with which he finiſhed this diſcourſe: "True religion, ſaid he, howſoever it may vary in outward ceremonies, or articles of faith, will always induce mankind to do good, to love and

help each other; it will teach us, that no sin, however secret, can long remain concealed; and that when the world and all its vanities, have palled the fated appetite, you must seek refuge in conscious innocence, or a sincere repentance. Then, no matter whether you choose a convent for retirement, or *commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still.*"

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RHAPSODIST, No. IV.

IT may probably be expected that the Rhapsodist will now proceed to gratify his reader's curiosity, by submitting to his critical inspection, the rest of that curious performance of which the purport has already been explained in the sequel of my former paper. I know not whether the limits to which reason and convenience naturally restrict the writer of periodical essays, will admit of so diffuse a composition.—But perhaps it will not be absolutely necessary to comprise the whole in a single paper, nor will it be less acceptable, tho' delivered out by piece-meal. The essay may be broken down into equal though detached portions, and by means of my judicious distribution of the several parts, the fragments may be so disposed as to render a due connexion of the subject, and a regular arrangement of my author's critical remarks, a very entertaining, and by no means a laborious task.

It was not without much reluctance, that I consented to countenance so publicly the whimsical address with which my correspondent prefaces his remarks. A secret apprehension that my conduct might unwarily induce the public to believe, that his bold insinuations were justified by a previous knowledge of the character and situation of the Rhapsodist, and not solely founded on the slight basis of conjecture, as he, for the credit of his own sagacity avers, strongly persuaded me to forbear, even while employed in transcribing it for publication. I was well aware, that when the two alternatives of passing it over unnoticed, or of publishing it disjointed or entire, as convenience might dictate, were so candidly submitted to my choice, my voluntary approbation of the latter mode, might reasonably furnish a strong presumption in his favour. I am not yet quite divested of my terrors, unable to resist the soft attractions which vanity displays to delude her victim to his ruin; and unconscious that pride perpetually induces ostentation, and only flatters into mean compliance, in order to betray, my weakness yielded to temptation, and my blind temerity hastened the completion of the work, unmindful of immediate consequences. But my rashness might have been remedied by a seasonable anticipation, The occasion would have justified a very artful apology, a punctilious observance of all the niceties of form is extremely favourable to the advantageous display of an author's literary qualification. My silence, therefore, was

altogether inexcuſable, and I deſpair of accounting for the omiſſion in a probable manner, ſince it was neither conſiſtent with my diſpoſition, or my talents, to permit this whimſical addreſs to appear in public without the uſual appendage of a ſtudied preface, and the aid of a ceremonious preliminary.

I am now entangled in this dire dilemma, and every effort to diſengage myſelf, muſt, of neceſſity, be unavailing, and only ſink me farther into difficulties. When a diſaſter has actually befallen us, it is wholly remedileſs, and wiſdom ſtoops from her wonted dignity in attempting to obviate its miſchievous conſequences, by means only calculated to elude the violence of its firſt aſſault, and by precautions only proper to be uſed when danger originally meditated an attack. If the prudence of a general ſleeps while the enemy approaches, and the opportunity is offered to eſcape, and only rouſes at the cry of victory when beſet by numbers, and menaced by deſtruction, ſhe awakes too late for reparation and repentance.

Such is my preſent ſituation, ſuch the perils by which I am ſurrounded, and ſuch the neceſſity of ſubmitting to puniſhment inflicted with diſcretionary power, incurred by my own imprudence. A very critical conjuncture, ſurely, and a very dangerous predicament, from which my talents and addreſs are quite incapable of extricating me. While I ponder on the horrors of my fate, horrors which imagination ſtill continues to revive and deck with formidable aſpect, and contemplate, in ſilent anguiſh, the figure of diſtreſſed modeſty, degraded from her ſtation of command, and ſtripped of the enſigns of power —while I wait in awful expectation of my ſentence from the lips of inflexible judges, and dread the moment, when the keen edge of wit, the lively petulance of the fair, and the grave rebuke of the philoſopher, ſhall be equally exerted to cover me with ſhame.—My readers may wonder at my fears—and ſmile at the uneaſineſs and anxiety which the fatal cataſtrophe has thus inſpired.—But I mean not to infect my readers with the ſame melancholy apprehenſions. I am far from intending to impart the ſmalleſt portion of my feelings, or a ſingle ray of ſenſibility to the minds of others. My pride will not ſtoop from its wonted elevation, to touch the pity of an adverſary, and awaken ſympathy to plead my cauſe.

Truſting, therefore, to the candour of the wiſe, the witty, and the fair, among thoſe who honor my productions with their notice, I ſhall now relieve myſelf, as well as others, from the dull detail of ſorrows—I am alſo reminded, that my correſpondent is importunately ſoliciting my attention, and is angry that I thus indulge my propenſity to ſcribbling, and continue with vexatious indifference to deſcant on common topics, while his important communication remains unnoticed. His impatience may perhaps ſuſpect me of a ſecret intention to elude the performance of my promiſe.—I will not ſport with his fear any longer, than juſt to mention, that however unpromiſing the ſubject, ſome remarks ſuggeſted, as I judge, by long reflection to my correſpondent, are not, as far as I have diſcovered, anticipated by any of my predeceſſors, and will, upon peruſal, be found highly worthy of attention, from

thoſe who found their pretenſions to fame on the wit and eloquence diſplayed in familiar and deſultory compoſition. If any excuſe for introducing a ſtranger on a ſtage, appropriated to myſelf, be deemed requiſite, thus much I ſhall ſay in my defence, that my vanity, however great, cannot tempt me to believe, that the reputation of an adept, in this my favourite art, is attainable by the boldeſt efforts of my own unaſſiſted capacity. The aſſiſtance of another was therefore neceſſary and proper in the preſent inſtance.

Continuation of the Epiſtle.

IF I underſtand your character aright, and am not egregiouſly miſled, by thoſe marks of eccentricity diſcovered in your writings, you are not the worſe for the ſuppoſed advantage of an education, —and though perhaps too much governed by capricious principles, you are not the child of imitation, and the ſlave of prejudice. You pay no reverence to error, though ſanctioned by antiquity, nor believe that faſhion can juſtify abſurdities in practice or in ſpeculation. You will not, therefore, queſtion my veracity, when I aſſure you, that on this occaſion, I have faithfully conſulted my own underſtanding, without ſubmitting to authority, or appealing to example. Conſcious as I am, that liberty cannot ſubſiſt in any great degree, unleſs ſhe acknowledges the independence of a reaſonable being, to think, as well as to act, without coerſion or reſtraint; I here proclaim my ſcorn or, at leaſt, diſreſpect, of all who act in oppoſition to their reaſon, though conformably to the practice and opinions of the multitude. But, though I aim at the diſcovery of truth, preſented to my view naked and unmaſked—and diſrobed of adventitious ornament, yet with equal care do I endeavour to preſerve my judgment, uninfected by the temporary rage of novelty, which thrives beneath the rigid interdiction, and proſpers in deſpite of the permanent controul of habit.

In this diſquiſition, and in every work proceeding from my pen, my chief demands are the liberty of judging for myſelf, and, as a neceſſary conſequence of ſuch a primary requeſt, entire freedom with reſpect to compoſition, and the qualities of ſtile. In managing a ſubject, in the choice of which I am governed by motives of preference peculiar to myſelf. It is proper that the language be raiſed to the level of the ſentiment, and the ſtile no leſs diſcriminated from the herd of compoſers, than the topic. Think not that my vanity aſpires to unuſual excellence in point of compoſition. I deſire to differ from my brother authors of the monthly, weekly, or diurnal ſpecies—rather in kind, than in degree. Such ambition is ſurely laudable, and the want of it is doubtleſs a defect in whomſoever it appears. I love the pompous and the gay, the copious and diffuſe in writing, nor can I be convinced merely by another's teſtimony, that any praiſes can be honeſtly conferred on thoſe, however uſeful and edifying their inſtructions, whoſe words are few, and ſtile compact. The pointed apothegm and ſage remark, are productive of as little profit to my underſtanding, as pleaſure to my ear; nor can I prevail on myſelf to treat

with approbation or applauſe, an affected obſcurity and ſtudied brevity, though ſanctioned by the venerable names of Monteſquieu and Tacitus. Poſſibly the light of method and the vigour of conciſeneſs, may always be denied to the writer who fondly admires, and aſſiduouſly imitates, the beautiful diffuſeneſs and ſplendid luxuriance of Cicero, —or the grave, melodious, and muſical inſtructions of Socrates. But it is only in his compoſitions that thus the genuine attributes of eloquence are found. A genius that delights in the variety of contraſt, and the magnificence of amplification, can only be ſuppoſed capable of diſplaying to the raptured ear of a living audience, the golden flow of elocution, and the inexpreſſive harmony of period. This is my belief, which, if not orthodox, and framed by the exacteſt rules of critical propriety, as unfolded by the greateſt maſters of the arts, I am not willing to correct.

The cacoëthes ſcribendi, or itch of writing (as ſome more eminent for the homeſpun ſimplicity of Engliſh ſtile, than for their ſcrupulous regard for the learned phraſeology of medical writers, have been pleaſed, ſomewhat indecently to render it) is a term invented by literary empirics, to denote a ſpecies of diſeaſe, no leſs whimſical than prevalent, among the middle claſs of writers. The nature of this diſorder has been ſo frequently defined, its rank in the ſynopſis of moral maladies, ſo repeatedly aſcertained, and all the variety of ſymptoms which precede and accompany the infection ſo minutely deſcribed and ſo accurately enumerated, that I fear my endeavours farther to elucidate ſo curious a ſubject, would meet with neglect, and ſink into ſudden oblivion. My aphoriſms, though dictated by experience, and written in the ſpirit of the eloquent profeſſor of Leyden, would be deficient in novelty, and would therefore lay no claim to attention.

I need not inform my medical readers, that novelty is indiſpenſably neceſſary to enhance the reputation of a new ſyſtem, and procure it infallible ſucceſs among the ſtudents, and the teachers of the healing art: for the love of innovation is not confined to the giddy intellects of youth, but often produces a revolution in the forms of education, and diſturbs the economy of learned inſtitutions. You may often have obſerved, and there is even a recent inſtance to the purpoſe, that this ruling paſſion has prevailed upon a learned profeſſor, at one time publicly to utter precepts, and adopt a ſyſtem, which has only ingenuity to recommend it; and which, at a former period, when caprice happened to operate with leſs than uſual vigour, was treated with contempt and ridicule; the unexampled ſucceſs of one allied to me, at leaſt in name, if not in family, and ſtudies, cannot inſpire me with confidence. I am ſenſible that were the name and genius of a Boerhaave to revive in ſome modern lecturer, his eloquence would doubtleſs be applauded—but his antiquated doctrines would excite the laughter, rather than the admiration of his hearers. Think not that I aſſume that honorable character—I diſclaim all pretenſions to the "Aurium os Hermanni," nor have I the leaſt acquaintance with him or his celebrated pupil. Much leſs ſhall

I diſplay the lecturing orator in mock ſolemnity, deſcribing this delirium of fancy, or "mania," ſhall I call it! for its progreſs and effects are not unlike a partial frenzy.

I ſhall here impoſe ſilence upon my correſpondent, with remarking, that he does not appear to conſult propriety, in the application of his medical knowledge—and ſeems particularly unacquainted with the diſtinctions that maintain between "mania phrenitis, and delirium"—my friend, however, thinks it neceſſary to declare, how little he pretends to a rivalſhip with Boerhaave!

W.

ISMAEL COULOSKI.——A TURKISH TALE.

[*Continued from page* 585, *and now concluded.*]

IN his way to the caravanſera, he was ſtopped by an honeſt muſſelman, who deſired to know if his name was not Iſmael Colouſki? That is as it may be, replied he; if you wiſh to do me an ill turn, I am not Iſmael; but if you have an inclination to prevent my dying of hunger, I am whatever you deſire to have me. Very well, replied the honeſt muſſelman; ſuppoſe I was a banker, ordered by Iſmael Couloſki to find his ſon at Conſtantinople, that I had been ſearching for him ſome time, and that relying on your countenance, though a ſtranger to me, I had accoſted you, with a deſign of giving you two thouſand ſequins, would you then be Iſmael Couloſki? Yes, moſt undoubtedly, exclaimed our philoſopher. Then ſaid the banker, follow me, and on your receipt I will give you the two thouſand ſequins.

Iſmael was not deceived in the banker, he paid the money, and at the ſame time offered him an apartment in his own houſe, which was chearfully accepted. The intention of Iſmael's father in ſending his ſon to Conſtantinople was to ſolicit an intereſt in the divan; but the tragic exit of his uncle, for ſome time gave a check to his ambition; however, the banker intereſted himſelf ſo much in his favour, that the grand vizier conſented not to make him reſponſible for the faults of his uncle, whoſe riches was his only crime, but which at Conſtantinople is a crime ſeldom pardoned.

Couloſki who had ſcarce ever ſeen a muſket, ſoon obtained, through the intereſt of his friend the banker, the place of an aga of the janiſſaries, to whom the grand ſeignior, had lately ſent the fatal bow ſtring. In this place, Iſmael ſoon aſſumed all the haughtineſs and arrogance of a favourite of fortune; his ambition increaſed in proportion to his promotion; he now expected to be appointed chief of that powerful body, of which he was at preſent one of the principal officers.

His mind given up to ambition, was become the prey of devouring cares; but however great its influence, it did not entirely exclude all ſofter ideas: love that inſinuating

paſſion, eaſily introduced itſelf, but only ſerved to increaſe the diſorder that already prevailed there. Iſmael, as much for faſhion as through inclination, had formed a ſeraglio which had the reputation of being one of the beſt compoſed in Conſtantinople. His emiſſaries had brought him from Georgia, a great number of thoſe beautiful girls who are there an object of commerce, and who enrich their parents at the expence of their own liberty. Their education prepares them for the part they are to act; they are early learnt to lay aſide that ſentiment of pride, ſo natural to their ſex, and which in other countries is regarded as the chief ſhield of virtue: all the inſtruction given them is on the art of pleaſing, and to render them more complaiſant and ſubmiſſive. Our Europeans, differently educated, well know the ſecret of raiſing deſires; the Georgians, on the contrary, are only adepts in the art of extinguiſhing them.

Though ſurrounded with beauties, Iſmael had hitherto preſerved his liberty: he was deſtined to ſurrender it to a little brunett, who had ſcarce any beauty to boaſt of, and who revenged herſelf on him, for the affront offered to her ſex by his long continued inſenſibility.

Our philoſopher one day walking in that part of the city where the traffic of ſlaves is carried on, heard an Armenian merchant ſwearing, in good Turk, at a young girl who was in her turn laughing at him in good French. Am I not a moſt unfortunate young fellow, ſaid the Armenian? I bought this little French b—h for two hundred ſequins, and cannot get ten for her. I find I ſhall be obliged to keep her for myſelf. That is a ſad affair, ſaid Iſmael, who always prided himſelf on his generoſity: there take thy two hundred ſequins, and conduct this little French b—h, as you call her, to my palace.

Henrietta, for that was the name of the little brunett, remained many days in Iſmael's ſeraglio, without ſeeing her new maſter. But this mark of contempt, which would have been ſo ſenſibly felt by an Aſiatic, did not give her the leaſt uneaſineſs; a Turk appeared in her eyes neither capable of loving nor worthy of being beloved; the awkward and ſlovenly appearance of her companion's ſtruck her, more than their beauty: ſhe envied them not the favours of their maſter. If, ſaid ſhe, he continues to render homage to their charms, and eternally neglects mine, my captivity will be more ſupportable than I imagined. But unhappily Iſmael forſook beauty to attach himſelf to the graces. He one day took a fancy of talking to Henrietta, to know from herſelf, how ſhe liked her new ſituation, and if ſhe ſtill regretted leaving her own country: ſhe anſwered his queſtions with great ſpirit, and aſſured him ſhe continually ſighed after the moment in which ſhe ſhould recover her liberty, that ſhe had no taſte for the amuſements of a ſeraglio, and that there was nothing in it which could render her ſtay there in the leaſt ſupportable. Iſmael was ſurpriſed and vexed with this unexpected but candid declaration. Your companions, ſaid he, eſteem themſelves the happieſt women in Turkey. They were born ſlaves, replied Henrietta, with the greateſt vivacity, they do not feel the weight of the fetters which oppreſs me: you reign in their hearts, while mine deteſts you: your tireſome company fills them with joy: you are a man like all the others they

have been uſed to, and it is all they deſire. And what do *you* deſire more, replied our philoſopher? Sir, continued Henrietta, I deſire delicacy, a thouſand little attentions, polite manners, an active and elegant imagination, in ſhort, the art of pleaſing, an art of which a Turk is entirely ignorant, and none more ſo than your reverence. Though Iſmael found his ſlave ſomewhat difficult to pleaſe, yet he wiſhed to make her change her ideas, and on parting left with her the moſt unequivocal proof of a commencing paſſion of which a Turk is capable, that is, he left his handkerchief. When he was leaving her apartment, Henrietta burſt out into a loud laugh: here take again this handkerchief, ſaid ſhe to him, I am far from aſpiring to the honor which it preſages; carry it to ſome other, who may know its value, I diſdain to accept it.

Couloſki could ſcarce believe his ears, he thought ſuch a refuſal could not be poſſible; but the effect it produced was ſudden; he perceived for the firſt time, ſomething in his boſom that made him moſt ardently deſire to ſurmount her diſinclination; he now aſked as a favour, what he before thought he had a right to demand: the proud muſſelman fell at the knees of his ſlave, and acknowledged her the ſovereign miſtreſs of his future deſtiny: this humiliation gratified the vanity of his miſtreſs, without vanquiſhing her indifference.

While Iſmael was giving himſelf up to love, the grand vizier, his patron, in ſatisfying his own avarice and perſonal reſentment, thought of advancing Iſmael. The ſupreme aga of the janiſſaries, who was very rich and very powerful, had dared to contradict the vizier before the ſultan: in Turkey, it is more difficult for a miniſter to diſſemble than to puniſh an offence; however, he deferred his reſentment till he could find a ſure means of ſecuring to himſelf the ſpoils of the aga he had determined to ruin.

Couloſki was admitted to the confidence of the vizier, and the place of the devoted aga promiſed him as a reward for his aſſiſtance in bringing about the deſired event; this proſpect of advancement, once more roufed the expiring flame of ambition; he alſo thought his additional dignity would increaſe his conſequence in the eyes of Henrietta, and the ſooner enable him to ſubdue her ſtubborn heart. Though he ſtill continued to be very aſſiduous, and daily expreſſed the ſame ſentiments he had at firſt ſworn to, yet the penetrating girl eaſily perceived that ſome affair of conſequence occupied his mind; therefore, as well to prove her power over him, as to ſatisfy her curioſity, ſhe determined to extort from him the important ſecret; it only coſt her a few apparent compliances, ſome ſoft expreſſions that might be conſtrued into a favourable meaning, to obtain her purpoſe; no great expence of coquetry is neceſſary to delude a Turk. Iſmael, who already thought himſelf in poſſeſſion of all he deſired, frankly and fully acquainted her with the enterprize that had been concerted between the vizier and himſelf, the happy ſucceſs of which would raiſe her ſlave to one of the firſt dignities of the Ottoman empire. A few days after he had given Henrietta this unjuſtifiable proof of her power over him, the grand vizier was exiled to one of the iſlands in the Archipelago; and Couloſki learnt with horror, that the aga, he had concerted

to ruin, had obtained the place of his friend the diſgraced vizier; he immediately ran to the apartment of his French miſtreſs, to learn if her indiſcretion had not been the cauſe of this fatal event; he there learnt the whole extent of his miſery. Henrietta was gone, the eunuch to whoſe care ſhe was confided, had accompanied her in her flight; he could now no longer doubt that ſhe had abuſed his confidence, that ſhe had informed the aga of the plot formed againſt him, and that as the reward of ſuch an important ſervice, ſhe had obtained her liberty. Iſmael was not deceived in theſe conjectures: Henrietta had corrupted the fidelity of her guard, who conſented to diſcover to the aga the ſecret operations of his enemies: the cunning aga profited adroitly of this diſcovery, and raiſed himſelf on the ruins of his enemies.

Our hero again plunged into misfortunes, was once more induced to reflect on his paſt conduct; but, according to cuſtom, ſoon found excuſes for his conduct, and did not entirely loſe his good opinion of himſelf; he now attributed all his misfortunes to a kind of fatality which it was not in his power to reſiſt: his ſhame and vexation prevented him from returning to his father, where in all probability he would have found an aſſylum againſt the the anger of the new vizier; but he profited of an opportunity of joining a caravan of merchants, who were on the point of ſetting off for Perſia; to leave Conſtantinople with more ſafety, he immediately got together his moſt precious effects, and left the reſt to the power of his enemies.

There was in the caravan, to which he attached himſelf, one of thoſe ſelf-ſufficient perſons who will not, with impunity, ſuffer any opinions except their own, and who appear to be born with an extraordinary love for diſputation. This man was a Perſian, a zealous follower of Ali, and let ſlip no opportunity of praiſing this famous diſciple of the prophet at the expence of Omer, whom the Turks hold in the higheſt veneration. As Iſmael was the youngeſt perſon in the caravan, the follower of Ali began firſt with him, hoping to find him the eaſieſt proſelyte; he therefore never failed to exaggerate in Iſmael's preſence the mildneſs and ſimplicity of the law as explained by Ali: Iſmael educated in the opinions of Omar, endeavoured to defend him; but his adverſary, more accuſtomed to theſe kind of combats, overwhelmed him with quotations and authorities; Couloſki, when arguments failed would grow very angry; but this is what frequently happen with religious diſputants; but what is not quite ſo common, although very angry, he deſerted the opinions he had been brought up in, and embraced thoſe dictated to him by the follower of Ali, who even brought him to confeſs that Omar was one of the moſt wicked of men; he was even induced to believe that Mahomet ſtill lived, an opinion held by the Perſians, and as ſtrongly controverted by the Turks.

Our philoſopher could hardly juſtify this diſobedience to his father's commands; but, ſaid he, can there be ſo much ill in changing our ſentiments, when it is clearly proved that they are erroneous? We cannot refuſe giving up our opinion, to the cleareſt evidence, without being juſtly accuſed of a blameable obſtinacy; and after all,

my father did not tell me that my faith could be disputed, and that I should be obliged to gain my cause, or to confess myself a fool, which would certainly have been to the utter disgrace of a philosopher.

It was thus our poor traveller, like many other travellers through life, perceived his errors, but found sophisms to exculpate them. "Those that have ears to hear, let them hear." Is it not thus with too many? Are they not candid with others, seldom with themselves? Though Couloski felt interiorly something that disposed him to think well of his innocence, yet his heart was a prey to sadness; an unforeseen event, filled up the measure of it; the caravan was robbed. Ismael in despair, now took the only proper step since he had left his paternal roof, which was to return home to his father, whose presence for some time moderated his grief. O! my father, he exclaimed, I have sinned against philosophy, I have against thee. I have plunged myself into all the errors you cautioned me against. My son, said the venerable old man, you have only sinned against yourself; but it was perhaps my fault; I ought to have guarded you against yourself; I ought to have taught you to mistrust your self-love; it is that which proved your ruin. But you now have it in you power to derive, for the remainder of your life, the most useful lessons from our errors. Wisdom is only acquired at a great expence; you have learnt to mistrust yourself; which is a great step towards happiness. Philosophers are not exempt from errors; they sometimes even fall under them, but they rise more strong, more courageous than before instructed by their errors and misfortune, they finish the remainder of their voyage through life without stumbling, or deserting the right road.

Anecdotes *of the* Moors: *particularly of* Muley Ishmael, *the late* Emperor *of* Morocco.

(Extracted from Chenier's History of Morocco.)

THE Moors, it is well known, are excellent horsemen; they ride short like the ancient Parthians and the modern hussars. Their saddles have peaks both before and behind, and their stirrups are placed very far back. They level and fire their muskets at full speed, holding the bridle between their teeth; they turn their horses as they wish by the pressure of their knees and the equipoize of their bodies. They have an opinion, that the Christians have no horses, in which they are confirmed, by the eagerness of the Europeans to purchase and export the horses of Barbary. They consider riding on a mare as a mark of the greatest poverty and meanness. They seem as careful of their horses, as they are negligent of themselves. Such horses as have been at Mecca, are held as saints; they work no more, nor would the Emperor himself dare to mount them. Their necks are adorned with rosaries and relics like the tombs of their saints: the stables of these holy horses are even sanctuaries for criminals. Muley Ishmael, the late emperor, had

a quadruped ſaint of this ſpecies, which he uſed occaſionally to viſit, and whoſe legs and tail he would kiſs with the higheſt reverence. After drinking himſelf, and giving drink to his ſaint, he would ſometimes permit his favourites to drink out of the ſame bowl, as a mark of ſpecial favour.

Excluſive of their horſes, the Moors hold various other animals in reſpect. Their dogs are numerous, almoſt to incredibility, for they think it ſinful to deſtroy them. Their barking is ſo inceſſant, that a ſtranger unaccuſtomed to the noiſe, is incapable of ſleeping. M. Saint Olon, ſays, the ſtorks at Alcaſſar were more numerous than the inhabitants; and the reaſon he gives for the averſion the Moors have to deſtroying them is, that they believe God, at the interceſſion of Mahomet, metamorphoſed a troop of Arabs, who robbed ſome pilgrims going to Mecca, into ſtorks.

Muley Iſhmael had two ſnow white dromadaries, that were daily waſhed with ſoap. He likewiſe kept forty cats, each of which was diſtinguiſhed by its proper name, and they were all fed plentifully by himſelf. One day, deſirous to make a parade of his juſtice, being told that one of his cats had eaten a rabbit, he determined to inflict an exemplary puniſhment on this wicked cat, that the others might be deterred from committing the like offences: accordingly he commanded an executioner to ſeize the cat, drag her through the ſtreets of Mequinez, with a cord round her neck, whip her ſeverely, and cry aloud, "Thus does my maſter treat ſcoundrel cats." After this the criminal was to have been beheaded; all which was punctually performed.

One of this emperor's pleaſures was to ſee dogs, wolves and lions fight; and, when any one of them was in danger of being devoured by the other, he would command his ſlaves to ſnatch the victim from the jaws of the victor, which ſervice was ſeldom performed without the loſs of a limb. He would himſelf encounter lions, firſt taking care to ſhoot them, and afterwards entering their park with his attendants, would complete his eaſy victory with a ſpear. Chriſtian captives, by his orders, were often obliged to combat lions, for the diverſion of his wives. One of theſe captives, being commanded to fight a lion, had the preſence of mind to retire, ſabre in hand, towards a ditch full of water, into which, pretending his foot ſlipt, he fell, knowing the lion would not follow him thither. His ſtratagem, by good fortune, pleaſed the tyrant, and the ſlave eſcaped.

In their public proceſſions, when attending their Baſhaws, the Moors are tumultuous, but dextrous. They ſingle out each other to tilt, and will put aſide the thruſt of a ſpear, though made at their backs; will dart their lances into the air, and catch them again, their horſes all the while on full ſpeed. In their tilting matches, however, they are frequently unhorſed, but their tilting lances are not pointed with iron. Their military muſic conſiſts of drums, fifes, and hautboys, the mingled noiſe of which is ſo diſcordant, that M. de la Faye, remarks he was quite ſtunned with it.

Boar-hunting is one of their amuſements, the ſpears for which, are made of a heavy and tough wood, with blades about half a yard in length, and very thick, that they may not break againſt the ſide of the boar. They rouſe the game by hideous yells and ſhouts;

and, ſhould a ſingle Moor happen to find himſelf in the way of the boar, he would hold it diſgraceful to recede, he therefore ſtands firm, and receives the boar upon his ſpear. The animal gores himſelf to the extremity of the blade, where there is a croſs bar to prevent the further inſertion of the ſpear, and by that means the hunter is preſerved from being wounded by the tuſks of the enraged boar. The Moor then quits his ſpear, or if ſtrong enough, keeps his prey at bay with it, till his companions arrive to his aid.

The Moors ſalute their equals by joining hands with a quick motion, then each kiſſes his own. Inferiors kiſs the hands, and others the heads of their ſuperiors. The alcaid is ſaluted by kiſſing his feet, if on horſeback; otherways his hands, clothes, or, if ſitting, his knees.

Windus affirms the climate of Morocco is delicious, the ſoil fertile and generous beyond imagination. According to Braithwaite, the northern part of the empire will yield all the eſſential products of Europe, and the ſouthern, whatever is grown in the Weſt-Indies, which ſufficiently ſpeaks the native riches of the country. In fact the land would produce a hundred fold more than the conſumption of the empire, were the inhabitants protected in the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of their labour; but ſhould the poor huſbandman, acquire a pair of oxen and a plough, he would not only be liable to be robbed of them by the next petty mercenary governor, but be obliged to ſell his corn to pay an arbitrary tribute; there are therefore no proprietors of land beyond two or three leagues round each town, and, if by chance, ſome ſcattered huts are ſeen, they are ſure to belong to ſome alcaid, and are inhabited by his ſervants, who are treated like the beaſts that aid them to plough the ground.

The Moors have an opinion ſimilar to that of the Chriſtians, that "The kingdom of heaven ſuffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." They think importunity will oblige God to grant their requeſts. In time of heavy rain, or other extraordinary bad weather, the children run about the ſtreets and bawl for fair weather; and in time of drought for rain, making a moſt hideous noiſe: they ſometimes continue this practice for more than a week. Should God not liſten to the children, they are enjoined by the ſaints and talbes, who proceed together into the fields and call for rain: if this ſtill proves ineffectual, they go in a body, barefoot and meanly cloathed, to pray at the tombs of their ſaints; to which pious practice the emperor himſelf occaſionally conforms: ſhould all theſe efforts fail, they at laſt drive all the Jews out of their city, and forbid them to return without rain. "For," ſay they, "although God will not grant rain "to our prayers, he will to thoſe "of the Jews, to rid himſelf of "their importunity, and the ſtink-"ing odour of their breath and "feet."

When the Moors happen to be caught in the rain, either on their journeys or in the fields, they ſtrip themſelves naked, bundle up their apparel, and ſeat themſelves upon it till the ſhower is over; after which they dreſs themſelves and proceed on their journey.

The bread of Morocco, is very excellent; the corn and the flour of Fez is remarkably ſweet and white. Their cheeſe is very little better than curd; yet, though ſour in

five or six hours, it is kept and eaten when old. They do not skim their milk to make butter, but take it from the cow and shake it in a skin; it is always sour, and kept in plastered holes in the ground, or buried in earthen jars. Instead of butter, the poor use beef, mutton, or goat suet. When eating, the Moors place their dishes on a large piece of greasy leather spread upon the ground, which is a substitute both for table and cloth, and round this they seat themselves cross-legged. Busnot informs us, that Muley Ishmael eat in this manner, without cloth, napkin, knife ar fork, and out of an earthen or wooden platter.

The Moors are so temperate that a man of sixty is not thought old, but their temperance appears to be more the effect of necessity than choice. The very brothers of the bashaw of Tetuan, used to enter the kitchen, during Mr. Russel's embassy, and threaten to murder the cook, if he did not give them pudding and wine. The sons of the emperor Muley Ishmael, have even stolen the bread from the pockets of the slaves.

Their avidity and meanness, like many or most other of their peculiarities, can only be accounted for by their ignorance. A court lady, in whose lap the drunken emperor, Muley Daiby, used to sleep, accepted a moidore as a bribe. The domestics of the palace would cut the buttons and the very clothes from the back of the English ambassador and his attendants, if they were not careful to appear in the worst they had; and the porters at the various palace gates, individually refused to let them pass till they were bribed.

When a bashaw travels, the Moors of his district are obliged to supply him and his followers with all the necessary provisions, gratis. The dread of superior power renders the inferior alcaids exceedingly diligent, in not only bringing necessaries, but presents. This dread is the origin of Mooriſh servility. It is said, that when the emperor, Muley Ishmael, appeared, all present stretched out their necks as if presenting their heads to the sabre, with their eyes fixed on the ground. Thus a man might (and indeed frequently did) lose his head without knowing any thing of the matter. Some, when he spoke, exclaimed, "May God lengthen thy days!" "May God bless thy life." Others would swear by the Almighty, all he uttered was true. Speaking of the Engliſh on a certain occasion, he said, "May I be called the greatest of liars, if I have not always esteemed that nation." As it happened, he made a great pause at "the greatest of liars;" and his eager officious courtiers exclaimed, "By G——, my lord that is true." This though unintentional, was a bitter sarcasm, for Muley Ishmael was one of the greatest of liars.

In the emperors presence all, except foreign ministers and their train, are obliged to appear barefoot: even one of the first Engliſh ambassadors was obliged to submit to this ceremony; but, by way of retaliation, the ambassador from Morocco, was constrained to appear in the presence of Charles II. at the Engliſh court, without shoes, turban, or bonnet.

The heat of their climate, their arbitrary government and universal ignorance, render the Moors exceedingly idle. They are but little addicted to gaming: they eat, drink, sleep, and pray, amuse themselves with their horses and wives,

and ſpend the reſt of their time in one continued fruitleſs ſtate of indolence. To walk up and down a room they hold ridiculous. "Why ſhould a man move," ſay they, "without apparent cauſe. Is it not more rational for him to remain in the place where he is, than to go to ſome other, for no purpoſe whatever, but that of returning?"

Numbers of them are ſeen ſeated on their hams, in the ſtreets beſide the walls, holding large ſtrings of beads, one of which they let fall at each prayer they repeat; and theſe prayers are mere repetitions of the attributes of God; ſuch as "God is great! God is good! God is infinite! God is merciful!"

The Moors, like the Turks, have no bells, but are called to prayers from the ſteeples of their moſques; in all of which places of worſhip there is a ſtream or well of water. Swine are animals ſo unſanctified, that a moſque at Tetuan was pulled down, as eternally polluted, becauſe it had been entered by one of them. They have a prophecy, that they ſhall be conquered on a Friday, their Sabbath; for which reaſon the gates of their walled towns are ſhut on that day; as are alſo thoſe of the emperor's palace.

They aſk their dead why they would die, whether they wanted any thing in this world, and if they had not cooſcooſoo enough? Their burial places are without the town. They make their graves wide at the bottom, that the corpſe may have ſufficient room, and never put two bodies in one grave, leſt they ſhould miſtake each others bones at the day of judgment. They alſo carry food, and put money and jewels into the grave, that they may appear as reſpectable in the other world as they have done in this: they alſo imagine the dead are ſuſceptible of pain. A Portugueſe gentleman, had ignorantly ſtrayed among the tombs, and a Moor, after much wrangling, obliged him to go before the cadi. The gentleman complained of violence, and aſſerted he had committed no crime; but the judge informed him he was miſtaken, for that the poor dead ſuffered when trodden on by Chriſtian feet. Muley Iſhmael once had occaſion to bring one of his wives through a burial ground, and, in conſequence of it, the people removed the bones of their relations, and murmuring ſaid, he would neither ſuffer the living nor the dead to reſt in peace.

A Jew, or Chriſtian, who ſhould enter one of their moſques, muſt either become a Mahometan, or be burnt alive. The country Moors purify the places where Chriſtians have been, by burning green branches; and their ſuperſtition concerning unclean meats, is ſo great, that the governors of the ſea-ports, after a naval engagement, prohibit the eating of fiſh, becauſe it is poſſible, they may be defiled by having fed on, and partaken of the fleſh and blood of Chriſtians.

An Account of COMMUNICATIONS *and* DONATIONS, *made to the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *at Philadelphia, ſince the publication of their ſecond Volume of Tranſactions.* *(Continued from page 603.)*

1788, *April* 18. A Drawing and deſcription of a monſtrous calf, lately brought forth at Carliſle; in a letter from the rev. dr. Davidſon—communicated by mr. Patterſon.

Drawings and deſcriptions, 1, of a pipe-boiler for ſteam-engines; 2, an improvement in dr. Barker's centrifugal mill; 3, an improvement in ſaw-mills; 4, an improvement in Savory's method of raiſing water by ſteam.—By mr. James Rumſey of Virginia.

Drawings and deſcriptions of various improvements in the boilers of ſteam-engines.——By mr. Henry Voight.

May. 2. A drawing and deſcription of an improved boiler for ſteam-engines.—By a candidate for the annual premium, under the ſignature of Retrograde. This is preciſely the ſame with mr. Rumſey's pipe-boiler, mentioned above.

Deſcription of an improved univerſal dial —By mr. Benjamin Lindon, of Cheſterfield, N. Jerſey.—Communicated by mr. Clifford.

Deſcription of the golden caſſia, or peacock-flower. By dr. Greenway, of Virginia.—Communicated by William Barton, eſq.

A treatiſe on magnetiſm. By the rev. Temple Henry Crocker. Communicated by dr. Franklin.

May 16. 1. Elemens de fortification, par m. Le Blond.

2. Scaliger de ſubtilitate.

3. Pſeudofridericns Johannis Hildebraudi, &c.

4. Georgii Fabricii Rom. antiquit. monumenta. A donation from mr. Mathew Carey, preſented through the hands of W. Barton, eſq.

June 20. An elegant copy, in copperplate, 1. Of the New Teſtament, and pſalms, in ſhort hand. 2. Forme du governement de Suide.

A donation from mr. Mathew Carey, preſented through the hands of W. Barton, eſq.

1. A ſpecimen of ancient ſhort-hand.

2. A copperplate engraving of duc de Chaulnes's improvement of dr. Franklin's electrical-kite.

3. An account of a machine conſtructed for the purpoſe of deepening and ſcouring canals, &c. invented by F. and A. Eckhardt.

4. Propoſals of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. of a premium, for an invariable ſtandard of weights and meaſures.

5. A deſcription of the Chineſe method of making large ſheets of paper.

6. An account of the reſult of a number of experiments, made by mr. Ingenhauſz, by the direction of dr. Franklin, on the different powers of the ſeveral metals in conducting heat.

From theſe experiments, the powers of the ſeveral metals in conducting heat, from the beſt to the worſt, appear to be in the following order,

Silver,	Iron,
Copper,	Steel,
Tin,	Lead.
Gold,	

Preſented by dr. Franklin.

An eſſay (in French) towards improving the language of ſignals. By a candidate for the annual premium. Communicated by dr. Franklin.

A paper from mr. Daniel Byrnes (of Philadelphia), on the ſubject of a quadrant, invented by him for meaſuring the difference of right-aſcenſion between the moon and the ſun, or any of the ſtars, and propoſing from thence an eaſy method of computing the longitude.

Aug. 15. A letter from mr. Nairne, of London, accompanying a donation of two hygrometers, on a new conſtruction.—Preſented through the hands of Dr. Franklin.

A letter from mr. Daniel Byrnes, on the ſubject of an inſtrument, invented by him, for meaſuring the diſtance of the ſun and moon, and the altitude of any one of them, at the ſame time.

(To be continued.)

Sanguine *Phlegmatic* Columb. Mag.

Choleric *Melancholic*

The Four TEMPERAMENTS.

ON THE TEMPERAMENTS.

[*Illuſtrated with an Engraving from Levater's Phyſiology.*]

WE at firſt thought it could ſcarce be deemed neceſſary to comment on the annexed plate; for no one, on viewing it, will dare to deny, at leaſt without contradicting the ſilent voice of an interior conviction, that a characteriſtic and fixed difference of temperament is eaſily diſtinguiſhable: but when we further conſidered that the doctrine of the temperaments is much controverted by the moderns, not only in the ſchools of medicine, but alſo in thoſe of philoſophy, we ſuppoſed it might be thought neceſſary to ſupport our opinions by ſome kind of reaſoning on the ſubject. We ſhall therefore lay before our readers, ſome of the opinions held on this ſubject by the preſent father of medicine, dr. Cullen. Levater juſtly remarks, that nothing is more common than to judge of the temperaments when in motion, and agitated by paſſion; nothingmore rare than to judge of them when the mind is unruffled, and the features in an entirely quieſcent ſtate. Yet by attentively conſidering the four faces before us, where the mind appears entirely unruffled and dormant, we muſt perceive that they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed, perhaps more juſtly, by the form and colour of the ſoft and immoveable parts.

Without doubt, the peculiar character of each temperament may vary, and be blended and united with ſome peculiarities of the others, nearly to infinity: we do not pretend to ſay that each temperament is always exactly the ſame, or is always uncombined with the others, but that there is a characteriſtic difference; that is, that in every perſon there is ſuch an union of circumſtances peculiar to one temperament, as clearly to mark the predominance of that temperament over the others, although they may in ſome meaſure be blended with ſome of the circumſtances that characteriſe the others. Dr. Cullen's ideas on this ſubject will perhaps place our meaning in a clearer light.

"In attending," ſays he, "to the great number of circumſtances in which the bodies of men may be different from one another, it is ſcarcely poſſible to enumerate every particular; but it has been at all times preſumed, that a great number of theſe circumſtances are commonly combined together in the ſame perſon; and that frequently one man ſhows a combination of circumſtances not only different, but of an oppoſite kind to that of an another. Such combinations, upon a particular ſuppoſition with reſpect to their cauſes, the ancients named the *temperaments;* and the term has continued to be employed in the ſchools of phyſic, and in common life, from the earlieſt ages to the preſent time.

"Abſtracting from all theory, we continue to employ the ſame term, to denote a a combination or concurrence of circumſtance, which happens in certain perſons, but which in ſeveral reſpects is different from the combination that happens in certain others. Upon this footing, I believe, the ancients diſtinguiſhed what they called, the different temperaments of men: it is very probable that at firſt they diſtinguiſhed them by actual obſervation; but very ſoon they formed a theory with regard to them, from whence they formed appellations which have been continued to be applied to them ever ſince. The appellations indeed have continued, though the theories which laid the foundation of them have been long ago exploded.

"In treating the ſubject, philoſophy would require that I ſhould in the firſt place diſtinguiſh the temperaments, by marking the external and obſervable circumſtances which are found, with ſome ſteadineſs, to be commonly combined together: but this I find a difficult taſk, and that my obſervation has not been ſo extenſively applied as to perform it in the manuer I would wiſh. I muſt therefore proceed in another way; and ſhall endeavour to conſider thoſe circumſtances of the internal ſtate of the human body, which may give occaſion to a difference in the ſtate of the functions, and even in the external appearances which diſtinguiſh different men.

"Theſe circumſtances, may, I think, be referred to five general heads, according as they occur. 1. In the ſtate of the ſimple ſolids. 2. In the ſtate of fluids. 3. In the proportion of ſolids and fluids in the body. 4. In the diſtribution of the fluids. And, 5. in the ſtate of the nervous power.

"I have thus endeavoured to lay down

ſome foundation for diſtinguiſhing the temperaments of men: but theſe temperaments, as we have already obſerved, are not to be diſtinguiſhed by attending to any one of theſe chief circumſtances alone; for the ſtate of theſe is commonly combined with a particular ſtate of all the others; and it is only by a combination of the particular ſtates of the chief circumſtances in the ſame perſon, that the temperaments are to be properly diſtinguiſhed. To explain this, we preſume, that in any one perſon, a particular ſtate of the ſimple ſolid, is pretty conſtantly combined with a particular ſtate of the fluids; with a particular ſtate of the diſtribution and proportion of theſe; and all theſe, with a particular ſtate of the nervous ſyſtem; and as ſuch a combination may be formed in another perſon, but conſiſting in a difference of the particular ſtates of each of the chief circumſtances, this will give a different temperament in theſe two perſons. So far, therefore, as we can find ſuch combinations to be ſteadily formed in any particular perſon, we ſhall be able to aſſign his particular temperament.

"The ancients, as before remarked, very early eſtabliſhed a diſtinction of temperaments, which has been almoſt univerſally adpoted ever ſince, and it appears to be founded in obſervation. I am very much of opinion, that we can perceive a combination of a particular ſtate, of the chief circumſtances of the œconomy, to take place very ſteadily in certain perſons, and thereby to form at leaſt two of the temperaments aſſigned by the ancients. The circumſtances in which theſe two temperaments ſeem to conſiſt, we ſhall now endeavour to explain; and ſhall then conſider how much further we may proceed in accounting for the other two.

"In doing this, it will be proper, in the firſt place, to mark out the ſeveral external appearances that concur in the ſame perſon; and from this concurrence taking place in many different perſons, we are led to preſume in theſe, one and the ſame combination or temperament.

"The moſt conſpicuous, is that temperament which the ancients, and all others ſince that time, have diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the SANGUINE. In this the external appearances are the following. The hair ſoft, and never much curled, of a pale colour, or from thence paſſing through different ſhades to a red; the ſkin ſmooth and white; the complexion ruddy; the eyes commonly blue; the habit of the body ſoft and plump; after the period of manhood, diſpoſed to obeſity, and at all times readily ſweating upon exerciſe; the ſtrength of the whole body moderate; and the mind ſenſible, irritable, chearful, and unſteady. This temperament is more exquiſite and eaſily diſtinguiſhable from the time of puberty to manhood; but continues its character throughout life.

"The other temperament diſtinguiſhed by the ancients, and which is the moſt eaſily and clearly explained, is that which has been very conſtantly named the MELANCHOLIC. In this, the external appearances are the following. The hair is hard, black and curled; the ſkin is coarſe and of a dun colour, with a correſponding complexion; the eyes very conſtantly black; the habit of the body rather hard and meagre; the ſtrength conſiderable; the mind ſlow, diſpoſed to gravity, caution and timidity, with little ſenſibility or irritability, but tenacious of all emotions once excited, and therefore of great ſteadineſs. This temperament is moſt completely formed in advanced life; but the characters of it often appear very early.

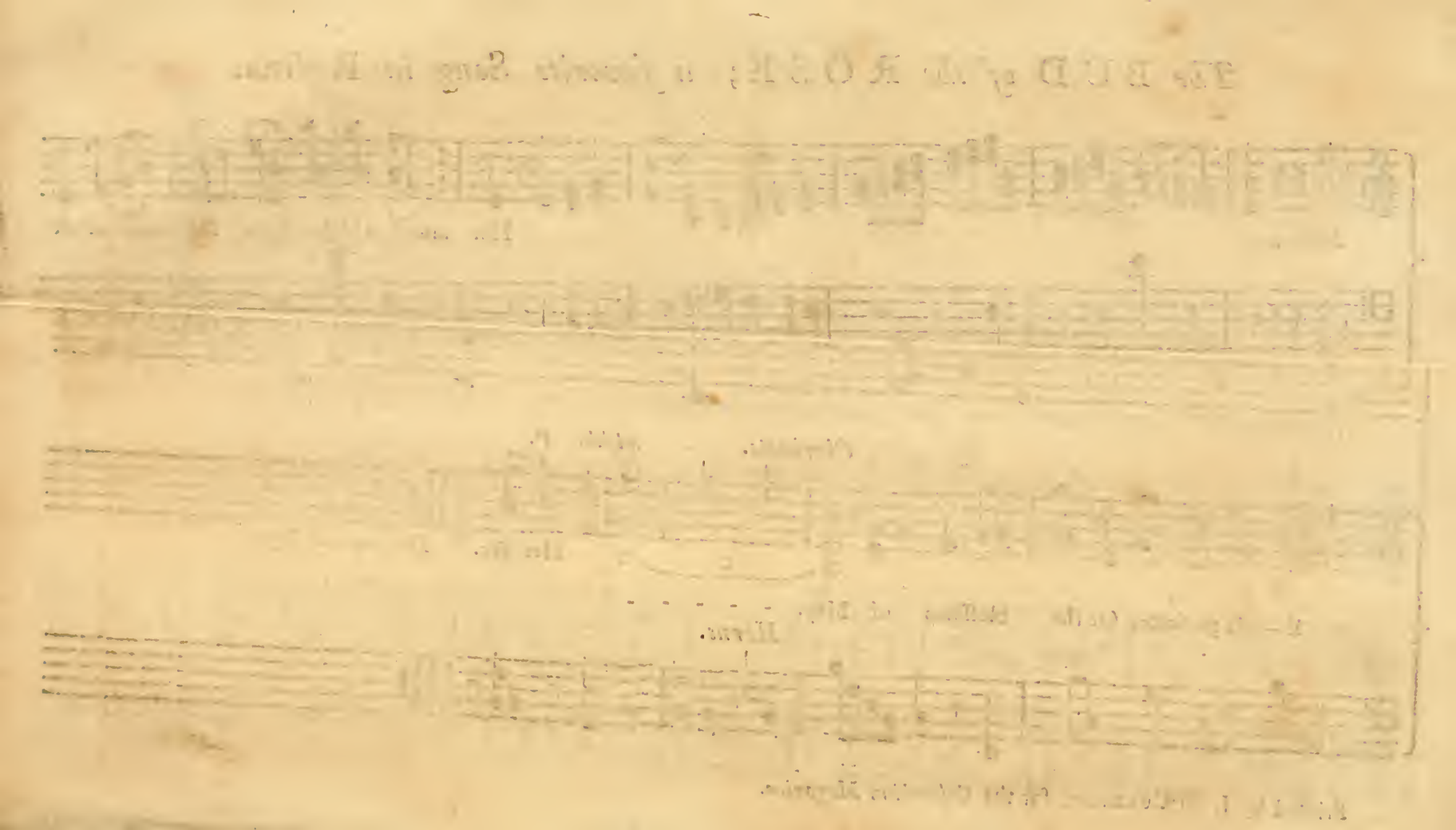
"Theſe are two temperaments we can the moſt clearly diſtinguiſh, becauſe they are in almoſt every reſpect the oppoſites of each other.

"They are alſo further illuſtrated in conſidering the ſexes: for it is obvious, that the circumſtances of the *ſanguine* temperament, both in body and mind, appear more prevalent in the female ſex; while a greater denſity and leſs flexibility of the ſimple ſolids, with a proportional greater denſity and leſs mobility of the nervous power, make the character of the male ſex approach nearer to that of the *melancholic*.

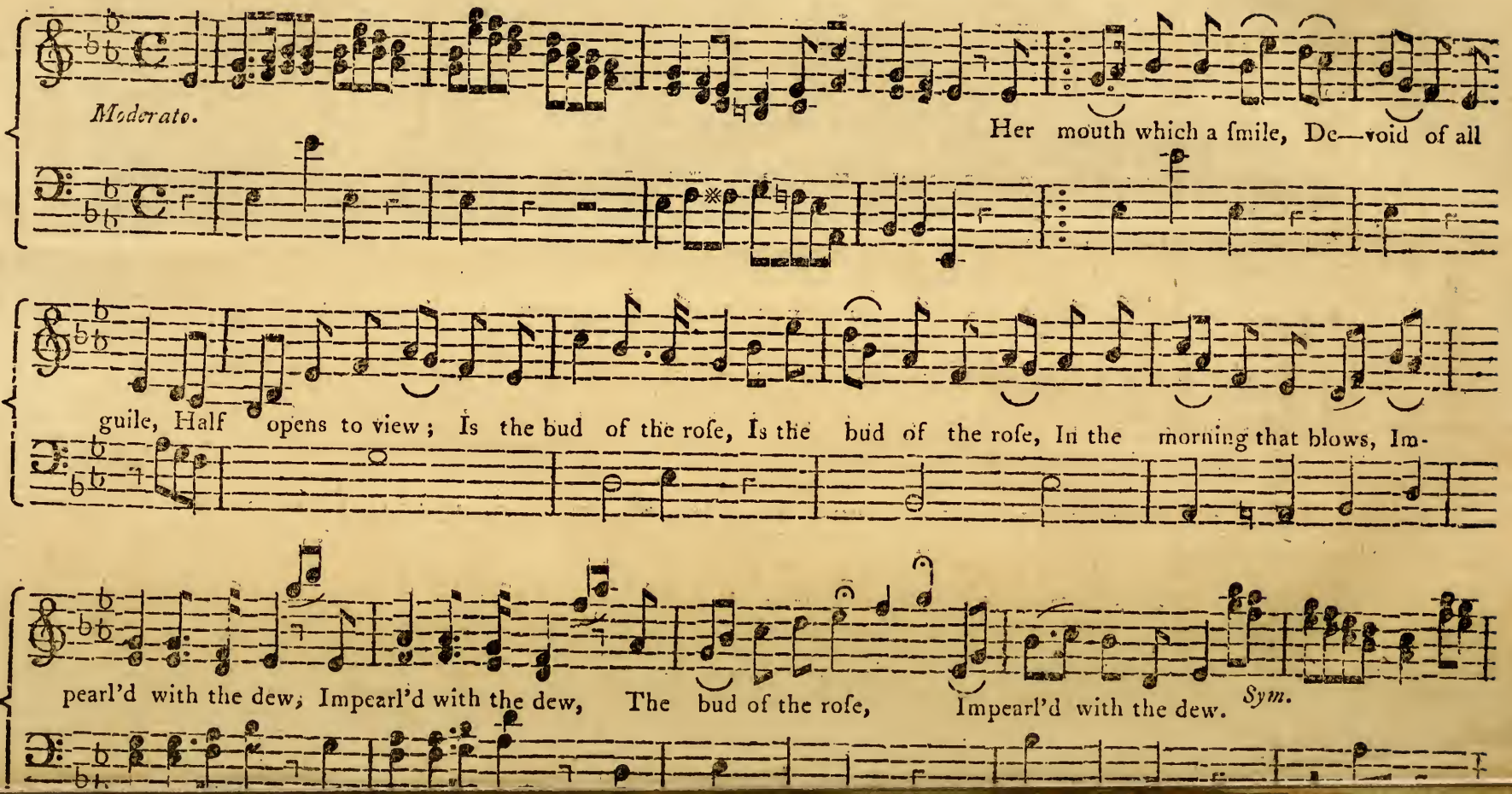
"We muſt now endeavour to account for the other two, which are neither ſo evident, nor ſo clearly accounted for as the two firſt.

"If we ſuppoſe, that with a certain degree of denſity, greater than uſual in the ſanguine, there is a mobility, greater than in proportion to the melancholic; we ſhall then have a middle temperament between the ſanguine and the melancholic, and perhaps what the ancients meant to denote by the title of CHOLERIC; that is, with more ſtrength than in the ſanguine, and with more irritability than in the melancholic.

"It is alſo poſſible, that there may occu a ſimple ſolid, more denſe than uſual in the ſanguine, and at the ſame time, from a more humid ſtate, of greater flexibility than in the melancholic; we ſhall then have that temperament which the ancients expreſſed by the title of PHLEGMATIC; that is, with leſs ſenſibility and irritability, but with more ſtrength and ſteadineſs, than in the ſanguine, and at the ſame time with more laxity, and more mutability than in the melancholic."



The BUD *of the* ROSE; *a favorite Song in* Rosina.



The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

A GENERAL HYMN OF PRAISE.

Paraphraſed from the ninth book of the Apocrypha, or the ſtory of the Three Children.

LET all th' angelic choirs above
Attune the golden ſtring;
And bleſs th' Almighty Father's love;
And hallelujahs ſing:
'Till heav'n's empyreal dome reſound
With their celeſtial lays;
And nature all unite around,
In univerſal praiſe!

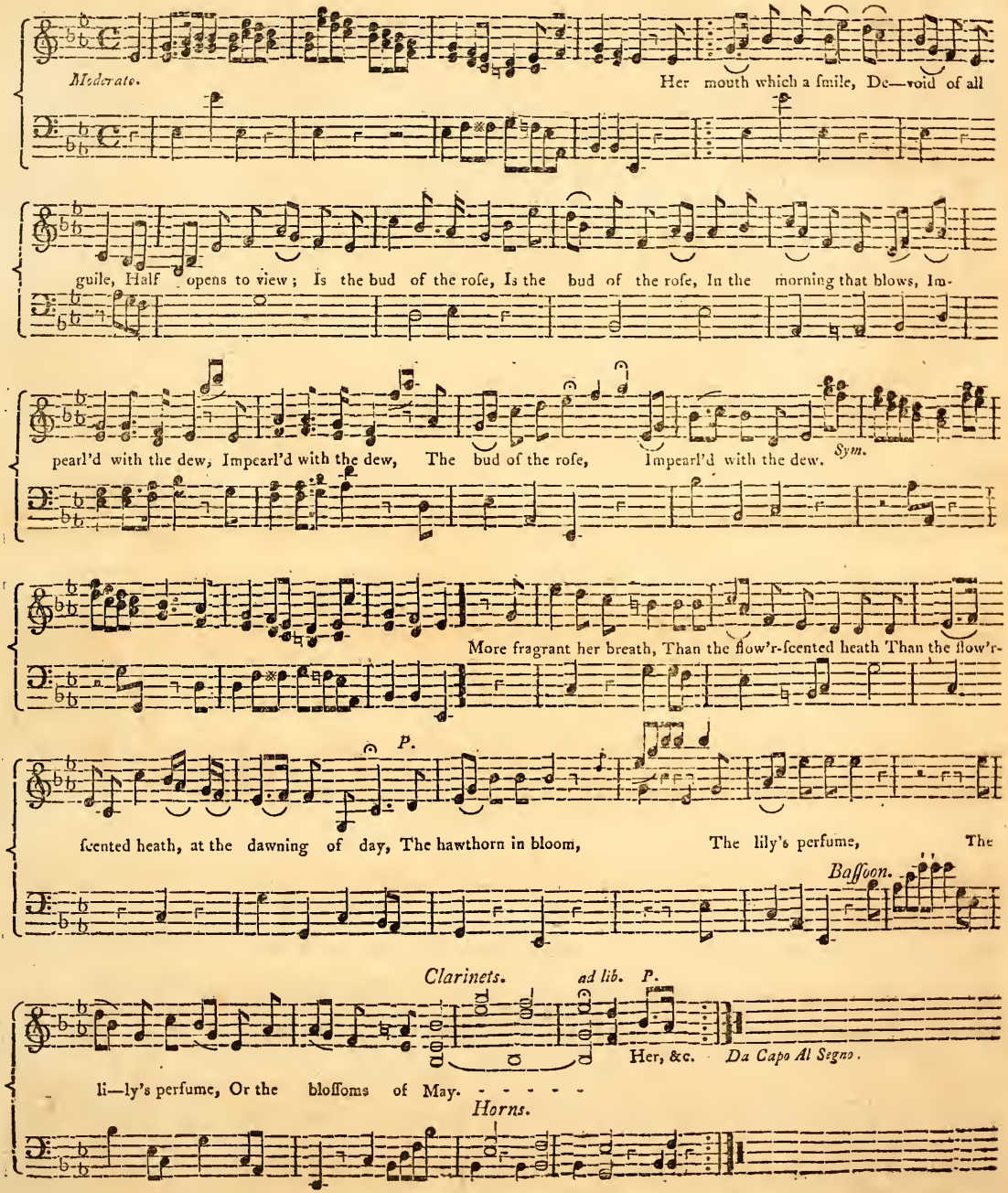
Let the bright ſun that pow'r proclaim,
Who bade his orb ariſe,
To ſhine with undiminiſh'd flame,
And rule diurnal ſkies.
And let the moon, with borrow'd light,
And ſofter, milder gleam,
In praiſe, illume the veil of night,
And to her maker beam.

Let all the ſtars, whoſe ſtated urns
Gild the nocturnal poles,
And ev'ry planet, as it turns,
And round its axle rolls,
Forever ſing th' Almighty ſire;
His goodneſs ever laud;
Whoſe word created worlds of fire,
And ſpread the heav'ns abroad.

Let morn with purple honors ſhine,
And wake a joyful ſong;
And ev'ry beam the ſtrains divine
With pleaſure all prolong;
'Till noon, in radiant ſplendor, hear,
And ſend the ſound away;
'Till ev'ning bear it, from her ſphere,
To Cynthia's ſilver ray.

Let darkneſs, with her ſable frown,
And whirlwinds' howling air,
Loud thunders, rolling from the throne,
And livid lightning's glare—

The BUD *of the* ROSE; *a favorite Song in* Rosina.



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And whirlwinds' howling air,
Loud thunders, rolling from the throne,
And livid lightning's glare—

Harmoniouſly diſcordant—tell
The dread pavillion nigh,
Where does *the cauſe of cauſes* dwell,
In awful majeſty.

Let tempeſts, plagues, and earthquakes dire,
And burning mountains' roar,
And deſolating ſtorms, conſpire,
To ſpeak his mighty pow'r!
Let hail, and rain, and froſt, and ſnow,
And all tremendous things,
In dread array, inceſſant ſhew,
HE is the *king of kings*.

Let gentle ſhow'rs, and pearly dews,
His milder goodneſs ſhew;
And winds ambroſial balm diffuſe;
And od'rous breezes blow.
Let gilt and ſilver clouds, that fly,
And grace the blue expanſe,
Forever beautify the ſky,
And ſtill *his* praiſe advance.

Let all the ſeaſons, as they paſs,
Their various tributes bring;
And tell *his* wonders, and *his* grace;
And all *his* glories ſing—
The ſpring, in nature's veſture gay;
The ſummer's bright domain;
Rich autumn's tepid, gentle ray;
And winter's icy reign.

Let the glad earth, from choiceſt ſtores,
Give ſigns of grateful praiſe;
Teem with unnumber'd vernal flow'rs;
And deck her matron face.
Let ev'ry ſhrub, and ev'ry tree,
In ſilent worſhip nod;
And vegetation all agree,
To own the author, GOD!

Let aged ocean, from his ſource,
Give hoarſe-reſounding praiſe;
And ſtreams, and rills, in gentler courſe,
Adjoin their feebler lays.
Let all the ſcaly, ſhining brood,
Diſplay their ſilver pride;
And, praiſing, laſh the foamy flood,
Or cut the cryſtal tide.

Let all the beaſts, that tread the ground,
Their artleſs homage pay ;
And ev'ry hill and valley round
Reverberate the lay.
Let ev'ry fowl, that walks the plains,
And ev'ry bird, that flies,
Wake fields to rapture, with their ſtrains ;
To melody, the ſkies.

And thus while all creation ſings,
And general praiſe is giv'n,
Attune, O man ! thy vocal ſtrings—
Bleſt progeny of heav'n !
Glad anthems ſound, from pole to pole ;
And ſound thy Saviour's name,
Whoſe grace, while endleſs ages roll,
Shall ever be the ſame.

Newcaſtle. EUGENIUS.

The following lines, with the tragedy for which it was written, were the production of a young gentleman, about fourteen years of age. The tragedy was performed, and prologue ſpoken, by ſome young gentlemen belonging to a celebrated academy in Great Britain.

PROLOGUE TO THE FALL OF DARIUS.

WHEN to youths eager eye, the hiſtoric page
Firſt calls th' illuſtrious of each diſtant age ;
Foremoſt the deeds of war's bold ſons appear,
To ſtill the wond'ring mind, and charm th' aſtoniſh'd ear :
Led by fell conqueſt, and impell'd by fate,
Exulting ruin ſweeps ſome potent ſtate,
How does th' extended woe this ſoul engage,
And pleaſing ſorrow ſtain the mournful page ?
So felt our poet, when each ſcene he drew,
And hopes (tho' weak his pen,) to wake the ſame in you.
Untaught, as yet, to charm with graceful art—
With poliſh'd care to rule th' obedient heart :
Untaught the finiſhed portraiture to trace,
And o'er each feature pour the living grace,
He only hopes to frame th' unfiniſh'd line,
Mould the rough model, and the bold deſign.
If e'er your hearts in glory's charms rejoice,
Beat with quick tranſports at ambition's voice,
And bid you, each meaner tale deſpiſe,
And ſeek from excellence the glorious prize ;
With kindred feelings let thoſe hearts excuſe
The firſt weak efforts of a ſiſter muſe :

With the glorious toil, oh! let her ſhare,
And with advent'rous wings, the unknown regions dare,
Though ſmall her praiſe and weak her efforts ſeem,
So from ſmall fountains flows the rapid ſtream,
'Till gathering ev'ry rill, with headlong force,
Adown the mountains' ſide it tears its foaming courſe;
To wake, or calm each paſſion at his will
The ſoul to rouſe to tumults or to ſtill—
Th' applauſe of liſt'ning multitudes to gain,
Delight and honor of a nation reign—
Let mighty bards attempt.—His humbler aim,
Is but the prize of your applauſe to claim:
Yet that no mean reward, ſince here around,
Thoſe, whoſe applauſe he moſt deſires, are found:
Since thoſe he learns to love and to revere,
The kind, judicious, and the good appear.

COLIN AND LUCY.

"HARK, hark, 'tis a voice from the tomb!
"Come Lucy, it cries come away;
"The grave of thy Colin has room
"To reſt thee beſide his cold clay.

"I come my dear ſhepherd, I come:
"Ye friends and companions, adieu!
"I haſte to my Colin's dark home,
"To die on his boſom ſo true."

All mournful the midnight bell rung
When Lucy, ſad Lucy, aroſe;
And forth to the green turf ſhe ſprung,
Where Colin's pale aſhes repoſe.

All wet with the night's chilling dew,
Her boſom embrac'd the cold ground,
While ſtormy winds over her blew,
And night-ravens croak'd all around.

"How long, my lov'd Colin," ſhe cried,
"How long muſt thy Lucy complain?
"How long ſhall the grave my love hide?
"How long ere it join us again?

"For thee thy fond ſhepherdeſs lived;
"With thee o'er the world would ſhe fly;
"For thee has ſhe ſorrow'd and griev'd;
"For thee would ſhe lay down and die.

" Alas! what avails it how dear,
" Thy Lucy was once to her ſwain!
" Her face, like the lily, ſo fair,
" And eyes that gave light to the plain.

" The ſhepherd that lov'd her is gone;
" That face, and thoſe eyes, charm no more;
" And Lucy, forgot, and alone,
" To death ſhall her Colin deplore."

While thus ſhe lay ſunk in deſpair,
And mourn'd to the echoes around,
Inflam'd, all at once, grew the air,
And thunder ſhook dreadful the ground.

" I hear the kind call, and obey,
" Oh, Colin, relieve me!" ſhe cried;
Then breathing a groan o'er his clay,
She hung on his tomb-ſtone, and died.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 25. THE work of reformation in this country ſtill proceeds, though ſlowly. Since our laſt, the national aſſembly have come to the following reſolutions, on eccleſiaſtical affairs:

Firſt. The national aſſembly ordain, that in future no money ſhall be ſent to the court of Rome, to the vice-legateſhip of Avignon, nor to the nunciate of Luzerne, for any religious purpoſe, whatever: but the pariſhioners ſhall apply to their biſhops for benefices and diſpenſations, which ſhall be granted to them gratis, notwithſtanding any privilege or exception to the contrary. All the churches in France ought to enjoy the ſame liberty.

Secondly. No perſon ſhall, in future, hold any benefice, or benifices, exceeding the annual income of 3000 livres.

Thirdly. The ſum which the aſſembly intend to allow the rectors of country pariſhes, in lieu of tythes, is not more than 1500 livres, or about 70 guineas.

In the members which compoſe the national aſſembly, we are ſuppoſed to ſee the repreſentative wiſdom of France. And how is this wiſdom employed?—In forming Utopian plans of reformation, which cannot ſucceed---in laying down theories of government, which cannot be reduced to practice; in ſhort, in building caſtles in the air, and neglecting the means, not only to preſerve good order, but even to quench the ſpirit of liſcentiouſneſs, rapine and free-booting, which prevails in, and threatens to deſolate every part of the kingdom.

While reſtoratives are preparing for the conſtitution, it is getting into a ſtate beyond their power of cure. When the new form of government is completed, and the laws which are to enforce and protect it are framed, from whence is its energy to proceed? What power will it create, that can calm by lenient, or command by rigorous meaſures the mob of France in its preſent ſtate of licentious indulgence?

As for the army—part of it has diſbanded itſelf, and the other refuſes to obey its officers; and the militia of the great towns

will not be equal to the reſtoration of good order in the provinces. The army then muſt be re-collected for the purpoſe of preſerving the interior police of the kingdom, and the king muſt be placed at the head of it —there ſeems to be no alternative; and when Louis XVI. is again ſeen in ſuch a ſituation, is it improbable, that the nobles and the clergy, who ſeem at preſent to be menaced with loſs of honors and revenues, may join the ſovereign in reſtoring the monarchial power of the throne?

The national aſſembly, by poſſeſſing itſelf of the king, may triumph, as the Philiſtines did, when they had cut the hair from the head of Sampſon: but the limbs of the country are ſtill free in their execution, and the aſſembly of France may find a fate ſimilar to that of the enemies of Iſrael.

Sept. 10. The ladies of this city, have lately exhibited a noble inſtance of patriotiſm. On the 7th inſt. they appeared before the national aſſembly, and in an elegant and animated diſcourſe, made an offering of their jewels and other ornaments as a voluntary contribution towards the diſcharge of the public debts.

The tranquillity of this capital is far from being on a permanent foundation. The marquis de St. Huruge, a character ſomewhat ſimilar to that of lord George Gordon, has, in more inſtances than one, inflamed the mob, who, unreſtrained, have been induced to commit the moſt licentious acts. He is now in cuſtody.

PARIS, *Sept.* 30.

The following incident has occaſioned great alarm here, and is likely to produce a dangerous fermentation.

On Monday the aſſembly was informed by a letter from the compte de St. Prieſt, that the municipal body of Verſailles had required the executive power to call in the aſſiſtance of 1000 regular troops on account of alarming intelligence reſpecting the ſafety of the national aſſembly, the perſon of the king, and the tranquillity of the town of Verſailles, which were accordingly expected every hour.

So ſingular a piece of intelligence, as ſuch a requiſition, and the ſecret march of the troops *without any previous communication* with the aſſembly, produced animated obſervations from the comte de Mirabeau and other members: but was huſhed up in the moſt extraordinary manner by an unmeaning ſpeech or two, and the conſolatory aſſurance that there could be no danger, as the regiment in queſtion was commanded by the marquis de Luſignan, a member of the aſſembly. The aſſembly reſolved to poſtpone the conſideration of the matter *for the preſent.*

The troops arrived on Tueſday, which proves that they had got near Verſailles, before the patriotic part of the aſſembly, at leaſt, knew any thing of their march. It is the regiment of Flanders.

Count d'Eſtaing has artfully got the command of the Verſailles militia, and has incorporated himſelf into the Gardes du Corps, which, together with the Swiſs battalions, lately returned to Verſailles, now conſtitute a very formidable body of ſoldiery. All the king's people too have aſſumed the militia uniform of Verſailles. Every man of reflection here expects a blow, which will certainly be attended with dreadful conſequences.

The moſt probable conjecture is, the clandeſtine departure of the king; and that theſe troops, with the other auxiliaries I have mentioned, are intended to cover his retreat to the frontiers, where they will be joined by freſh ones. This attempt, however, will be attended with much danger, even in the firſt inſtance, from the difficulty of paſſing to the frontiers, and the armed ſtate of the country, not to ſay that the troops might even refuſe this ſervice. Be this as it may, I entertain no doubt whatever, of the project, from a variety of concurring circumſtances, public and private.

Wedneſday morning, 11 o'clock.

A gentleman has juſt called from Verſailles, who gives a dreadful account of the ſituation of things there. Every body is in alarm, and firmly perſuaded of the king's intention to go off.

Thurſday morning.

Two letters, written at different hours, of the day, from the miniſter of war, were read yeſterday to the aſſembly, giving an account of the diſcontents prevailing at Verſailles, at the arrival of the troops demanded by the municipal body, and aſſuring the aſſembly that no other regiments were on their march, as had been reported.

"Another letter was received alſo, from M. Bailly, mayor of Paris, admitting that there had been ſome apparent movements among the people of Paris, and an intention of going to Verſailles to prevent the king from quitting it: but that it appeared to him, as well as to the diſtricts aſſembled in conſequence of the recent alarms, that the ſureſt, and perhaps the only method of reſtoring tranquillity, was to order the troops to be ſent back, their preſence alone

having diſturbed the public mind, no other reaſonable pretext whatever, exiſting for ſo extraordinary a meaſure. The aſſembly declined coming to any reſolution on the ſubject, ſeeming to place the moſt perfect reliance on the preſent miniſters, the new oath, and the attachment of the municipal body of Verſailles.

Thurſday evening.

At this moment a great body of the armed militia have determined to proceed to Verſailles, and m. de la Fayette having received the communication, of their intentions, with a degree of haughtineſs, certainly not becoming the commander of a free people, ſaid ſhortly, "When I give you orders, you are to obey"—many of the diſtricts reſolved to proceed without his authority. They have got cannon, and are all fully armed, and in good order. They are actuated by no violent intentions, but will not ſuffer the great cauſe of freedom to be ſacrificed to the ſupineneſs or treachery of any man, or any name, however reſpectable."

October 7. It being cuſtomary for the Gardes du Corps at Verſailles to give an entertainment to any new regiment that arrives there, the regiment de Flandres was, on Thurſday laſt, ſumptuouſly entertained with a dinner by that corps in the palace. After dinner their moſt Chriſtian majeſties judged proper to honor the company with their preſence, and condeſcended to ſhew their ſatisfaction at the general joy which appeared among the gueſts. On their appearance, the muſic inſtantly played the favorite ſong, "O Richard! O mon Roi!" and the company joining in chorus, ſeemed to unite all ideas in one unanimous ſentiment of loyalty and love for the king, and nothing was heard for ſome time but repeated ſhouts of "Vive la Roi!" within and without the palace. In the height of their zeal, they proceeded to tear the national cockade from their hats, and trampled them under their feet. The Gardes du Corps ſupplied themſelves with black cockades, in lieu of thoſe they had treated with ſuch diſdain.—The news of theſe proceedings ſoon reached Paris, where a general ill-humour viſibly gained ground.

On Saturday there were great diſturbances in the Palais Royal, and it appeared unſafe for any one to appear with black cockades, as ſeveral foreigners experienced, from whoſe hats they were torn with much violence, and abuſive language,

On Sunday the confuſion increaſed, and a vaſt concourſe of people tumultuouſly aſſembled at the town-houſe, under the pretence of demanding bread, and inquiring into the real cauſes of the extreme ſcarcity of it at this ſeaſon of the year.

On Monday morning, a number of women, to the amount of upwards of five thouſand, armed with different weapons, marched in regular order to Verſailles, followed by the numerous inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs, St. Antoine, and St. Marceau, with ſeveral detachments of the city militia; and in the evening the marquis de la Fayette, at the head of 20,000 of that corps likewiſe marched to Verſailles.

On Tueſday morning, an account was received of ſome blood having been ſpilt. The Gardes du Corps fired on the Pariſians, and five or ſix perſons, chiefly women, were killed. The regiment de Flandres was alſo drawn out to oppoſe this torrent; but the word to fire was no ſooner given, than they all to a man clubbed their arms, and, with a ſhout of "Vive la Nation!" went over to the Pariſians.—Some troops of dragoons that are quartered at Verſailles, alſo laid down their arms; and the Swiſs detachments remained motionleſs, having received no orders from their officers to fire. The Gardes du Corps being thus abandoned, and overpowered by numbers, fled precipitately into the gardens and woods, where they were purſued; many of them killed and taken priſoners. Some of the heads of thoſe who were killed were carried to Paris, and paraded through the ſtreets on pikes.

The ſame morning a report came that the king, queen, and royal family, were on their way to Paris. Upon this the people began to aſſemble from all parts of the town, and above 50,000 of the militia proceeded to line the ſtreets, and the road to Verſailles. Their majeſties and royal family accordingly arrived between ſeven and eight o'clock in the evening, after having been ſix hours on the road. The carriages all proceeded to the town-houſe. The concourſe of people that attended is not to be deſcribed, and the ſhouts of "Vive la Nation!" filled the air. From the town-houſe they were conducted to the palace of the Thuilleries, though totally unprepared for their reception, where they paſſed the night.

The following is the letter which cauſed the firſt alarm in the national aſſembly:

"Gentlemen,

"Laws newly conſtituted, can only be properly judged of, when taken in their general maſs. In ſuch great and important objects, the whole is joined by one common link.

"Nevertheleſs, I feel it extremely natural, that in a moment when we invite the nation to come to the ſuccour of the ſtate, by a ſignal act of confidence and patriotiſm, we ſhould aſſure it of its neceſſity and propriety. Therefore, in the hope that the firſt articles of the conſtitution which you have preſented to me, united with the continuation of your labours, will fulfil the expectation of my people, and ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom, I acquieſce in theſe articles according to your deſire, but *on this poſitive condition from which I never will depart*—That the general reſult of your deliberations ſhall leave the entire effect of the executive power in the hands of the monarch.

"A general view of my obſervations ſhall be laid before you; by which you will be made acquainted, that, in the preſent order of things, I can neither with efficacy protect the recovery of legal impoſitions, the free circulation of money and proviſions, nor the individual ſafety of my citizens. I will nevertheleſs fulfil the eſſential duties of royalty; the welfare of my ſubjects, the public tranquillity, and the preſervation of good order among ſociety, are dependent on it. It is my wiſh, therefore, that we make it a common cauſe, to remove thoſe obſtacles which may obſtruct ſo deſirable and ſalutary an end.

"It remains with me to acquaint you with frankneſs, that if I give my acquieſcence to the various articles of the conſtitution which you have laid before me, it is not that they are according to my ideas, a model of perfection; but that I conſider it as praiſe-worthy in me not to delay paying attention to the preſent wiſhes of the deputies of the nation, and the alarming circumſtances which ſo ſtrongly invite us to reſtore the public tranquillity, and confidence among the people.

"I do not now explain myſelf on your declaration of the rights of man and citizen. It contains ſome very excellent maxims, proper to guide your deliberations; but principles which are liable to different applications, and even conſtructions, cannot be juſtly appreciated; nor is it neceſſary they ſhould be, until the moment when their true ſenſe is fixed by thoſe laws to which they are to ſerve as a baſis.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

Oct. 8. The arrival of the king has occaſioned univerſal joy at Paris; and it is to be the ſubject of the deliberation of the diſtricts this day, to requeſt the members of the national aſſembly to adjourn their meeting to the capital, where the obnoxious part of the ariſtocratic party will probably not chooſe to attend their duty.

ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 25. They write from Berlin, that the projected intermarriages between the courts of Pruſſia, Holland and England, are now in a fair train of being accompliſhed, at no very diſtant period. England gives Pruſſia a future queen; and one of the Pruſſian princeſſes marries her couſin the hereditary prince of Orange. By this means a laſting union between the three powers will be conſolidated.

Our government appears determined, that Ruſſia ſhall derive no aid from this country. It is ſaid they have given orders to all our frigates in the northern ſeas to board the Ruſſian cruizers, and take away all the Engliſh ſeamen they find.

Silas Deane, who died a few days ſince at Deal, in Kent, was one of the moſt remarkable inſtances of the verſatility of fortune, which has occurred perhaps during the preſent century.

Being a native and merchant of Boſton, at an early period of the American war, he was ſelected by Congreſs as one of the repreſentatives of America at the court of France.

During his reſidence in that kingdom, he lived in great affluence, and was preſented by Louis XVI. with his picture, ſet round with brilliants, as a mark of reſpect on account of his integrity and abilities.

Having, however, ſoon after been accuſed of embezzling large ſums of money, intruſted to his care, for the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, mr. Deane ſought for an aſylum in this country; where his habits of life, at firſt economical, and afterwards penurious in the extreme, amply refuted the malevolence of his enemies.

So reduced, indeed, has this gentleman who was ſuppoſed to have embezzled upwards of 100,000l. ſterling, lately been, that he experienced all the horrors of the moſt abject poverty, in the capital of England, and has for theſe laſt few months been almoſt in danger of ſtarving.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 26. An edict of his catholic majeſty, has juſt been publiſhed here, by which the trade to the port of Manila, hitherto confined to the Aſiatic nations, is opened for the term of three years, to commence from the firſt September, 1789,

to the ſhips of all the European powers, which are allowed to carry thither any Aſiatic produce (the importation of European goods in foreign bottoms ſtill remaining ſtrictly prohibited) and to export from thence ſilver, and every kind of Spaniſh merchandize, as well as ſuch foreign articles as may have been conveyed to that port by the Philipine company, on the ſame plan as this trade is permitted to the Aſiatic nations.

REVOLUTION IN CORSICA.

Extract of a letter from Baſtea, the capital of Corſica, dated Auguſt 15.

" A trifling incident has juſt now effected a revolution, which appears to have been meditated ſome time. Mr. Preſtean de Lunelle, a merchant from Lyons, who happened to be here on ſome buſineſs, appeared a few days ago, with the national cockade; the people ſhewed an inclination to follow the example, and in a few hours we were all decorated with the enſigns of freedom. Part of the people, armed, went to offer the French general a cockade, who found that he was obliged to wear it. They then demanded that the debtors ſhould be releaſed, and on the governor's expreſſing a diſlike at this meaſure, they opened the priſon doors. The ancient municipal conſtitution was annulled, and a new one formed, compoſed of ſuch citizens as had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this new revolution. One happineſs, however, we have to boaſt of—all has been accompliſhed, without the loſs of a drop of blood. The only act of vengeance, was in deſtroying the houſe of the chancellor of the police.—Such men, in all countries, are obnoxious.

" At Calvi, it is ſaid, ſome lives were loſt, in a ſkirmiſh between the French troops, and the inhabitants. The people, however, prevailed.

" The inſurrection was general over the iſland, and there was every appearance of concert and ſyſtem."

Further particulars of the late diſturbances in Paris.

Oct. 12. On account of the late rejoicings at Verſailles, with the increaſe of the military, cauſed the greateſt diſturbances at Paris, which became ſo general on Monday laſt, that all the diſtricts of the capital were ſummoned, and the marquis de la Fayette was ordered to proceed immediate to Verſailles, at the head of a large body of troops, and bring the king under his guard to Paris. On receiving theſe orders, the marquis de la Fayette remonſtrated, ſaying, that he would firſt go thither attended by only a few of the magiſtrates and ſome guards, and make his report of the neceſſity of a reinforcement.

This ſoon got wind abroad, and the mob ever ready to catch at any thing which could bear an unfavourable conſtruction, inſiſted that the marquis de la Fayette, and the mayor, whom they likewiſe ſuſpected, were gained over to betray them. While this ſuſpicion was circulating, another party erected two gallows in the *Place de Greves*, threatened to hang them if the orders were not inſtantly complied with.

In the evening of Monday, therefore m. de le Fayette ſet out for Verſailles, at the head of 20,000 of the Pariſian guards, and attended by the magiſtrates of the city of Paris. He had been preceded in the morning by about 8000 perſons, chiefly fiſhwomen, accompanied by their chief, who has the appellation of queen of Hungary.

The troops did not arrive at Verſailles till late in the evening, and were under arms the whole night, partly to take their ſtations about the palace and ſecure the avenues, and in order to repel any attack from the troops within.

At two o'clock on Tueſday morning, a conſiderable number of the perſons who were habited in the women's dreſſes, but as it ſince appears, were many of them guards, having gained the outward entrances of the caſtle, forced their way into the palace, and up the ſtair caſe leading to the queen's apartment, with an intent to ſeize and murder her: fortunately, a greater number than uſual of the king's body guard were ordered to ſleep in the anti-chambers leading to it, and to be particularly vigilant againſt any alarm.

The diſturbance ſoon roufed them to arms, and the firſt body who made the approach were fired on, and 17 killed on the ſpot. The reſt terrified at the fate of their companions, inſtantly retreated, and every thing reſumed a tolerable ſtate of quietude till the morning.

The Pariſian troops having demanded entrance at the palace, it was refuſed, and they received a fire from the regiment of the king's body guard, who defended the approach of the palace. A few troops and ſome women who had mixed in the croud, fell on the firſt fire, which was immediately returned by the Pariſian guard. This action becoming more general, the count de Luſignan, commandant of the regiment of Flanders, ordered his troops to fire, which they refuſed to do, and laid down their arms. The king's body guard finding themſelves over-

powered, took to flight, and the troops then forced the entrances of the caſtle, and were only prevented from entering the palace in a body, by the management and command of the marquis de la Fayette. There is reaſon to believe, that had this happened, the king, queen, and royal family would have fallen victims to their fury.

The marquis was ſoon after introduced to the king, with ſome of the magiſtrates of Paris, and communicated the deſire of the city that he might conduct his majeſty and the royal family thither. On being aſſured of protection, the king made no heſitation to comply with the requeſt, well knowing that it would not have availed him. Orders were therefore immediately given for royal equipages to be got ready, and their majeſties, with the dauphin, monſieur, and the king's aunts, proceeded to town, with their attendants, in a proceſſion of 18 carriages, attended by the marquis de la Fayette, and 5000 guards. His majeſty was in the firſt carriage with a nobleman of his houſehold, the queen and dauphin in the ſecond.

The road from Verſailles was ſo thronged by the mob, that notwithſtanding 50,000 of the Pariſian troops had been ſent out to keep the way clear, the royal family were eight hours in reaching the Hotel de Ville, though only a diſtance of 12 miles. This tedious journey could have been rendered only more painful, by the thoughts of being led captives in triumph to the city of Paris, and the fear of what was to follow.

Being arrived at the *Hotel de Ville*, the royal family ſtopped near two hours. The king was ſhewn into the great hall, where he was harangued by Monſieur de St. Mery, who aſſured his majeſty of his ſafety—that he had only been conducted to Paris for his better ſecurity, and that he would find himſelf more happy among his loyal children here, than he had been at Verſailles. To all this his majeſty ſeemed to pay but little attention. The royal family were then conducted to the old ruinous palace of the *Thuilleries*, which has not been inhabited ſince the days of Lewis the XIVth, and where nothing was prepared for their reception.

In the affray at Verſailles, the king's body guards behaved moſt nobly. In the ſlaughter which happened there, about 50 of the Pariſian troops and mob were killed, and 30 of the king's guards cut to pieces. Eighty of them were taken priſoners, and brought to Paris, the reſt ſaved themſelves by flight.

This regiment is peculiar to any other, being compoſed, both privates as well as officers, of perſons of the ſecond order of nobility in France. The heads of thoſe who were ſlain, were carried in triumph to Paris, and ſhewn about the ſtreets on tent-poles, as a further ſpecimen of the ſavageneſs and ferocity of a Pariſian mob.

On Wedneſday laſt, all the diſtricts of Paris met early in the morning, and orders were given to ſurround all the avenues of the Thuilleries, which had been only defended the preceding night by a common guard. A thouſand troops were immediately ordered on that duty, and all the gates of the palace are further ſecured by a train of cannon to prevent any ſurprize or eſcape.

Wedneſday at noon, being the court day, their majeſties received all the foreign miniſters in the palace. The king looked uncommonly dejected, and only talked a few words to the Imperial ambaſſador. The ſight was uncommonly gloomy and affecting, and the court broke up after a ſhort time.

In the evening the diſtricts of Paris paſſed a reſolution, that the regiment of the king's body guard ſhould be immediately broken, and never more revived. That in future his majeſty ſhould be guarded by citizens, inſtead of ſoldiers.

During theſe proceedings at Paris, the national aſſembly at Verſailles could not be ſuppoſed able to tranſact much buſineſs. They, however, came to two reſolutions on Wedneſday, which it was ſuppoſed would be the laſt day of their ſitting there.

The purport of theſe reſolutions were—

That the national aſſembly ſhould adjourn to Paris; and,

That its meeting ſhould never be inſeparable from the king's place of reſidence.

What we have above ſtated are facts, and may be depended on, as we derive them from the beſt authority. There are many reports, though they are not confirmed, that ſeveral noblemen of the king's party have been maſſacred, among whoſe names are, the duc de Cuichen, duc de Chatelet, count de Eſtaing, count de Luſignan: but theſe rumours want confirmation, though it is certain theſe gentlemen are miſſing, probably fled. There is likewiſe a report of 200 of the king's party in the national aſſembly having been proſcribed.

The preſent ſituation of France, as may be eaſily conceived from the above intelligence, is truely deplorable, their king can be conſidered in no other light, than as a priſoner to a wild and unreſtrained mob, and conſequently all the meaſures he is obliged to adopt, being forced on him, cannot be conſidered as legal: many of the more moderate in the national aſſembly, have already ſought for that ſafety in foreign countries which they now plainly perceive is not to be expected at home. The duke of Or-

leans had withdrawn to Bologne, with a deſign of embarking there for England, but was prevented by a mob although his paſſport was ſigned by the king and the marquis de la Fayette.

The American miniſter, mr. Jefferſon, has alſo been induced to leave France; his ſituation at Paris, as well as that of every other foreign miniſter, being extremely diſagreeable: it is ſaid he is already arrived at New-York.

UNITED STATES.

WESTERN TERRITORIES.

Lexington, Auguſt 15. On the ninth inſt. about five o'clock in the evening, a party of about three Indians, and one white man, killed two ſmall negro children, and tomahawked two negroes; the alarm was inſtantly given, and about five hundred volunteers were collected early next morning, but could not diſcover what route the fugitives had taken. On the night of the tenth inſtant, three Indians, ſuppoſed to be the ſame that killed the two negro children, ſtole three horſes, belonging to captain Bradford, on Cane-run. They were purſued by colonel Johnſon, with about forty men, to the Ohio river, twenty-four of whom croſſed the river, and followed the Indians to a camp, about twelve miles from the Ohio; and, early in the morning, attacked them, and drove them out of the camp. The men, after the action, recovered the horſes that had been ſtolen. Mr. Moſes Grant, having rode up a ſmall hill, to ſee his brother who fell in the attack; the Indians, who had again collected, fired on him; upon which he and his ſmall party rode off for the Ohio, being purſued by the Indians. We are informed that colonel Hardin, from Nelſon county, has ſurprized and quite diſperſed them.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boſton, October 26. On Saturday between the hours of two and three, the illuſtrious preſident of the United States, arrived in this city. The greateſt exertions in our power have been made to expreſs our joy, on this happy occaſion.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Providence, October 29. The queſtion for calling a convention, to deliberate on the conſtitution of the United States, was loſt in the aſſembly of this ſtate, by a majority of 22.

NEW-YORK.

New-York, November 10. The whole territory of the United States, contains, by computation, a million of ſquare miles, in which are ſix hundred and forty millions of acres; of theſe fifty one millions are water, deducting which, the total amount of acres of land, in the United States is, five hundred eighty-nine millions. That part of the United States comprehended between the weſt temporary line of Pennſylvania, or the eaſtern boundary line between the territories of Great Britain and the United States, extending from the river St. Croix, to the northweſt extremity of the lake of the woods on the north—the river Miſſiſſippi to the mouth of the Ohio on the ſouth (with the beforementioned bounds of Pennſylvania) contains, by computation, about four-hundred and eleven thouſand ſquare miles, in which are, twenty-ſix millions, three hundred and forty thouſand acres; deduct for water, four millions, three hundred and forty thouſand, there remains, two hundred and twenty millions of acres.

The whole of this amazing extent, of unappropriated weſtern territory, or vacant unſettled lands, containing, as above ſtated, two hundred and twenty millions of acres, has been, by the ceſſion of ſome of the original ſtates, and by the treaty of peace, transferred to the federal government, and is pledged as a fund for ſinking the continental debt. The foreign debt, incurred by the war, is, ſeven millions, eight hundred and eighty-five thouſand, and eighty-five dollars; the domeſtic debt, thirty-four millions, one hundred and fifteen thouſand, two hundred and ninety dollars—which makes, nine millions, four hundred and fifty thouſand and eighty-four pounds ſterling: the intereſt of which, at ſix per cent. is five hundred and ſixty-ſeven and five thouſand pounds ſterling. But the war has coſt Great Britain, one hundred and fifteen millions, ſix hundred and fifty-four thouſand, nine hundred and fourteen pounds, the intereſt of which, at ſix per cent. is, ſix millions, nine hundred and thirty-nine thouſand, two hundred and ninety-four pounds, annually.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, November 11. Yeſterday the following letter from David Rittenhouſe, eſq. deſiring permiſſion to reſign the office of treaſurer, was preſented to the houſe of aſſembly; which letter, after having been twice read, was, by order of the houſe, entered on their minutes.

November 9, 1789.

"SIR,

"ON account of the very unfavourable ſtate of my health, as well as becauſe I moſt earneſtly wiſh to devote ſome of the few remaining hours of my life to a favourite ſcience, I find myſelf under the neceſſity of declining the office of treaſurer.

"I have now held that office for almoſt thirteen years, having been annually appointed by the unanimous voice, ſo far as I know, of the repreſentatives of the freemen of this ſtate—a circumſtance I ſhall ever reflect on with ſatisfaction, and which does me the greateſt honor.

"I will not pay ſo ill a compliment to thoſe I owe ſo much, as to ſuppoſe the principal motives in theſe repeated appointments was any other than the public good; but I am nevertheleſs very willing to believe, that a regard to my intereſt was not wholly out of view. And I ſhall perhaps never have another opportunity of expreſſing, with ſo much propriety, my ſincereſt gratitude to the repreſentatives of my countrymen, whoſe favour I have indeed often experienced on other occaſions.

"I accepted the treaſury when it was attended with difficulty and danger, and conſequently, when there was no competition for it. Soon afterwards, a depreciated currency, prodigiouſly accumulated, made it extremely burthenſome, without any proſpect of profit.

"In a more favourable ſituation of our affairs, it might have been lucrative, had not the very ſmall commiſſions allowed by law been ſcarcely equal to the riſk of receiving and paying. In 1785 my commiſſions were increaſed, and the office was for ſome time profitable; but the difficulties or remiſſneſs in collecting the public revenues again reduced it to a very moderate compenſation.

"If, however, the embarraſſments of the office have in general been little underſtood by thoſe not immediately concerned in it; if the emoluments of it have been greatly exaggerated in the public opinion; I am ſtill the more obliged to the ſeveral aſſemblies, who, under theſe impreſſions, have nevertheleſs continued me ſo long their treaſurer.

"The confidence of the public I have ever eſteemed ſo invaluable a poſſeſſion, that it has been my fixed determination not to forfeit it by any voluntary act of impropriety. Where my conduct has been deficient in the diſcharge of my duty, I hope it will be imputed to want of ability, and not of integrity.

"Fully ſenſible of the importance of the office, I have the honor to hold, I chearfully commit it into the hands of thoſe, who properly are, and ever muſt, be, the guardians of the public good.

"I am SIR,

"With great reſpect,

"Your moſt obliged, and

"Very humble ſervant,

"*DAVID RITTENHOUSE.*"

The honorable the Speaker of the aſſembly.

Chriſtian Febeiger, eſq. has been ſince appointed treaſurer in conſequence of the above reſignation.

GEORGIA.

Auguſta, Nov. 11. A correſpondent obſerves that mr. M'Gillivray's retreat from the Rock Landing, and the Spaniſh ambaſſador's abrupt departure from New-York, are circumſtances from which we may predict a continental war on our ſouthern frontiers.

The governor has lately received a diſpatch from col. Howel, of Effingham county, announcing that depredations have been already committed by the Indians, ſince their departure from the Rock Landing.

It is, on the contrary, ſaid by ſome, that although the public have been diſappointed in the main object for which the commiſſioners went to treat with the ſouthern Indians, yet, that they have concluded a truce with them for a number of months: and as the Indians in general diſcovered a pacific temper, it is hoped that a permament peace may be ſoon ſettled.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS—At *Boſton*, Mr. Noah Webſter, jun. to miſs Greenleaf.

PENNSYLVANIA—At *Philadelphia*, mr. George Scriba, of New-York, to miſs Sally Dundas; George Fox, eſq. to miſs Mary Pemberton; the rev. Iſaac S. Keith, of Charleſton, (S. C.) to miſs Hannah Sproat.

NEW-JERSEY——*At Pleaſant Hill, near Princeton*, Dr. Minto, to miſs Maria Skelton.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1789.

Embellished with the following COPPER-PLATES;

I. A View of Houses in the City of ALBANY.
II. The MALE and FEMALE REMIZ, or PENDULINE-TITMOUSE.

CONTENTS.

Description of the City of Albany, page 691
Memoirs of the Bastille, concluded, 692
Chymical and Economical Essays—Essay III. concluded, 693
An Enigmatical List of some of the patriotic Sons of Columbia, 696
An Instance of Conjugal Affection, ibid.
Tour into the Eastern States, continued 697
An uncommon Instance of disinterested Patriotism, 702
Anecdote of Mr. Quincy of Boston and Col. Barré, 703
Some Account of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful Knowledge, ibid.
Cautionary Observations on the Poison of Lead, 706
On Imagination, 707
A Description of the Remiz, or little Species of Tit-mouse, called *Parus Pendulinus*, 708
An historical Anecdote, ibid.
History of the late Revolution in Russia, continued, 709
A political Observation, 713
A remarkable Instance of a Reverse of Fortune, 714
On the Regulation of the Price of Bread, ibid.
A Table, exhibiting an Account of the Progress of Grain from the the Market to the Mouth, 716
On the Pronunciation of the Latin, 717
A Sketch of Egyptian Learning, page 718
History of the American War, continued, 719
A Method to make to Potatoe-bread without the Admixture of Flour, 724
A short Account of the Process used for making Nitre at Paris, 725
On the Utility of Classical Learning, 726
Anecdote of Sir William Draper, and Mr. Burke, 729
An Account of the Patagonians, 730
Temperance and Content, a Tale, 733
The Consultation, 735
The Pangs of Repentance, 736
On the Virtues of Acorn-Coffee, 739
Cautions against the Burial of Persons supposed dead, 740
An Instance of the Recovery of a Person supposed dead, 742

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Verses addressed to Mira at Woodbury, 745
On Chearfulness, ibid.
A Song, 746
On the Death of J——a R——e, addressed to her Sister, 747
Additional Odes to the first Book of Horace,
Ode I. ibid
—— II. 748

CHRONICLE.

Foreign Intelligence, 749

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY W. SPOTSWOOD.

Ashes, pot, per ton,		37*l* 10*s*
Brandy, common,		4*s* 6*d* 5*s* 6*d*
Bread, per cwt		20*s*
Beer	*American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s* 4*d*
	Ditto, per bbl.	30*s*
Boards	*Oak, p. m. feet*	67*s* 6*d* 80*s*
	Merchantable pine,	60*s* 65*s*
	Sap,	37*s* 6*d* 40*s*
	Cedar,	75*s* 80*s*
Chocolate, per lb		12*d* 13*d*
Flour	*Superfine, p. bbl*	44*s* 44*s* 6*d*
	Common	42*s* 6*d*
	Bur middl. best	35*s* 35*s* 6*d*
	Middlings	32*s* 33*s*
	Ship stuff, per cwt	12*s* 15*s*
Flax, per lb		6*d* 7½*d*
Flaxseed, per bushel,		4*s* 9*d*
Ginseng		2*s*
Gin, Holland. per gal		4*s* 6*d*
Ditto, per case		28*s* 30*s*
Grain	*Wheat, per bushel*	8*s* 8*s* 9*d*
	Rye	3*s* 6*d* 3*s* 9*d*
	Oats	1*s* 6*d* 1*s* 10*d*
	Indian corn	4*s* 4*d* 4*s* 6*d*
	Barley	4*s* 6*d*
	best shelled	20*s*
	Buckwheat	2*s* 3*d*
Hams, per lb		6*d* 7*d*
Hogs-lard		6½*d*
Honey		4*d* 5*d*
Hemp		6*d* 7*d*
Hogshead hoops, per m.		5*l* 6*l*
Hides raw, per lb		9*d* 10*d*
Indigo, French, per lb		7*s* 6*d* 12*s*
Carolina,		4*s* 7*s* 6*d*

Iron	*Castings, p. cwt*	22*s* 6*d* 30*s*
	Bar, per ton	28*l*
	Pig	8*l* 8*l* 10*s*
	Sheet	60*l* 65*l*
	Nail rods	33*l*
Meal, Indian, per bbl		20*s* 21*s*
Molasses, per gallon		2*s* 6*d*
Nails 10, 12, and 20*d*		8½*d* 9*d*
Parchment, per doz.		30*s* 37*s* 6*d*
Porter, American		12*s*
Pork	*Burlington*	65*s* 70*s*
	Lower county	60 62*s* 6*d*
	Carolina	57*s* 6*d* 60*s*
Pease		6*s* 6*d* 7*s* 6*d*
Rice, per cwt		21*s* 21*s* 6*d*
Rum	*Jamaica, per gal*	4*s* 9*d* 5*s*
	Antigua	4*s* 6*d* 4*s* 8*d*
	Windward	4*s* 2*d*
	Barbadoes	3*s* 9*d*
	Country	2*s* 9*d*
	Taffia	2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*
Steel	*German, per cwt.*	60*s* 70*s*
	English, blistered	82*s* 6*d*
	American, p. ton	40*l* 60*l*
	Crowley's, per fag.	4*l* 10*s*
Snake root, per lb		1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*
Soap, common		5*d* 6*d*
Castile,		8*d* 9*d*
Starch		4*d* 6*d*
Sugar	*Lump, per lb*	12*d*
	Loaf, single refined	13*d* 14*d*
	Ditto, double ditto	17*d*
	Havannah, white	9*d*
	Ditto, brown	8*d* 9*d*
	Muscovado, p. cwt	45*s* 65*s*

Salt	*Allum, per bush.*	2*s* 3*d* 2*s* 6*d*
	Liverpool	22½*d* 2*s* 3*d*
	Cadiz	22½*d*
	Lisbon	2*s* 3*d* 2*s* 4*d*
Tar	*N. Jersey, 24 g.*	11*s* 6*d* 13*s*
	Carolina, 32 gal.	15*s*
	Turpentine,	17*s* 6*d*
Tobacco, 100lb	*J.R. new, best*	35*s*
	Inferior	26*s* 28*s*
	Old	45*s* 50*s*
	Rappahannock	22*s* 6*d* 26*s*
	Coloured, Maryland,	40*s* 60*s*
	Dark	20*s* 22*s* 6*d*
	Long leaf	22*s* 6*d*
	Eastern Shore	16*s* 18*s*
	Carolina, new	24*s* 26*s*
	Old	30*s*
Tea	*Hyson per lb*	10*s* 12*s* 6*d*
	Souchong	8*s*
	Congo	3*s* 9*d* 5*s* 6*d*
	Bohea	2*s* 6*d*
Wine	*Mad. per pipe*	40*l* 82*l* 10*s*
	Lisbon	40*l*
	Teneriffe	22*l* 10*s* 24*l*
	Fayal, per gal.	3*s* 1*d* 3*s* 3*d*
	Port, per pipe	39*l* 40*l*
	Ditto, per gal.	5*s* 10*d*
	Ditto, per doz. bot.	30*s*
	Claret	30*s* 45*s*
	Sherry, per gal.	6*s* 9*d* 9*s*
	Malaga	4*s*
Wax, bees, per lb		2*s* 2*s* 2*d*

Current Prices of Public Securities, December 31, 1789.

New-loans	8*s* 10*s*	*Jersey money*	125 *advance*
Funded depreciation	8*s* 4*d* 9*s*	*Pennsylvania New Emission*	110 *advance*
Unfunded ditto	10*s*	*Shilling money of* 81,	1¼ *for one*
Land-office certificates for warranting	8*s* 6*d*	*Continental certificates*	8*s* 4*d* 9*s* 6*d*
Ditto for patenting	8*s* 6*d*	*Facilities*	5*s* 6*d* 6*s*
Dollar money	2½ *advance on the face*	*Jersey finals*	8*s* 4*d* 9*s* 6*d*

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange,	*London,*	90 *days,*	69	*Amsterdam,* 60 *days, per guilder*	3*s*
Ditto,		60 *days,*	70	30 *days,*	3*s* 1*d*
Ditto,		30 *days,*	71	*France,* 60 *days, per* 5 *livres*	7*s* 3*d*
				30 *days,*	7*s* 4*d*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The History of *Leander* and *Miatilda*—The Retailer No. XIV. and the *Description of a Chamber Lamp*—shall appear in our next.

The *Ode to Fancy*, is unavoidably postponed, for the present; but shall be duly attended to.

The Editor would chearfully oblige *a Subscriber*, by inserting the Verses addressed, *to Delia*, did they merit a place in the Magazine.

The *Plate, representing the style of building in Albany*, not being finished time enough to admit of its publication with this number, will be given with the Supplement.

A View of Houſes *in the* CITY *of* ALBANY.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR DECEMBER, 1789.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION *of the City of* ALBANY.—*With a Plate.*

THE city of Albany is ſituated on the weſt-ſide of the Hudſon, 160 miles northward from the city of New-York, in lat. 42° 36. It was incorporated ſo early as 1686; and by its charter, is to extend one mile in front, on the river. This city contains about 4000 inhabitants: and the number of its houſes amounts to about 600, principally built by trading people, near the water. The houſes which are moſtly of brick, are built in the old Low Dutch ſtyle, with the gable-ends towards the ſtreet, and terminating at the top with a kind of parapet, indented like ſtairs. The roofs are very ſteep and heavy; and on the ſummits of many of them, is placed a ſtaff or ſpire, with the figure of a horſe, of ſheet iron, tin-plate, &c. fixed thereon, by way of a weather-cock. The walls of the houſes are clamped with iron, in the form of letters, numerical figures, arrows, and other devices; the letters generally deſignating the proprietor of the houſe, by the initials of his name, and the figures denoting the year in which it was built. A kind of crane and pulley, fixed to the upper part of the gable-end, for raiſing grain, merchandize, &c. into the garrets, are uſual appendages of their houſes. Their chambers are ſeldom cieled; but have large beams, at the diſtance of about four feet aſunder, on which the floors are laid. And the chimneys, which are large, have uſually a piece of ſcalloped cloth hanging before them, which, at firſt ſight, gives them the appearance of beds.

Albany is not pleaſantly ſituated, part of it being built on the ſide of a ſteep hill; and the other part lying ſo low as to render the ſtreets muddy and dirty, eſpecially in wet weather. Some of the ſtreets are paved: but the cleanlineſs of theſe is not ſufficiently attended to, and the pavements are very rough. Although the Albany ſettlers have followed the taſte of their anceſtors, in their buildings; the inhabitants appear alſo to retain another cha-

racteriſtic of the Hollanders: for, notwithſtanding the houſes are both inconvenient and clumſy, they are kept extremely neat, by conſtant waſhing and rubbing.

The public buildings in Albany are the following: a Low Dutch Calviniſt church, of ſtone, with a cupola and bell: a proteſtant Epiſcopelian church, of ſtone, with a cupola, bell and clock: a Preſbyterian church, with a ſteeple; both neatly weather-boarded, and making an handſome appearance: and, a German church—alſo, the hoſpital, which is a ſpacious wooden building, with a cupola; and the city-hall, a large, decent ſtructure.

If this city cannot boaſt of beauty or elegance, it is nevertheleſs poſſeſſed of ſubſtantial advantages. It ſtands on the margin of one of the nobleſt rivers in the world; from the mouth of which, it is acceſſible by ſloops of about 60 tons burthen: the ſurrounding country is fertile, extending towards the lakes: and its eaſy communication with Canada and the back country, muſt inſure to it great commercial importance.

MEMOIRS OF THE BASTILLE.

[*Continued from page* 643, *and now concluded.*]

"FROM the 27th of September, 1780, to October 1781, that is to ſay, during *twelve months*, I had not only remained in a total privation of all correſpondence from without, or elſe in a correſpondence worſe than a privation, as will be ſeen hereafter; but alſo in a no leſs abſolute ignorance of all tranſactions, whether of a public nature, or relative to my own affairs: or, if they had ſuffered any intelligence to reach me, it was ſuch only as was calculated to add to my deſpair, and to deprive me even of the conſolation I might draw from the hopes of better treatment. Nay, many particulars, through a refinement in cruelty which ſets all the powers of language at defiance, were falſe, fabricated purpoſely to lead me into error, and to render that error more afflicting or more fatal.

"Thus they told me repeatedly, with a ſneer, that it was unneceſſary for me to concern myſelf about what paſſed in the world, becauſe I was there ſuppoſed to be dead: and they carried their deceit ſo far, as to give me a detail of circumſtances, which furious rage, or horrid wantonneſs, had added to my pretended end. They aſſured me I had nothing to expect from the zeal or fidelity of my friends; not ſo much becauſe they were ſubjected to the ſame miſtake with others, concerning my death, as becauſe they had *betrayed me*. This double impoſture was intended not only to afflict me, but to inſpire me with an unreſerved confidence in the only traitor I had in reality to dread, whom they perpetually repreſented as the only faithful friend; and, at the ſame time, to diſcover, by the manner in which I ſhould receive theſe informations, whether I had in fact any ſecrets to expoſe me to their treachery.

"In October, 1781, the delivery of the queen afforded me ſome glimmering of hope. This was a circumſtance which they could not conceal from me: the diſcharge of the cannon over my head, and the public rejoicings before my eyes, proclaimed it. As theſe events always mark, in France, an epoch for the remiſſion of crimes, I conceved the idea, that this might extend the ſame bounty to innocence. I wrote a ſhort letter to the count *de Maurepas*: knowing his character, I ſtrove to make it gay, nay almoſt merry. It ſeemed to have ſome effect on him; and to have diſpoſed him to ſecond the voice of the public, which had at length declared itſelf in my favor. This alteration of his ſentiments was not concealed from me: but leſt the circumſtance ſhould illude my mind with too conſolatory reflections, they took care at the ſame time, to inform me that he was dead; and that he died without having done any thing for me.

"At length, in December 1781, my conſtitution giving way to ſo many trials, and ſuch variety of affliction; the phyſical and chymical operations, which for fifteen months had conſpired with moral cauſes to undermine it, having now produced their effect: finding myſelf attacked in ſo briſk a manner, as not even to have the hope left, of being able to diſpute the poſſeſſion of my life any longer; perceiving every inſtant, the approach of that in which I was about to loſe, not the light of day, for I could not diſcern it, but the ſenſation which rendered my exiſtence the moſt excruciating torment, I began to think of making my *will*. For this, an expreſs permiſſion was requiſite. I petitioned for it, and begged the miniſters would allow me an interview with the public officer, who alone could manifeſt my laſt intentions; that ſole truſtee, of whom I might acquire information indiſputably neceſſary, in order not to make illuſory diſpenſations.

"On this ſubject I daily repeated, for the ſpace of two months, while my life was in danger, the moſt preſſing, and, I may add, the moſt affecting intreaties. The phyſician of the Baſtille, had the complaiſance to carry in perſon to the lieutenant of the police, the perſon acting immediately under the miniſtry in affairs of this nature, a certificate of the ſtate I was in, and of the imminent danger my life was expoſed to. All the anſwer I obtained was a mercileſs refuſal: ſo that, after being fifteen months conſidered as dead, deprived of all the faculties of a living perſon, excepting only that of ſuffering, I loſt the hope itſelf of enjoying, after I ſhould really have ceaſed to breathe, the laſt rights, which no country denies to the deceaſed; to thoſe, at leaſt, who have not been degraded by a ſolemn act of juſtice. It was thus I paſſed the entire months of December 1781, and of January 1782, fully perſuaded every evening, that I ſhould not ſee the dawn, and every morning, that I ſhould not hear the concluſion of the day announced by that dreadful clock, which in this everlaſting night, alone marks the diviſion of time."

M. Linguet then proceeds to enumerate ſeveral inſtances of the abuſe of power, practiſed by means of this dreadful engine of deſpotiſm; and to ſtate further parti-

culars, reſpecting the adminiſtration of what might have been emphatically ſtiled, *the manſion of wretchedneſs and deſpair.* His memoirs cloſe with an apoſtrophe, addreſſed to his ſovereign, which concludes in theſe words—"Endued with all the power of a God to protect your ſubjects, and honored with all his attributes, when you exert it, give to Europe—give to the world—the ſight of a miracle, which *you* are worthy to perform. Speak the word;—at the ſound of your voice, we ſhall behold the downfall of that modern Jericho; a thouſand times more deſerving than the ancient, of the thunder of heaven and the curſe of men. The reward of this noble effort will be an accumulation of glory, an increaſe of the affections of your people for your perſon and family, and the univerſal benediction, not only of the preſent, but of every age, to the remoteſt poſterity."

M. Linguet ſeems to have contemplated the deſtruction of the Baſtille, as an event that was to be wiſhed for, rather than as one that could reaſonably be expected to happen at a very early period. It is probable he little thought, when writing his memoirs, that this glorious epoch, in the annals of liberty, would ſignalize the reign of the very monarch, whoſe aid he had thus invoked.

CHYMICAL AND ECONOMICAL ESSAYS.

ESSAY THIRD.

Salts in general—Cryſtallization—Sea-ſalt—Epſom-ſalt Preparation of Magneſia.

[*Continued from page* 646, *and now concluded.*]

CAN ſea-ſalt be an object of manufacture in the United States? I rather believe not, at leaſt for a conſiderable number of years, till labour ſhall be cheaper; we have had ſeveral ſpecimens of ſea-water ſent us from different parts, and we are ſorry to find, the proportion of ſea-ſalt contained in them, was in much ſmaller quantity, than by the accounts of authors, we find the ſea-water in other parts of the world contains. We hinted above, that ſea-ſalt was obtained either by ſpontaneous evaporation, ariſing from the ſun and air, or by the gentle heat of a ſmall fire; the firſt means can probably never be practiſed, in the more northern ſtates at leaſt, for it is obſerved that in Pennſylvania, there are eight months in twelve, in which fires are comfortable to ſit by; conſequently the warm ſeaſon, in which only evaporation takes place, to any conſiderable degree, muſt be very ſhort; when we alſo take into conſideration, the quantity of rain falling every ſummer ſeaſon, which cannot be excluded from the ſalt-ponds, the exceſs of evaporation muſt be ſtill ſmaller; and we have great reaſon to believe, that the quantity of rain falling in one month, for inſtance, on a given ſurface of ground, is nearly equal to the quantity, that

would evaporate from ſuch a ſurface.

It is obſerved that ſea-water is not quite a ſimple ſolution of ſea-ſalt, but holds diſſolved in ſeveral others: it is ſaid to contain *glaubers-ſalt*, EPSOM-SALT, and two other ſalts, containing marine acid united to magneſia, as one ſalt, and the ſame acid united to lime for the ſecond; we have found that our ſea-water contains a larger quantity of heterogeneous ſalts than others do; but the quantity we ſuppoſe is not ſufficient to induce us to boil down the ſea-water to obtain them.

There is not a part of chymiſtry, in which chymiſts have committed greater errors, than in the analyſis of ſea-water, and particularly in always confounding the *glaubers-ſalt* and the *Epſom-ſalt*, together; which, however they may reſemble each other in their ſenſible qualities, or medicinal virtues, yet *chymically* conſidered are very different. Glaubers-ſalt, conſiſts of the *foſſil alkali and the vitriolic acid;* whilſt Epſom-ſalt is compounded of *magneſia* and the vitriolic acid, and almoſt all authors mention that Epſom-ſalt is found diſſolved in *ſea-water*. I will leave the poſſibility of this obſervation to be conſidered by the chymiſts, when they reflect on the principles of the following *economical proceſs*, for preparing the magneſia of the apothecaries, for whoſe uſe this paragraph is intended.

Take 6½lb. of pure Epſom-ſalt, and 5lb. of the beſt coarſe ſalt, diſſolve them together in four gallons of boiling water, ſuffer them to remain in a ſhallow tub for twenty-four hours, when we ſhall obtain *at leaſt* NINE POUNDS of a ſalt in fine long cryſtals, which will have all the properties of *glaubers-ſalt;* but it will be utterly impoſſible for any perſon to obtain from this liquor *one particle* of a ſalt that ſhall have the properties of Epſom-ſalt. To the liquor which ſhall remain after the cryſtallization, we add 6lb. of pure pot-aſh diſſolved in pure water; mix them together and follow the directions, as to the reſt of the proceſs, laid down in the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory: this muſt be confeſſed to be a conſiderable improvement of the proceſs, and the idea of it was ſuggeſted by the knowledge of the *chymical attractions;* which every chymiſt will now know how to explain for himſelf, but which would be extremely difficult to explain to a novice, without ſome previous obſervations on the attractions in geral, which however we ſhall do by the bye. I believe I may claim the merit, ſuch as it is, to the diſcovery, both in theory and in fact; for I have never met with either the one or the other in any author: the glaubers-ſalt obtained by means of the Epſom-ſalt, will more than pay the price of all the Epſom-ſalt uſed, and yet, (which muſt appear very ſtrange to the ignorant) the Epſom-ſalt will ſtill yield as large a quantity of magneſia as if no glaubers-ſalt had been obtained from it —no chymiſt can deny this, the coſt then of the magneſia will only be the price of the 6½lb. of pot-aſh. I conceive this experiment to be *curious* as well as uſeful; if ſea-ſalt and Epſom-ſalt decompoſed each other in our laboratories, how can they exiſt together in the ſea without alteration? The ſuppoſition that Epſom-ſalt exiſted in ſea-water, aroſe from the imperfect ſtate of the chymical ſcience of the times, in which thoſe authors, who aſſert it, lived; for they always confound the

Epſom-ſalt and the glaubers-ſalt together, as we mentioned already, and that we can diſtinguiſh them by chymiſtry, if not by our ſenſes very eaſily; for this purpoſe, we diſſolve the ſalt to be examined in water, and add to it a little of the ſolution of pot-aſh in water; if it is Epſom-ſalt, the two fluids will aſſume the appearance of milk and water; if it is glaubers-ſalt, no *apparent* change will take place in the mixture: we may readily conceive therefore, that the ſalt obtained by thoſe authors, might have been glaubers-ſalt, and not *Epſom-ſalt*, as they ſuppoſe: the cauſe of which miſtake we have already explained: but Epſom-ſalt *is* made from ſea-water; luckily for us, the celebrated Bergman has cleared up the difficulty, by informing us that the makers of this ſalt, add to the liquor which remains after the ſea-ſalt is obtained from ſea-water, that liquor which remains after all the *copperas* is obtained from certain ſubſtances; theſe thus united and ſuffered to cryſtallize, yield a *true and perfect* Epſom-ſalt: this curious fact can only be explained by a knowledge of the chymical attractions; but it is founded in theory and *realized* by experiments. Theſe obſervations upon Epſom-ſalt, afford us a lamentable inſtance, that authors frequently copy even *errors* from each other, without ever referring to their own obſervations and experiments for a knowledge of the truth.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An ENIGMATICAL LIST *of ſome of the* PATRIOTIC SONS *of* COLUMBIA, *who glorioufly ſignalized themſelves in the late happy Revolution.*

1. A Tutelary ſaint, two ſeventhes of a ſoldier, to be conſpicuous, (omitting a letter) a conſonant, a prepoſition, and half a negative.

2. One of the tribes of Iſrael, half a nation, two thirds of an uſeful liquid, one-fifth of a liberal art, and a place of repoſe.

3. The daughter of the river Inachus, one-ſixth of the reverſe of have, a conſonant, a vowel, three-fourths of a lady, and one-third of a title of reſpect.

4. An abreviation of a conjunction, a religious ceremony, part of a lady's dreſs, (altering a letter,) and half a ſinging-bird.

5. A famous ancient preacher, the female of birds, (altering a letter,) and half an upper-room.

6. England's famous king, who in part relinquiſhed the prerogatives of his crown, by magna charta, and a month, (altering a letter.)

Y. Z.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

THE emperor Conrad, having in the ſiege of Wiltſburgh reduced the inhatants to great extremity, and having taken pity of the women who were innocent, permitted them to depart from the town with what luggage they could bear on their backs. The dutcheſs took Guelpho her huſband on her back; and all the other women following her example, iſſued forth, laden not with gold and ſilver, but with men and children. The emperor pleaſed with this ſtratagem, took the duke into favour with all his adherents.

LETTERS *from a* PENNSYLVANIAN *on his* TRAVELS *into the* EASTERN STATES, *to his* FRIEND *in* PHILADELPHIA.

[*Continued from page* 631.]

LETTER III.

DEAR SIR, BOSTON.

AS you know I have a particular fondneſs for every inſtitution and improvement of the literary kind, I ſuppoſe you will expect from me a deſcription of the univerſity of Cambridge, the oldeſt college on the continent of North America. I have made one very agreeable viſit to it, and intend to make another, and I have engaged a gentleman who is intimately acquainted with it, to give me ſome written account of it, which, when obtained, will enable me to gratify you in a better manner than I can at preſent. In the mean time I will entertain you with ſome other matters, which, I hope, you will not think unworthy your attention.

The people of this place have a great fondneſs for fiſhing parties, in the warm ſeaſon of the year. The gentlemen, ſometimes by themſelves, and ſometimes in company with ladies, ſpend a day, partly on the water, and partly on ſome of the iſlands, in this very pleaſant harbour. I have been in one of theſe parties, and I aſſure you, we had a high degree of ſocial and friendly conviviality. We ſailed beyond the light-houſe, which ſtands on a high rock, about three leagues from the town, and employed ourſelves in fiſhing, and eating what we caught. We paſſed by an iſland, on which ſtands a hut, erected by the humane ſociety of this place, provided with firing and other accommodations, for ſuch unfortunate ſeamen as may be here ſhipwrecked. There are ſimilar erections in other expoſed places. The reſt of the iſlands have dwelling houſes, and families reſiding in them.

On our return, we landed at the caſtle, which is on a ſmall iſland, about one league from the town. This was formerly a reguler quadrangle, with four baſtions, built with ſtone, and ſeveral outworks were connected with it by covered ways; but theſe were deſtroyed by the Britiſh troops in 1776. Some walls of earth have been erected ſince, and they are mounted with cannon. The garriſon conſiſts of about ſixty men, under the command of a major and two lieutenants. What moſt engaged my attention in this fortreſs, was the convicts, who are upwards of fifty in number, and are here ſentenced to labour inſtead of ſuffering death, for their crimes—a ſpecies of puniſhment, which both policy and humanity muſt approve, but which has its diſadvantages, as well as its advantages.

The advantages attending this mode of puniſhment in this place, are theſe: a number of lives are

ſaved, which, if ſanguinary laws were executed, would be cut off. A number of able hands are employed in a beneficial way, which otherwiſe might be engaged in miſchief. They are here obliged to live ſoberly and temperately, for which there is greater advantage than if they were in the midſt of a populous city. They are removed from the obſervation of the multitude. They have wholeſome lodgings, free air, and plenty of good water. By day they are kept at work in a long building, which contains eleven forges; their buſineſs is nail-making, and each one is obliged to deliver a certain number per day. If they are lazy, their allowance is with-held. If they are refractory, they are chained to a log, which they muſt carry about when they move. By night they are ſhut up, in a priſon which contains four rooms on each floor, and is two ſtories high. This is alſo their reſidence on Sundays, excepting the time of divine ſervice, which they are obliged to attend, and alſo the daily prayers of the garriſon, for the government here maintains a chaplain. Thus they have the privilege of public devotion and religious inſtruction, which ſome of them perhaps never had before, or did not attend when they might. They are habited in a kind of uniform, or more properly multiform, for it is like Joſeph's coat, of many colours, and they are ſtrictly guarded night and day, ſo that it is next to impoſſible for them to eſcape. I am told there has been one inſtance of reformation effected by this kind of confinement, and I am ſorry that I can hear of but one.

With reſpect to the diſadvantages of this method—it is obvious that ſuch a number of rogues together muſt form a ſchool for wickedneſs. They are frequently heard recounting their adventures, their tricks and ſtratagems, their evaſions and eſcapes. The elder ones teach the younger their arts of knavery, ſo they go out much worſe than they enter. Add to this, when they are diſcharged, after two, three, five, or more years, they go away naked and pennyleſs, without character or credit, and are in a ſort compelled by neceſſity to reſume their old practice of ſharping and thieving, in which they are more adroit than before. There have been inſtances of culprits being taken and committed to gaol, for ſtealing, within twenty-four hours after their diſcharge from the caſtle. Theſe remarks will ſhew that this ſyſtem of diſcipline, however ſalutary, is yet imperfect; and the imperfections of it are chiefly theſe two, the want of *ſolitude* during their confinement, and the want of *encouragement* to honeſty and induſtry after their liberation. If the product of their labour is, as I am told it is, rather more than ſufficient to defray the expence, the ſtate might afford to give ſome ſmall premium, together with a decent, though cheap ſuit of clothes, to thoſe who behave well, ſo that at the time of their diſcharge they might have ſome encouragement to begin an honeſt courſe of life.

Having viewed theſe convicts, and their place of labour and confinement, I had the curioſity to ſee the county priſon, and was much ſurpriſed to find it ſituated in the moſt populous part of the town of Boſton, ſurrounded by the dwelling houſes of reputable citizens,

who muſt be extremely incommoded by the eternal noiſe reſounding from ſuch a number of idle, unemployed wretches, which is much augmented by the eaſe with which they are able to obtain *ſpiritous liquors*. This building is of ſtone, four ſtories high; the upper ſtory is occupied by debtors, the others by felons. The debtors are allowed a flight of wooden ſteps on the outſide of the houſe to aſcend to their cock-loft; they have alſo glaſs windows to their apartments, the others are grated. Several attempts have been made to ſet this priſon on fire, and one of them ſucceeded a few years ago. A fire among ſo many buildings muſt needs be extremely dangerous, and I am aſtoniſhed that ſuch a nuiſance is permitted in ſo thick a neighbourhood, when there is open ground enough in the town, on which a ſafe and commodious priſon might be erected.

The poor-houſe is an old long brick building, ſituate on the ſide of a hill. One ſide is two ſtories high, and open to the eaſt; the other ſide is without a door or window, and has but one ſtory above the ground. I think this ſituation muſt render it unwholeſome, tho' it appears to be kept very clean and in good order. There is alſo a work-houſe for vagrant and diſorderly people; but, by ſome means or other, they have not full employment for them, and they frequently find means to make their eſcape.

I enquired for a public hoſpital, but was told they never had one; nor is there any inſtitution like our *Diſpenſary*, though ſomething of that kind, I am told, has been in contemplation by the humane ſociety. The ſick, if unable to ſupport themſelves, are obliged either to apply to the authority of the town as paupers, or to ſeek charity wherever it is to be found; and I believe there is a general charitable diſpoſition in the inhabitants, or there would not be ſo many beggars. There is in every populous place, a ſet of people, who will never work as long as they get ſubſiſtence by impoſing on the good nature of others.

However, this idle diſpoſition may pervade a certain claſs of people, yet the New-Englanders, in general, are an induſtrious and enterpriſing generation. Their manufactures of cordage and ſail-cloth, do them much honor, and employ many hands, and they are getting into the way of raiſing their own hemp, ſpecimens of which, have, on trial, been found ſuperior to that imported from Ruſſia. They have eſtabliſhed the manufacture of wool-cards ſo effectually, that they can underſell the Engliſh; and there is a cotton manufacture ſet up at Beverly, where jeans, fuſtians, and corduroys are wrought, which are cheap and good. They export beef, butter, cheeſe, and other produce, to the Weſt and Eaſt Indies, and there are ſeveral ſhips which trade to China, one capital veſſel of 800 tons is now almoſt ready for launching, which is to be employed in this traffic. A number of merchants here have ſent two ſhips into the Pacific Ocean, to the NW coaſt of America, to collect furs, and vend them in China. They have been out almoſt two years.

But of all their employments, thoſe in which they moſt ſhine are the cod and whale fiſheries. I had

no idea of the importance of the former, till I viſited *Marblehead*, which is indeed a curioſity. Figure to yourſelf a peninſula, compoſed of ledges of rocks, one above another, and houſes built on and among them, above and below, one ſtreet on a level with the roofs of the houſes in the next, and you will have ſome idea of Marblehead. This place ſuffered ſeverely in the late war; their men being obliged to quit their uſual employment, went into the army, or engaged in privateering, while the women and *children* (and no places more abound with theſe than fiſhing towns) were ſeen ſtrolling over the country, ſeeking employment, or ſoliciting charity. Since the peace, they have revived their fiſhery; and while I was there, ſeveral of their ſchooners were unlading their ſecond fare (as they call it), for they make three trips to the banks in a year; ſpring, ſummer, and fall; and return with their fiſh ſplit, ſalted, and ſtowed in bulk. When the veſſel is brought along ſide the wharf or rock, where ſhe is to be unloaded, a boat is filled with ſea-water, in which the fiſh is waſhed, and then conveyed in barrows to the flakes. Theſe are compoſed of hurdles laid horizontally on ſtakes, about the heigth of a table from the ground where it is level, but where it is not, they project over the rocks, being ſupported by wooden frames, and the acceſs to them is on ſpars ſlung by ropes. It is ſurpriſing to ſee how every inch of ground is occupied, and every perſon employed in waſhing, carrying, ſpreading, turning, and piling, or (if I remember the word) *baking* the fiſh; for the curing of which, they watch the weather, for it is only in a clear ſun that they expoſe it. This year they complain that they have been rather unſucceſsful, but in a common ſeaſon their veſſels will bring home on an average, five or ſix quintals each. It is computed that from Marblehead, Salem and Cape Ann, there go annually to the banks, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred ſail of fiſhing veſſels, each of which carry ſeven or eight men and a boy. What a fine nurſery for ſeamen! and how capable of being enlarged and improved! This is certainly a branch of buſineſs which deſerves every encouragement, and if each family in the United States would make one dinner in a week upon the dried cod of New-England, what a prodigious conſumption would this occaſion!

Beſide the bankers, there are many boats which go out for only two or three days, and in the winter one day—the fiſh which theſe take is either pickled, or eaten freſh. In the winter they will keep freſh as long as they remain frozen. They load ſleighs with them, and carry them all over the interior country, as far even as Montreal, where they ſell them at a high rate.

The whale fiſhery is carried on by the inhabitants of Cape Cod, and the iſland of Nantucket. They have from thirty to fifty ſail of ſquare rigged veſſels employed, which carry twelve or fifteen hands each, and generally one or more Indians, who have a fine eye for diſtant objects, and a peculiar alertneſs and intrepidity in attacking whales. Theſe whalemen range the ocean from the coaſt of Brazil and Patagonia, to the coaſt of Africa, as far ſouthward as

Falkland iſlands, and they intend next year to go round Cape Horn into the South Sea; and when they have made the game ſcarce, in that quarter, they will circumnavigate the globe, in every poſſible direction; for their ſpirit of enterprize has no limits, but thoſe of nature itſelf.

On my return from Marblehead, having heard of a beautiful point of land, called NAHANT, I turned out of my road to viſit it. The way to it is over a fine, level, hard, ſandy beach, about a mile and a quarter in length; when the tide is out, this is a moſt delightful ride. Having paſſed the beach, you aſcend a hill, then paſs another ſhorter beach, and over another hill—you are then on the exterior peninſula, which projects boldly into the bay of Maſſachuſetts, preſenting an adamantine front to the Atlantic waves. Here are two convenient houſes, which, in the ſummer ſeaſon, are thronged with company from Boſton, Salem, and other towns, who come hither to enjoy the cool ſea-air, and divert themſelves with fiſhing, ſhooting, and bathing; and hither invalids alſo reſort from the upper part of the country. I was here ſhewn ſeveral natural cavities in the rocks, one of which, in particular, much excited my curioſity. It is about ſixty feet in length, from two to ſix feet wide, and about twelve feet high, open at each end, but cloſed at the top, and at the outer end the tide enters it, but at low water it is dry. The bottom and ſides are covered with aquatic animals of every form and ſize, and the upper part is full of ſwallow's neſts, and theſe neſts were full of young. The cave ſeems alive all over; you can ſcarcely ſpread your hand on any part of it, but you find animal life in ſome form or other. This cave is much admired by the numerous viſitors of Nahant, and is called by the name of the ſwallow's chapel. From the high rocks of this promontory, you have a noble and delightful proſpect. Rocks, iſlands, diſtant mountains, the boundleſs ocean, and ſhips ſailing into, or out of Boſton harbour, of which this forms the north-eaſtern point.

In returning from Nahant, I paſſed through the town of *Lynn*, famous for the manufacture of women's ſhoes. Almoſt every houſe has a ſhoemaker's ſhop annexed to it; and there is an appearance of neatneſs as well as of induſtry among them.

You have heard of the bridge which connects Boſton and Charleſtown. It was a bold undertaking, and for many years was deemed impracticable; but the induſtry and activity of theſe people overcame all the difficulties. The bridge is upwards of five hundred yards in length; it is ſupported by ſeventy-five piers, each compoſed of ſeven pieces of timber framed together, and the ends driven into the ground, and firmly ſecured. The floor of the bridge is forty-two feet wide, clear of plank, coated with tar, and covered with gravel; and a foot-walk, is railed off on each ſide. Since this attempt ſucceeded, they have built another bridge of the ſame kind, but much longer, over Myſtic-river, and a third at Salem; and the workmen who were employed in theſe erections, have been ſent for to Ireland, to conſtruct a ſimilar bridge at Londonderry. They

have made one voyage, and are now returned to provide the timber for the execution of their deſign.

There is another bold work in contemplation, and that is the cutting a channel through the narroweſt part of Cape Cod, ſo as to bring the navigation from the ſouthward to Boſton, by a ſhorter and ſafer way than is now uſed, which is forty or fifty leagues of tedious and dangerous navigation. This cut, if effected, will much increaſe the trade and property of the Boſtonians. The extent which muſt be perforated, is about three miles of level ſand—and ſurely to a people ſo enterpriſing, and ſo attentive to their intereſt, this cannot be too great an undertaking.

While I am writing, five French ſhips of war are coming into this harbour. It has been the practice, for ſeveral years paſt, for the French Weſt-India fleet to come to the northward every hurricane ſeaſon, and they have choſen the port of Boſton for their rendezvous. This is a very pleaſing circumſtance for the inhabitants, who have been ſome weeks looking out and enquiring for the French fleet, with as much eagerneſs as for their own brethren. It gives me pleaſure to obſerve the progreſs of our affection, and reſpect for the French nation, who are certainly humane and polite in a very high degree. May God grant them that national liberty which they deſerve for their generous exertions in our favour.

I ſhall probably write you one more letter before I ſet off on my return, which will not be till the heats are over. Here are ſeveral gentlemen and ladies from the ſouthward, and we all agree in our opinion of the ſalubrity of this northern climate, though ſome days have been as hot as ever I experienced in Philadelphia, or even Virginia. The intercourſe between the ſtates ſeems to be increaſing, and I hope it is a pledge of an increaſed ſtrength to our political union.

Adieu, my dear ſir, and believe me ever,

Your's, &c.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An uncommon Inſtance of diſintereſted PATRIOTISM.

SIR Henry Vane (father to the lord Barnard) was conſtituted by patent, from king Charles I. treaſurer of the navy, for life; which place he held till the firſt wars between the Engliſh and the Dutch. The fees of his office were, at that time, four pence in the pound; and, by reaſon of the war, amounted to no leſs than twenty or thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, per annum. Sir Henry, conſidering that this money might be of great uſe to his country, very generouſly gave up his patent; deſiring but two thouſand pounds per annum, for an agent he had bred up to the buſineſs, and that the remainder might go into the public treaſury. This was done, and a fixed ſalary has been annexed to that office, ever ſince.

King William III. created ſir Chriſtopher Vane (ſon of ſir Henry) Baron Barnard of Barnard caſtle, in the year 1699.

This is an inſtance of diſintereſted public virtue, which has few parallels. That, indeed, which the uniform conduct of the great Waſhington has exhibited, is of a ſuperior luſtre, and ſtands unrivalled. B.

Anecdote *of Mr.* Quincy *of* Boston *and Col.* Barre.

A FEW months before the the commencement of the American war, mr. Quincy, being then at Bath, in England, was viewing the magnificent new rooms in that city, in company with col. Barré. The colonel, pointing to the pictures taken from the ruins found at Herculaneum, and addreſſing himſelf to mr. Quincy, ſaid, "I hope you have not the books containing the drafts of thoſe ruins, with you." Mr. Quincy, obſerved, that he believed there was one ſet in the public library, at the college of Cambridge in Maſſachuſetts. "Keep them *there*, (replied the colonel) and they may be of ſome ſervice, as a matter of curioſity for the ſpeculative; but, let them get *abroad*, and you are ruined: they will infuſe a taſte for buildings and ſculpture; and when people get a taſte for the fine arts, they are ruined. 'Tis *taſte* that ruins whole kingdoms—'tis *taſte* that depopulates whole nations. I could not help weeping, when I ſurveyed the ruins at Rome. All the ruins of the Roman grandeur are of works, which were finiſhed, when Rome, and the ſpirit of Romans, were no more; unleſs I except the Emilian Bath——Mr. Quincy, *let your countrymen beware of taſte in their buildings, equipage, and dreſs, as a deadly poiſon.*"—

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Some Account of the American Philosophical Society, *held at* Philadelphia, *for promoting* Useful Knowledge.

THIS inſtitution had its origin in the year 1743, when propoſals were publiſhed, for forming an aſſociation, of "Virtuoſi, or ingenious men, reſiding in the ſeveral colonies, to be called, the American Philosophical Society:" and in that paper, a plan of the propoſed ſociety is ſketched out, and the general ſcope and deſign of the inſtitution are delineated. Thoſe propoſals (which are dated at Philadelphia, May 14, 1743) conclude in this manner—"Benjamin Franklin, the writer of this propoſal, offers himſelf to ſerve the ſociety as ſecretary, 'till they be provided with one more capable."

Prior to the eſtabliſhment of the

ſociety in its *preſent* form, *two* were ſubſiſting in Philadelphia, inſtituted for ſimilar purpoſes. The members of theſe two bodies, having wiſely judged that their *union* would more effectually promote "the advancement of uſeful knowledge," which was the object of both; this junction was effected on the 2d of January 1769: and the chief articles of their fundamental agreements are—

Firſt—That the name of the *united ſociety*, ſhall be, *The* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *held at Philadelphia, for promoting* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Secondly—That there ſhall be the following officers of the ſociety, *viz.* one *patron*, one *preſident*, three *vice-preſidents*, one *treaſurer*, and three *curators*.

Thirdly—That all the above * officers, ſhall be choſen annually by ballot, at the firſt meeting of the ſociety in January; excepting only, that, inſtead of electing a *patron*, the governor of the (then) province be requeſted to be patron.

On the 3d of February, 1769, the *united ſociety* paſſed a number of laws, or regulations, for their own government; which are prefixed to the firſt volume of their tranſactions, and certified by the reverend doctor William Smith, provoſt of the college of Philadelphia, and Charles Thompſon, eſq. (late ſecretary of Congreſs) *then* acting as ſecretaries.

By the rules of the ſociety, the elective officers are to be choſen, annually, on the firſt Friday in January:—accordingly, on the 5th of that month, 1770, the firſt regular election of officers took place; and the illuſtrious FRANKLIN, the *founder* of the inſtitution, was choſen PRESIDENT.

The ſociety being thus organized, engaged in thoſe purſuits, and directed their enquiries to thoſe ſpeculations, which were deemed beſt calculated to further the important ends of their eſtabliſhment. "Knowledge (they obſerve, in the preface to the firſt volume, of their tranſactions) is of little uſe, when confined to mere ſpeculation: but when ſpeculative truths are reduced to practice; when theories, grounded upon experiments, are applied to the common purpoſes of life; and when, by theſe, agriculture is improved, trade enlarged, the arts of living made more eaſy and comfortable; and, of courſe, the increaſe and happineſs of mankind promoted; knowledge then becomes really uſeful."—They then proceed to point out a variety of ſubjects, in the inveſtigation of which, ingenious men may be beneficially employed; and from the reſult of whoſe reſearches, relative thereto, great advantages may be derived to their country, as well as reputation to themſelves. At the ſame time, they invite men of learning and inquiry, to turn their thoughts and attention to ſuch ſubjects; and declare they will receive with thankfulneſs, all communications, which may tend to enlarge the ſtock of uſeful knowledge. They farther ſay, that "every ſpecimen of what is curious or valuable in forming a cabinet; or collection of foſſils, vegetable or animal ſubſtances, that may enlarge the bounds of

* The duties of theſe officers, reſpectively, are preſcribed in the rules and regulations of the ſociety.

of natural hiſtory, in general, and this part of the world in particular;—will be eſteemed agreeable preſents; and" that "grateful acknowledgments will be made to the reſpective donors." The preface concludes with obſerving, that "the chief merit the ſociety mean to claim to themſelves, is only that of encouraging and directing inquiries and experiments; of receiving, collecting, and diſgeſting diſcoveries, inventions and improvements; of communicating them to the public, and diſtinguiſhing the authors; and, of thus uniting the labours of many to attain one end,—namely, *the advancement of uſeful knowledge and improvement of our country.*"—Theſe quotations are introduced, to ſhew, the more ſatisfactorily, what are the nature and deſign of this excellent inſtitution.

The firſt volume of the ſociety's tranſactions, from January 1, 1769, to January 1, 1771, was printed at Philadelphia, by meſſrs. William and Thomas Bradford, in the year 1771. Among the many valuable and curious papers, contained in this publication, thoſe relating to the obſervations of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, on the 3d of June, 1769, made at the Norriton and Philadelphia obſervatories, were peculiarly intereſting, on account of their very great accuracy, and the importance of the ſubject, in aſtronomical inquiries.

In the courſe of the preſent year, a ſecond edition of this book has been printed, by meſſrs. Robert Aitken and ſon, of this city.

The controverſy between Great Britain and her then colonies, ſo greatly intereſted every American, nearly at the period when the ſociety's firſt volume was publiſhed, that philoſophical reſearches gave way to political diſquiſitions. Hoſtilities next commenced—the cool and tranquil inveſtigations of philoſophy, yielded to the ardent and impetuous purſuits of war; and a long ſuſpenſion of the former, neceſſarily, enſued. As ſoon, however, as the agitation, which public calamities always excite, during their operation, had, in ſome degree, ſubſided, the ſociety reſumed their former labours: and in the year 1786, they publiſhed the ſecond volume of their tranſactions, which were alſo printed by meſſrs. Aitken.

This volume, as well as the firſt fruits of the inſtitution, has been favourably received, both at home and abroad; and the ſpecimens, already exhibited, afford a happy preſage of its increaſing reſpectability and uſefulneſs.

It was the wiſh of the ſociety to have publiſhed their tranſactions annually: but I have ſtated the reaſons, which occaſioned the long interval of time between the appearance of their firſt and ſecond volumes. Upwards of three years have however elapſed, ſince their laſt publication—yet, if it be conſidered, that, during the greater part of this period, political diſcuſſions of the utmoſt importance, have either engaged the attention, or demanded the intellectual exertions of every rational American—that, in this interval, the people of the United States have accompliſhed the arduous taſk of forming, organizing, and carrying into operation, a national conſtitution of government—it will not be thought extraordinary, that a farther publication has not yet been made by the philoſophical ſociety: for it

should be remembered, that, in this country, every citizen claims and exercises the right of deliberating upon, and participating in, the affairs of government. It is, nevertheless, with great satisfaction, the writer of this article is enabled to announce to the public, that the society are now making the necessary arrangements for printing a *third* volume of their transactions.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Cautionary OBSERVATIONS *on the* POISON *of* LEAD.

IN the medical transactions, published by the college of physicians in London, is a paper, communicated by dr. (now sir George) Baker, containing a relation of several facts, which serve to confirm the doctor's opinion, that the *poison of lead* may gain admittance into the body, unobserved, and unsuspected. The various appearances which this metal assumes, in its different preparations, prevent our being sufficiently on our guard against its pernicious effects upon the human body. Comparatively few people know that the earthen ware, used for so many culinary purposes, in almost every family, is glazed with a preparation of lead. In vessels thus glazed, pickles are usually kept, immersed in a corroding acid:—and meat, puddings, pies, &c. are frequently baked or stewed in such vessels; in which case, the action of the fire can scarcely fail to detach part of the lead from their surface, and incorporate it with the food; especially if acid fruits or liquors are used upon these occasions.

With regard to the use of *pewter*, in our kitchen utensils, too great caution cannot be observed. This is a factitious metal, compounded of tin, lead, and brass, which last is also a composition of copper and lapis calaminaris. Doctor Baker relates, that the waters of the city of Worcester, in England, contain a calcareous earth, dissolved by an acid, which enable them to dissolve lead. The effects of this property in the water are demonstrated in the following instance—A large family at Worcester were all unhealthy: eight of twenty-one children died young; the others were subject to disorders of the stomach and bowels: the father was many years paralytic; the mother always subject to bilious obstructions. After the parents were dead, the family sold the house; and the purchaser, finding it necessary to repair the pump, which was made of lead, found the cylinder so corroded as to be full of holes, and the cistern in the upper part, reduced to the thinness of brown paper, and perforated in all parts like a sieve.—To the solution of the lead in the pump, is imputed the diseases and untimely deaths that distinguished the family.

If water, impregnated with a very small portion of this acid, be capable of producing such effects; may not consequences, equally fatal, be apprehended, from suffering cyder, vinegar, wine, and even

tea, to ſtand in pewter or in glazed earthen ware?—Doctor Baker obſerves that cyder extracts a poiſonous quality from the glazing of earthen veſſels, in a very ſhort time. The glazing, ſays he, is lead ore, and the cyder extracts from it what is called ſugar of lead, even whilſt it is conveying from the houſe to the peaſants, who are getting in the harveſt, in the field.

It is generally imagined, that what is called the *tinning*, in copper tea-kettles, ſauce-pans, and other kitchen utenſils, prevents the bad qualities of the copper being imparted to the contents of the veſſels thus lined: but this is an erroneous opinion; for, ten parts in ſixteen, of the compoſition uſed for this purpoſe, are *lead*; the noxious qualities of which, are readily communicated to boiling liquids,—or even to cold ones, if impregnated with the ſmalleſt degree of acid.

I am inclined to think, that the ſymptoms produced in delicate conſtitutions by taking ſtrong infuſions of tea, may be attributed, in a great meaſure, to the impregnation of the tea with the noxious properties of the lead, with which the cheſts, in which it is long ſhut up, are lined. This appears to be a circumſtance worthy of inveſtigation.

The pernicious effluvia from lead are detached by a ſmall degree of heat: therefore thoſe, whoſe occupation obliges them to expoſe themſelves to the fumes of melted lead, ſhould avoid, as much as poſſible, cloſe apartments for carrying on their work.—Fat, unctious food, is ſaid to be the beſt antidote to the poiſon of lead; and doctor Baker recommends to painters, and others who work in lead, the uſe of fat broth, butter or oil, every morning, before they begin their work.

CAUTION.

ON IMAGINATION.

From Eſſays, Civil, Moral, Literary, and Political, by the celebrated MARQUIS D'ARGENSON.

THE imagination is a quality of the ſoul, not only a brilliant, but an happy one; for it is more frequently the cauſe of our happineſs, than of our miſery: it preſents us with more pleaſures than vexations,—with more hopes than fears. Men of dull and heavy diſpoſitions, who are not affected by any thing, vegetate and paſs their lives in a kind of tranquillity, but without pleaſure or delight; like animals, which ſee, feel, and taſte nothing, but that which is under their eyes, paws or teeth;—but the imagination, which is peculiar to man, tranſports us beyond ourſelves, and enables us to taſte future and the moſt diſtant pleaſures. Let us not be told, that it makes us alſo foreſee evils, pains, and accidents, which will perhaps never arrive. It is ſeldom that imagination carries us to theſe panic fears, unleſs it be deranged by phyſical cauſes. The ſick man ſees dark

phantoms, and has melancholy ideas; the man in health has no dreams but such as are agreeable, and as we are more frequently in a good, than a bad state of health, our natural state is to desire, to hope, and to enjoy. It is true, that the imagination, which gives us some agreeable moments, exposes us, when once we are undeceived, to others which are painful. There is no person, who does not wish to preserve his life, his health, and his property;—but the imagination represents to us our life, as a thing which ought to be very long; our health established, and unchangeable; and our fortune inexhaustible: when the two latter of these illusions cease, before the former, we are much to be pitied.

A Description *of the* Remiz, *or little Species of* Titmouse, *called* Parus Pendulinus.—*Illustrated with an* Engraving.

[*From* Coxe's *Travels into Poland.*]

THE *remiz*, or little species of titmouse, called *Parus Pendulinus*, is not unfrequently found in Lithuania. The wondrous structure of its pendent nest, induced me to give an engraving of both that and themselves. They are of the smallest species of titmice. The head is of a very pale blueish ash colour; the forepart of the neck, and the breast tinged with red; the belly white; wings black; back and rump of a yellowish rust colour; quill feathers cinereous, with the exterior sides white; the tail rust coloured. The male is singularly distinguished from the female by a pair of black-pointed whiskers.

Its nest is in the shape of a long purse, which it forms with amazing art, by interweaving down, gossamer, and minute fibres, in a close and compact manner, and then lining the inside with down alone, so as to make a snug and warm lodge for its own brood. The entrance is at the side, small and round, with its edge more strongly marked than the rest of this curious fabric: the bird, attentive to the preservation of its eggs or little ones from noxious animals, suspends it at the lesser end to the extremity of the slender twigs of a willow, or some other tree over a river. Contrary to the custom of titmice, it lays only four or five eggs; possibly Providence hath ordained this scantiness of eggs to the *remiz*, because by the singular instinct imparted to it, it is enabled to secure its young much more effectually from destruction, than the other species, which are very prolific.

AN HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

COLONEL Barré asserted in the house of commons, in the year 1765, that, of the 47th regiment of foot, which behaved so gallantly at Bunker's-hill, the very regiment that broke the whole French column, and threw them into such disorders at the siege of Quebec—three-fourths were composed of *Americans*.

MALE and FEMALE REMIZ; or PENDULINE TITMOUSE.

The HISTORY *of the* REVOLUTION *in* RUSSIA *in* 1762, *when the preſent Empreſs* CATHARINE II. *aſcended the Throne.*

[Continued from page 596.]

ALTHOUGH only a few perſons were engaged in this momentous enterprize, yet the deſigns of the party could not be concealed from the friends of the emperor, who earneſtly intreated him to inveſtigate the foundation of the report: but Peter, who had committed the care of the empreſſes perſon to thoſe in whom he placed the higheſt confidence, could never be prevailed upon to give the ſlighteſt credit to the rumour; and indeed he was ſo convinced of its falſehood, that any ſuggeſtions on that head always offended him. One of his confidants preſented him a memorial in writing, in which the names of ſeveral conſpirators were mentioned. "What, always the old ſtory!" ſaid the emperor; "here, take back your paper: and do not trouble me any more with ſuch idle tales." His uncle, prince George, of Holſtein, ſaid, he was tired with tendering remonſtrances, and that the emperor was inſenſible to the danger of his ſituation. On the very morning of the revolution, about two o'clock, an officer, who had a great ſhare in Peter's confidence, arrived at Oranienbaum, and demanded to ſpeak with him upon an affair of the greateſt importance. Being, after ſome difficulty, admitted, he acquainted the emperor with ſeveral circumſtances which ſeemed to indicate a conſpiracy upon the point of breaking out. But that infatuated prince was ſo far from paying the leaſt attention to the intelligence, that he ordered the officer under immediate arreſt, for preſuming to diſturb him at ſo late an hour. And yet at this very hour his dethronement was determined; which event was accelerated by a circumſtance perfectly unconnected with the intentions of the oppoſite party.

The arreſt of one of the empreſſes adherents, a lieutenant in the guards, whoſe name was Paſſec, greatly alarmed her friends, as they concluded that the emperor had penetrated their deſign; and altho' they ſoon diſcovered that his arreſt had been occaſioned by ſome irregularity of which he had been guilty as an officer, yet the conſternation it had ſpread amongſt them, haſtened the execution of their enterpriſe. Every moment was big with danger; and a diſcovery ſeemed inevitable if the inſurrection was delayed until the emperor's departure for Holſtein.

The empreſs, however, who continued at Peterhof, ſhuddered at the advice to precipitate the hour of action; her reſolution at this awful criſis, when immediate deciſion was neceſſary, ſeemed for a moment to fail, and ſhe heſitated to aſſent; but her party at Peterſburgh, convinced that the leaſt delay would prove fatal, diſpatched, on the evening of the 27th of June, an empty carriage to Peterhof, the appointed ſignal for her approach

to the capital. Catharine, whoſe greatneſs of mind ſoon recurred to ſupport her in this dreadful ſtate of agitation and ſuſpence, inſtantly eſcaped from her apartment; and, at three o'clock in the morning, having traverſed the garden alone to the place where the carriage was waiting for her, was conveyed with all ſpeed to Peterſburgh. It had been preconcerted, that count Panin ſhould attend to the ſafety of the great-duke's perſon: that Gregory Orlof ſhould remain in the capital to win over ſome of the guards; and that count Roſomouſki ſhould prepare his regiment for the reception of the empreſs. In conſequence of this determination, Catharine, upon her entrance into Peterſburgh, immediately repaired to the quarters of the Iſmalalofski guards. The hour was ſo early that Roſomouſki, the lieutenant-colonel, was not yet arrived; an alarming circumſtance, ſufficient to have diſconcerted a perſon of leſs ſpirit; but the empreſs, having diſpatched a meſſenger to Roſomouſki, ſummoned before her the officers and ſoldiers. A few who had been apprized by Orlof, were ready; while the greateſt part, being rouſed unexpectedly from their ſlumber, made their appearance ſcarcely half dreſſed.

The empreſs inſtantly laid before them the bad conduct of the emperor; his avowed contempt of the Ruſſians; his averſion to their cuſtoms, and his attachment to foreigners. She expoſed the dangers which awaited her own perſon, her ſon, and the principal nobility; ſhe expatiated upon the probable ſubverſion of their religion and government; and exhorted all thoſe to follow her, who were deſirous of ſaving their country, and of reſcuing her and the great-duke from certain deſtruction. Her ſpeech, occaſionally interrupted with ſighs and tears, was ſhort and pathetic; and, further enforced by the graces of her perſon, made an inſtantaneous impreſſion: the greateſt part of the ſoldiers anſwered her with loud acclamations; a few officers, indeed, at firſt ſeemed to heſitate; but the arrival of Roſomouſki quieted their apprehenſions, and the whole regiment offered to ſacrifice their lives in her cauſe. Catharine now proceeded to the church of the virgin Mary of Caſan; being joined in her way by various bodies of guards, and by many of the principal nobility. Service was performed by the archbiſhop of Novogorod, and the empreſs took the accuſtomed oath to preſerve inviolate the privileges and religion of the Ruſſians; after which the nobles and people flocked in crouds to ſwear allegiance to the new ſovereign. At the concluſion of this ceremony ſhe repaired to the ſenate, the members of which body acknowledged her ſole empreſs. A report induſtriouſly circulated, that Peter was killed by a fall from his horſe, proved very favourable to the ſucceſs of the revolution. The ſuite of the empreſs continually augmented. Two regiments of guards, who had ſcarcely quitted Peterſburgh in order to join the army in Pomerania, were immediately recalled; and as they were exaſperated againſt the emperor for having forced them to leave the capital, they repaired without delay to the ſtandard of the empreſs.

Even in thoſe governments where the pretorian bands, ſtationed in

the capital, depoſe ſovereigns, or raiſe them to the throne, ſome plauſible pretence muſt be urged to render a revolution popular, and to engage the general voice to ratify the deed of the ſoldiery. When Elizabeth ſeized the reigns of empire, the attachment of the nation to the memory of her father induced the public to applaud that tranſaction: and in this inſtance Peter III. had by ſome part of his conduct rendered himſelf ſo odious, and, by others, ſo contemptible to his ſubjects, that the firſt account of his dethronement, and of Catharine's acceſſion, announced in the following manifeſto, was received with univerſal joy.

"Catharine II. by the grace of God, empreſs and autocratix of all the Ruſſias, to all our faithful ſubjects, &c.

"All the true ſons of Ruſſia have clearly ſeen the danger to which the whole Ruſſian empire has been expoſed. Firſt, the foundation of our orthodox Greek religion has been ſhaken, and its tradition expoſed to total ruin, ſo that it was to be feared that the faith, which has been eſtabliſhed in Ruſſia from the earlieſt times, would be entirely changed, and a foreign religion introduced. In the ſecond place, the glory which Ruſſia had acquired, at the expence of ſo much blood, and which was carried to the greateſt height by her victorious arms, has been trampled under foot by the peace lately concluded with its greateſt enemy. And, laſtly, the domeſtic regulations, which are the baſis of the country's welfare, have been totally overturned.

"For theſe cauſes, overcome by the imminent dangers, with which our faithful ſubjects were threatened, and ſeeing how ſincere and expreſs their deſires were on this head; we, putting our truſt in the Almighty and his divine juſtice, have aſcended the imperial throne of ALL the Ruſſias; and have received a ſolemn oath of fidelity from all our faithful ſubjects.

"*Peterſburgh, June* 28, O. S. 1762."

All the adherents of the emperor were arreſted; amongſt the reſt, prince George of Holſtein, who had come to Peterſburgh on the 26th, under pretence of making preparations for the emperor's departure; but, in reality, to watch the oppoſite party. It was he who had given orders to arreſt Paſſec; and, by thus alarming the inſurgents, had been the innocent cauſe of haſtening the revolution, which put a period to the reign of Peter III. Not the leaſt oppoſition was made from any quarter to the proceedings of the empreſs; and, notwithſtanding the ſtreets of Peterſburgh were filled with ſoldiers, who are generally tumultuous and ungovernable in ſuch dreadful periods, yet the greateſt order and diſcipline was preſerved, and no injury was offered to any individuals.

At ſix in the evening, the empreſs, habited like a man in the uniform of the guards, with a branch of oak in her hat, a drawn ſword in her hand, and mounted upon a grey ſteed, marched towards Peterhof, accompanied by the princeſs D'Aſhkof, the Hetman Roſomouſki, the Orlofs, and her principal adherents, at the head of ten thouſand troops. She had ſcarcely advanced three miles, when prince Galitzin, vice-chan-

cellor, approached her with a letter from the emperor, but, being prevailed upon to join her party, he took the oath of allegiance. At Cranfnoe Capac, a fmall village about eight miles from the capital, the prime minifter, count Voronzof, made his appearance: "I come, madam," faid he, "from the emperor, my maſter, to know your majeſty's intentions." Some bye-ſtanders, informing him, that the empreſs had aſcended the throne, and that he was now addreſſing himſelf to his ſovereign, concluded by proffering the oath of allegiance; but as he nobly refuſed to deſert his maſter, his ſword was taken from him, and he was ſent a priſoner to Peterſburgh, ineffectually lamenting the unhappy fate of his ſovereign.

At Craſnoe Capac there was only one miſerable hovel, into which the empreſs entered, and employed herſelf for ſome time in tearing and burning a large quantity of papers. She then flung herſelf in her clothes upon an ordinary bed, ſlept about an hour and an half, and was on horſeback by break of day. She proceeded about four miles further, to the convent of St. Serge at Strelna, into which ſhe retired, while the troops encamped around.

About eight o'clock general Iſmailof arrived at Strelna, with a meſſage from the emperor, whoſe ſituation was now become truly critical. But it is neceſſary to lay before our reader the train of circumſtances, which had concurred, in reducing a ſovereign of ſuch unlimited authority, to ſo abject a ſtate.

While the revolution was carrying on at Peterſburgh, Peter remained at Oranienbaum in thoughtleſs ſecurity. He had paſſed the evening which preceded the revolution in the fortreſs, in company with a few choſen friends, with whom he indulged, as uſual, in the pleaſures of the table; and, having puſhed him to exceſs, he retired late to reſt, nearly intoxicated. In the morning he dreſſed himſelf in his Pruſſian uniform, and ſet out about eleven for Peterhof, in order to celebrate the feaſt of the apoſtles St. Peter and St. Paul, expecting to meet the empreſs at dinner, and intending, as it is reported, to put her under an arreſt. He was accompanied by Elizabeth Voronzof, her uncle count Voronzof, his favourite Godovitz, marſhal Munich, and many of the nobility of both ſexes who formed his court. He had not proceeded far, before he was met by a nobleman of his party, who had found means to eſcape from Peterſburgh. This Perſon immediately ſtopped the carriage, and acquainted the emperor that he wiſhed to ſpeak with him in private. Peter, however, ordered his attendants to proceed, adding, in a joking manner, "Why are you in ſuch a hurry? Turn back to Peterhof, and there you have time enough to ſpeak to me." The other repeating his ſolicitations, the emperor at length alighted from his carriage, and was informed of the revolution at Peterſburgh. Yet even now his obſtinacy and his infatuation were ſo great that he for a long time ſuſpected the truth of the intelligence; but, when an enumeration of particular circumſtances had at length awakened him to a ſenſe of his danger, he teſtified the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of amazement and horror, and was reduced almoſt to a ſtate of

ſtupefaction. Recovering at length from this paroxyſm of deſpair, he diſpatched an adjutant to Oranienbaum, with orders for the garriſon to follow him immediately to Peterhof. Upon his arrival at that palace, he found that the empreſs was departed, and could not obtain any information of her proceedings from any perſon of her court. Marſhal Munich adviſed him to put himſelf at the head of his Holſtein troops, and to march, without delay to the capital: "I will go before you," ſaid the gallant veteran, "and your majeſty's perſon ſhall not be touched, but through mine." Had this advice been followed, it would have been attended with a glorious, and perhaps a ſucceſsful event. The Holſtein troops, tho' ſcarcely amounting to a thouſand, were zealouſly attached to Peter, and Munich was worth a regiment: the courage of the emperor, however, deſerted him in this emergency; he continued uncertain what meaſures he ſhould adopt, fluctuated between hope and fear, formed new reſolutions one moment, and renounced them the next.

His own agitation was ſtill further increaſed by the behaviour of the principal perſons who had accompanied him from Oranienbaum, or whom he found at Peterhof. The women vented ſhrieks, and hung about the emperor in agonies of the deepeſt diſtreſs; every one clamourouſly offered advice; but the uproar was ſo great, that the advice could ſcarcely be heard, and if heard, was not attended to, becauſe it was repeatedly changed. Several of the empreſſes party were preſent, and artfully fomented the general confuſion: under the ſpecious appearance of affection and zeal, they alarmed the fears of the emperor, and objected to every vigorous meaſure as inadmiſſible and dangerous. Under theſe circumſtances the emperor, perplexed by ſuch diſcordant or treacherous advice, was ſoftened into cowardice by the tears of the women, and remained the whole day in a ſtate nearly bordering on diſtraction.

Every moment brought him freſh cauſe of terror and diſmay. He was ſucceſſively informed that the empreſs had received the oath of allegiance from perſons of all ranks; that ſhe was miſtreſs of the capital, and was advancing towards him, at the head of ten thouſand troops. Peter, diſheartened by this intelligence, diſpatched repeated meſſengers to his conſort, with propoſals of accommodation; and, as not one of them came back, he at length determined to take refuge in Cronſtadt; a meaſure, which if he had earlier embraced, might probably have given a favourable turn to his affairs.

[*To be continued.*]

A POLITICAL OBSERVATION.

MEN (it is remarked by mr. Burke, the celebrated Britiſh ſenator) are, in public life, as in private—ſome good—ſome evil: the elevation of the one, and the depreſſion of the other, are the firſt objects of all true policy.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A remarkable INSTANCE *of a* REVERSE *of* FORTUNE.

HENRY HOLLAND, duke of Exeter, and lord high admiral of England, ſucceeded his father in theſe great dignities, in the year 1447. He took a decided part with the houſe of Lancaſter, in the long and bloody conteſt between that houſe and the houſe of York: but, the latter eventually prevailing, this great man, who had followed the fortunes of the former, was reduced to ſuch extreme poverty, as to be obliged to beg his bread. He was deprived of his titles, and his eſtate was confiſcated by Edward IV. notwithſtanding he was married to that prince's ſiſter, and alſo quartered the royal arms, in right of his deſcent. Finally, in the 13th year of the ſame reign, he was found dead in the ſea, between Dover and Calais, without its being known by what means he came there. T.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On the REGULATION *of the* PRICE *of* BREAD.

BREAD has generally been conſidered as *the ſtaff of life* to man, it being the moſt important and univerſal article of his ſuſtenance. For this reaſon, it is the practice of all wiſe ſtates to ſubject the price and quality of this grand ſtaple of our food, to the regulation of the civil magiſtrate: and this policy is a dictate not only of wiſdom, but of humanity. Of ſuch importance is the article of bread, that the government of every country ought to hold a controuling hand over thoſe circumſtances, within its reach, which may have a tendency to augment the price of this commodity. The price of bread muſt neceſſarily depend upon that of flour, and this, upon the price of grain. Hence, in Great-Britain, the legiſlature have enacted good and wholeſome laws, prohibiting the exportation of grain, when it attains to a certain price; and admitting its importation, until it falls to another determinate one, which they conſider as the level of its value. By this means, the fluctuation in the price of bread, is reſtricted within narrow bounds: whereas it would, without a regulation of this kind, vibrate between extremes, much more diſtant from each other; to the great injury of the labouring and manufacturing poor, on the one hand, and of the cultivators of the ſoil on the other.

Bread-corn, if eſtimated according to its *intrinſic* worth, undoubtedly claims the preference of every other ſubſtance, as the *ſtandard of value;* but its bulk and periſhable nature render it altogether unfit to be employed as a circulating medium of traffic, between man and man. Barter, in every ſhape, is extremely incompetent to effect an eaſy and direct interchange of thoſe things, which either the natural or artificial wants of mankind require: and therefore ſilver and gold have been agreed upon, by univerſal conſent, as the common ſign and meaſure of value, for facilitating the exchange of property, and the commerce of nations.

It is admitted, by thoſe who have treated on this branch of political economy, that the price of labour, and conſequently of all the products of labour, muſt greatly depend on that of *proviſions*, in the ſame place: and, as bread-corn conſtitutes the moſt eſſential part of our food, in every civilized country, the price of *this* article muſt always materially affect the coſt of all other commodities. The labouring poor are the firſt that ſuffer by the high price of bread; but its effects are ſoon felt by the community at large.

There is not, perhaps, any country on the globe, that has ſo little reaſon to apprehend an *actual* ſcarcity of bread, as the United States of America. We have cauſe to be thankful, that Heaven has caſt our lot in a land, bleſſed in the higheſt degree, with fertility and abundance,—a land, too, in which (to uſe the language of ſacred writ) we may "dwell ſafely, every man under his vine, and under his fig-tree."

It is, notwithſtanding, a matter of national concern, that the legiſlature and the civil magiſtrate ſhould moſt carefully guard againſt thoſe practices, which may enhance the price of bread in our towns, beyond the proportion it ſhould reaſonably bear to the value of grain; and alſo to prevent the impoſitions that may be practiſed by bakers, with reſpect to the *quality of the flour* manufactured by them, as well as the ingredients they are ſaid to mix with it.

In all our principal towns, it is uſual for the magiſtrates to publiſh, weekly, an aſſize of bread, for the regulation of the bakers; and it is much to be wiſhed that this excellent part of our police may continue to be rigidly obſerved; that it may be extended; and that every departure from the aſſize, fixed by authority, may be puniſhed in an exemplary manner. What *data* the magiſtrates go upon, in fixing the aſſize of bread, I have never been able to learn. In order, then, to furniſh ſome ſtandard for regulating the price of this article; I have ſubjoined * a table, exhibiting an account of the progreſs of grain from the market to the mouth, deduced from experiments made in England, before four of the king's juſtices of the peace, for the county of Northampton, Auguſt 3, 1757. By this table it appears, that 100lb. ntt. wt. of fine wheat flour, with its proper proportion of water, barm (or yeaſt) and ſalt, will make 130lb ntt. wt. of bread. A barrel of flour contains 196lb. ntt. wt. and the price of ſuperfine flour is, at this time about 40s.—The preſent aſſize of a ſuperfine wheaten 4d loaf, in this city, is 1lb. 8½ oz. conſequently, a barrel of flour will yield very nearly 166 ſuch loaves, amounting to 55s. 4d. If 3s. 4d. be deducted for the coſt of fuel, ſalt and yeaſt, expended in baking 166 loaves, the baker has 52s. which leaves him 12s. profit, or 30 per cent. Whether this be not too large a profit, for the manufacture of *bread*, I will not undertake to determine. It is ſufficient for me, to have ſtated ſome facts, which may ſerve to ſhew the actual ſtate of this buſineſs: thoſe whom it may more immediately concern, will, doubtleſs, beſtow that attention upon the ſubject, which its importance merits.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Philad. Dec. 1, 1789.

* *Table, exhibiting an Account of the Progress of Grain from the Market to the Mouth.*

Bushel of	Bought at	Market Wt.	Stand. Wt.	Surplus above the Stand.	When ground into meal.	When dressed into flour.	Bran.	½ bushel made dough.		Weight unbaked.		Weight when baked	
									lb. oz.		lb. oz.		lb. oz.
		lb. oz.	lb. oz	lb. oz	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	Flour	22 8½	Four twelve-penny loaves each at	7 4	Four twelve-penny loaves each at	6 9
Wht.	Kettering,	61 8	60 0	1 8	58 12	45 1	12 6	Water	9 11½				
								Barm	0 12				
								Salt	0 4				
											29 0		26 4
								Dough	33 4	Odd weight	4 4	Odd weight	3 0
											33 4		29 4
								Flour	19 10	Two twelve-penny loaves each at	15 0	Two twelve-penny loaves each at	13 15
								Water	11 2				
								Barm	1 0				
Barley,	Harborough,	50 0	48 8	1 8	48 0	39 4	8 8	Salt	0 4				
											30 0		27 14
								Dough	32 0	Odd weight	2 0	Odd weight	1 4
											32 0		29 2
								Flour	15 7	One twelve-penny loaf	14 0	One twelve-penny loaf	13 0
								Water	6 5				
								Barm	0 12	1 six-penny loaf	7 0	1 six penny loaf	6 8
Rye,	Harborough,	56 8	53 0	3 8	52 12	30 14	21 2	Salt	0 4				
											21 0		19 8
								Dough	12 12	Odd weight	1 12	Odd weight	1 0
											22 12		20 8

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On the PRONUNCIATION *of the* LATIN.

I Have frequently thought, that if an *ancient Roman* could hear the *modern pronunciation* of his language, he would underſtand it very imperfectly. All the nations of Europe ſeem to have aſſimilated the pronunciation of the *Latin*, to the genius of their reſpective languages: and, therefore, we find as many dialects (if I may uſe the expreſſion) of the Latin language: as there are idioms of the European tongues. It is difficult to aſcertain, what was the true pronunciation of the Latin: but it is highly probable, that the manner in which it is pronounced by the Engliſh and Americans, is extremely erroneous. I am inclined to the opinion, that the Germans approach much nearer to the true ſtandard, in this reſpect.

It is not my intention, at preſent, to undertake a critical inveſtigation of this ſubject. As an illuſtration of the ſentiment I have juſt now advanced, I ſhall only adduce a few obſervations, which, it is preſumed, amount to ſomething more than bare conjecture.

Many of the European languages are derived from a German, or rather Teutonic, original. The German word *Kaiſer*, ſignifying emperor, is doubtleſs derived from the Latin, *Cæſar*; the appellation of the ancient emperors of Rome: and, as it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the ancient pronunciation of this term has been retained by the Germans, the inference is, that *Cæſar* was pronounced *kaiſer*, among the Romans—for both terms have the ſame import. The term *kaiſer*, is applied, by the Germans, to the *imperial dignity* of the prince who is at the head of the empire, only; and does not correſpond with the Latin term *imperator* or *commander*, which is alſo applicable to the general, or chief officer commanding an army.

In *Aſia Minor*, there is an ancient city, now called Foggia; but anciently, *Phocea*. If the C be pronounced hard, in this word, the ancient and modern names of this city will differ very little, in ſound. The modern Italians frequently pronounce the C like K, and uſually like *ch*; which laſt has, probably, been ſoftened in the pronunciation, from a harſher ſound, correſponding with that of the Greek X (χ)—and the C, in this word Phocea, if pronounced like the Greek letter X, would give an intermediate ſound to that word, between the ancient and modern *Latin* pronunciation;—ſimilar to the manner in which a *German* would pronounce the word *Foggia*,—namely, with the *gg* ſomewhat liquid.—Cato, Caius, Catullus, Caſca, Caſſius, &c. are pronounced Kato, Kaius, Katullus, Kaſka, Kaſſius: while Cæſar, Cicero, and the like, are pronounced Sæſar, Siſero, &c. By what rules are we guided, in making theſe diſtinctions? The letter K was not uſed by the Romans; and, as Ainſworth obſerves, the Latin C anſwers in ſound to our K. Beſides, Claudius Cæſar was written by the Greeks, Κλαύδιος Καισαρ; the latter being, in ſound

precisely the same as the German word *kaiser*, or emperor: consequently there can remain little doubt, I think, of Cæsar having been called *kaiser*, by the ancient Romans.—The Latin word Coenum, being derived from the Greek Κοινὸν, renders it probable the C is there, also, pronounced as a K: and in like manner, in a variety of other instances.

B.

A Sketch *of* Egyptian Learning.

AMASIS, king of Egypt, was reputed one of the most learned men in the country; and, from his love of science, had shown particular marks of favour to Thales of Miletus, who visited Egypt during his reign. Between this prince and the cotemporary king of Æthiopia there subsisted an emulation of a very extraordinary kind, which was maintained by alternately propounding to each other, questions of difficult solution. The king of Egypt demanded to know of his antagonist, "What is eldest of all things? What fairest? What wisest? What most common? What most profitable? What most hurtful? What most powerful? What most easy?"—The answers of the Ethiopian were these: "The oldest of things is Time. The fairest, Light. The wisest, Truth. The most common Death. The most profitable, God. The most hurtful the Devil. The most powerful, Fortune. The most easy, that which pleaseth."

These questions seemed of so great importance to Amasis, that he sent Niloxenus into Greece, to consult the wise men on the subject. Thales, on reading the above mentioned solutions of the Æthiopian, asked whether Amasis had approved of them? Niloxenus answered, that with some he was satisfied, and with others not. "And yet, replied Thales, there is not one of them but is erroneous, and betrays ignorance."

In so great esteem were such enigmatical questions held by those two kings, that they even ventured to stake whole districts of their dominions on the solution of them.

In one of those disputes, the king of Egypt finding himself unable to maintain the conteſt by the assistance of his own subjects, had recourse to Bias, the wiseman of Priene, to whom he sent the following letter, by Niloxenus.

"Amasis, king of Egypt, saith thus to Bias, the wisest of the Greeks. The king of Æthiopia contendeth with me for pre-eminence in wisdom. Mastered in other things, he has at length made a very strange demand, which is no less than that I shall drink up the sea. This proposition if I resolve, I shall obtain many of his towns and cities; but if otherwise, I must lose all those which are about Elephantina. Consider of it, and send Niloxenus back with all speed. Whatever I can do for your friends and country, shall not be wanting."

When Bias received this letter, he was at Corinth, in company with the rest of the wise men, who had been invited thither by Periander. He had no sooner perused it than he whispered to Cleobulus, who happened to sit next him, and then addressing himself to Niloxenus,

"What!" ſaid he, "Amaſis, who commands ſo many men, and poſſeſſes ſo excellent a country, will he, for a few obſcure villages, drink up the ſea." "But if he was deſirous of doing ſo," anſwered Niloxenus, ſmiling; "conſider Bias, how might he be able to accompliſh it?" "Bid the Æthiopian, replied Bias, withhold the rivers from running into the ſea, until Amaſis ſhall have drank that which is now ſea. For the requiſition concerns that only which is ſuch at preſent, not what ſhall be hereafter." On receiving this anſwer, Niloxenus embraced him with joy: and the reſt of the wiſe men applauded the ſolution.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

[*Continued from page* 639.]

DURING theſe tranſactions in Britain, affairs were haſtening towards a criſis in America. Whatever heſitation or doubt might before have operated with the timid, or principles of caution and prudence with thoſe who ſtiled themſelves moderate, they were now all removed by the determinations of congreſs. Theſe became immediately the political creed of the whole country; and a perfect compliance with the reſolutions of that body was every where determined upon, as ſoon as the general ſenſe of the people could be obtained. The unanimity which prevailed throughout the continent, was amazing. The ſame language was held by town and provincial meetings, by the legiſlative aſſemblies, by judges in their charges, and by grand juries in their preſentments; and all their acts tended to the ſame point. It was a new and wonderful thing, to ſee the inhabitants of rich and great commercial countries, who had acquired a long eſtabliſhed, habitual reliſh for the ſuperfluities, and in ſome degree, the luxuries of foreign nations, all at once determined to abandon thoſe captivating allurements, and to reſtrain themſelves to the bare neceſſaries. It was ſcarcely an object of greater admiration, that the merchant ſhould forego the advantages of commerce, the farmer ſubmit to the loſs of the ſale of his products and the benefits of his induſtry, and the mariner, with numberleſs other perſons dependant upon trade,—contentedly reſign the very means of livelihood; relinquiſhing all their certain proſpects of ſubſiſtence, from motives of the pureſt patriotiſm, and truſting to the juſtice and virtue of their country, for their future ſupport. Such, however, was the ſpectacle, which America, at that time, and afterwards, exhibited to the world.

Great hopes were, nevertheleſs, placed on the ſucceſs of the petition from the general congreſs to the Britiſh king. Nor was it ſuppoſed, that their application to the people of England would have been unproductive of effect. A ſtill greater reliance was not unreaſonably placed upon the effect which the unanimity and determinations of congreſs would produce, in influencing public opinions and meaſures in the Britiſh nation.

Theſe hopes and opinions had,

for a time, a conſiderable effect in retarding thoſe vigorous meaſures, which afterwards took place. But, however well founded they might appear, and however general their operation, the moſt influential and experienced men did not ſeem to build much upon them; and, accordingly, ſome preparations were made for the worſt that might happen. The ſouthern colonies, as well as the northern, began to arm; and to train and exerciſe their militia; and as ſoon as advice was received of the proclamation iſſued in England, to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition to America, meaſures were ſpeedily taken to remedy the defect. For this purpoſe, and to render themſelves as independent as poſſible of foreigners, for the ſupply of thoſe eſſential articles, mills were erected, and manufactories inſtituted in Pennſylvania, Virginia, and other parts of the continent, for the making of gun-powder and ſalt-petre; and great encouragement was given, in all the colonies, for the fabrication of all kind of arms. The ſupply of gun-powder, both from the home-manufacture and the importation, was, notwithſtanding, for a long time, ſcanty and precarious.

The proclamation iſſued by general Gage, the governor, againſt the provincial congreſs in Maſſachuſetts, had not the ſmalleſt effect, either upon the proceedings of that aſſembly, or upon the conduct of the people, who paid an implicit obedience to its determinations. As expreſſes continually paſſed between that body and the general congreſs, there was a perfect coincidence in their opinions, reſpecting the meaſures that were to be purſued by the former. The critical ſituation of Boſton, was an object of much conſideration; nor was it eaſy to determine in what manner to provide for the ſafety of the inhabitants, and to prevent its becoming a ſore thorn in the ſide of the province, if matters ſhould proceed to extremity. From its natural advantages of ſituation, with the works thrown up on the neck, Boſton was already become a very ſtrong hold: and it was peculiarly liable to be annoyed, or capable of being defended, by the Britiſh naval force; as might beſt ſuit the deſigns of the invaders.

As winter approached, general Gage ordered temporary barracks to be erected for his troops. But ſuch was the diſlike of the inhabitants to their being provided for, in any manner, that the ſelect men and committees obliged the workmen of the town to quit their employment, for fear of ſubjecting themſelves to the reſentment of their countrymen. This military governor had as little ſucceſs in endeavouring to procure carpenters from New-York: ſo that it was with the greateſt difficulty he was enabled to get thoſe temporary lodgments erected. He alſo endeavoured to procure ſome winter cloathing from that city; but the merchants refuſed to comply with any part of the order, declaring, "they never would ſupply any article for the benefit of men, who were ſent as enemies to their country." General Gage had it in contemplation, at one time to fortify Beacon-hill: whereupon the Boſton committee, who had obtained the plan of the intended fortification, acquainted him that they had heard of his deſign; and informed him, that if he ſhould at-

tempt to execute it, he would get himſelf into difficulties. The general endeavoured to conceal from them his intention, by artful equivocations; on which they produced the plan, and told him it was the ſame that was exhibited to him, the preceding night.

At the ſame time, the Maſſachuſetts committee of ſafety were equally attentive to their duty. They purſued the moſt effectual means to procure a ſupply of proviſions, arms, ammunition, and thoſe military implements which were more immediately neceſſary.

Every thing now ſerved to increaſe the mutual apprehenſions and animoſity between the Britiſh adminiſtration of the government and the people. The inhabitants of Boſton profeſſed to be under no ſmall terror of danger to their property, their liberties, and lives: while the ſoldiery conſidered themſelves in the midſt of enemies. Each ſide made profeſſions of their peaceable intentions towards the other: yet the conduct of both evidenced their ſuſpicions. In this ſituation, matters were ſtill rendered worſe, by a meaſure which did not ſeem of ſufficient importance, as to its conſequences, to juſtify the hazarding it, in ſo critical a ſeaſon. A detachment of ſailors was landed, in the night, from the ſhips of war in the harbour, and ſpiked up all the cannon upon one of the batteries belonging to the town.

Nov. 23. When the provincial congreſs of Maſſachuſetts met again, they zealouſly proſecuted their preparations for hoſtile oppoſition. They reſolved upon getting in readineſs 12,000 men, to act upon any emergency. They diſpatched perſons to New Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, to inform them of their tranſactions; and to requeſt that they would prepare their reſpective quotas, to complete an army of 20,000 men, when wanted.

The provincial congreſs having done all the buſineſs that was thought proper or neceſſary for the preſent, diſſolved themſelves early in December, having firſt appointed another meeting to be held in the month of February following. This ceſſation afforded an opportunity to the adherents of the Britiſh government,——or loyaliſts, as they now called themſelves,—to ſhow themſelves in a few places; to try their ſtrength and numbers; and to endeavour to reſiſt the general torrent. Some aſſociations among them, for their mutual defence, were accordingly formed; and a refuſal was made, in a few places, to comply with the reſolutions of the provincial congreſs: but the contrary ſpirit was ſo prevalent, that thoſe attempts were ſoon defeated. The diſſentients were overwhelmed by numbers. All their machinations were fruſtrated.

The general aſſembly of Pennſylvania met, towards the cloſe of the year; and they were the firſt legal body of repreſentatives that ratified, unanimouſly, all the proceedings of the general congreſs, and appointed delegates to repreſent them in the new congreſs, which was to be held in the month of May enſuing.

As ſoon as an account was received at Rhode-Iſland, of the royal proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of military ſtores from Great-Britain, the people ſeized upon, and removed from the batteries about the harbour, about

forty pieces of cannon, of different sizes. The assembly also passed resolutions for procuring arms and military stores, by every means, and from every quarter in which they could be obtained; as well as for training and arming the inhabitants.

When copies of these resolutions and of the proclamation, arrived at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, the people of the province were stimulated to make their first hostile movement. Though governor Wentworth's influence could not prevent their appointing deputies, holding a convention at Exeter, and choosing delegates for the general congress; yet he had the address to moderate their tempers, and to restrain them from immediate acts of violence. But the example of their neighbours, and the alarming situation of affairs, at length roused them to uncommon exertions.

Dec. 14. About 400 men assembled in arms, and marched to the attack of William-and-Mary Castle, a small fortress at Portsmouth. The fort was stormed on all quarters with such impetuosity, as soon silenced the fire from it; and the assailants immediately secured the commandant, Cochran, with his men,—supplied themselves with a considerable quantity of powder from the powder-house,—and then released their prisoners.

A firm determination of resistance was now universally spread throughout the colonies; and this grew the stronger by the arrival of the king's speech, and the addresses of the new parliament; which seemed, in the opinion of the Americans, nearly to cut off every hope of reconciliation. It is remarkable, that all the acts and public declarations, which, in England, were recommended as the means of pacifying, by intimidating, the American people, constantly produced the contrary effect. The more constantly a determination was shown to enforce an high authority, the more strenuously the colonists seemed determined to resist it.

The convention of Maryland appropriated a sum of money for the purchase of arms and ammunition. A provincial convention, which was held at Philadelphia in the latter end of January (1775), passed a number of resolutions for the encouragement of the most necessary manufactures, within themselves; among which, salt, gunpowder, salt-petre, and steel, were particularly recommended. They also passed a resolution, in which they declared it to be their most earnest wish and desire to see harmony restored between Great-Britain and the colonies; and that they would exert their utmost endeavours, for the attainment of that most desirable object. But, that, if the humble and loyal petition of the congress to his majesty should be disregarded, and the British administration, instead of redressing the grievances of the Americans, should determine, by force, to effect a submission to the arbitrary acts of the British parliament; in such a situation, they held it to be their indispensible duty to resist such force,—and, at every hazard, to defend the rights and liberties of their country.

Jan. 10. 1775. The assembly of New-York, which met in the beginning of the year, was, however, a single exception

to the reſt of the continent. In this aſſembly, after very conſiderable debates upon the queſtion of acceding to the reſolutions of the general congreſs, it was rejected upon a diviſion, though by a very ſmall majority. They afterwards proceeded to ſtate the public grievances, with an intention of laying them before the Britiſh king and parliament;—a mode of application in which they were much encouraged by the lieutenant-governor, and from which they preſaged the happieſt effects; flattering themſelves, that, when all other means had failed of ſucceſs, they ſhould have the laſting honor of procuring a thorough reconciliation between the mother country and the coloniſts: a hope which however fruitleſs, had perhaps ſome effect, in their determination. It was alſo ſaid, that this method had been ſuggeſted to them, from authority in England. They accordingly drew up that petition to the king, memorial to the lords, and remonſtrance to the commons, the inefficacy of which is well known.

Feb. 1, 1775. The new provincial congreſs, which met at Cambridge, in Maſſachuſetts, did not deviate from the line which had been chalked out by their predeceſſors. Among other reſolutions, they publiſhed one, to inform the people, that, from the diſpoſition ſhown by the Britiſh miniſtry and parliament, there was real cauſe to fear, that the reaſonable and juſt applications of the continent to Great-Britain, for peace, liberty and ſafety, would not meet with a favourable reception: but, on the contrary, from the large reinforcement of troops expected in that province, the tenor of intelligence from Great-Britain, and from general appearances, they had reaſon to apprehend, that the ſudden deſtruction of that colony, in particular, was intended; for refuſing, with the other American colonies, tamely to ſubmit to the moſt ignominious ſlavery. They, therefore, urged, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the militia in general, and the * *minute-men* in particular, to ſpare neither time, pains nor expence, at ſo critical a juncture, in perfecting themſelves, forthwith, in military diſcipline. They paſſed other reſolutions for the providing and making of fire-arms and bayonets; and renewed more ſtrictly, the prohibition of their predeceſſors, againſt ſupplying the troops in Boſton with any of thoſe neceſſaries, which are peculiarly requiſite for military ſervice; the markets at Boſton being ſtill open to the ſupply of proviſions.

A circular letter from the ſecretary of ſtate for the American department, forbidding, in the king's name, and under pain of his diſpleaſure, the elections of deputies for the general congreſs, then at hand, was productive of no manner of effect. The elections every where, took place; even in the province of New-York, notwithſtanding the recent reſolution in their aſſembly.

[*To be continued.*]

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* By *minute-men*, are to be underſtood a ſelect number of the militia, who undertake to hold themſelves ready, upon all occaſions and at the ſhorteſt notice, for actual ſervice. By their alertneſs, they have ſhown that the name was not miſapplied.

A Method to make Potatoe-Bread without the Admixture of Flour, by M. Parmentier, *Member of the College of Pharmacy, Royal Cenſor, &c. of the Royal Printing-Office at* Paris.

Of the STARCH.

THE potatoes muſt be well waſhed; they muſt be ground fine with the aſſiſtance of a tin raſp; they are thereby converted into a liquid paſte, which muſt be diluted in water, and well agitated, in order to empty it into a ſieve placed over a proper veſſel. The water paſſes with the ſtarch of the potatoes: this ſtarch muſt be well waſhed in ſeveral waters; it is to be divided into ſmall pieces, and expoſed to the air, in order to dry it: it is of a moſt exquiſite whiteneſs. The ſubſtance which remains in the ſieve is the moſt fibrous part, it muſt be dried after all the moiſture is preſſed out of it; it may be uſed in the compoſition of brown bread, or may be given in that ſtate to poultry.

Remarks.—One pound of potatoes contains three ounces of ſtarch, two ounces of fibrous ſubſtance and extractive matter, and eleven ounces of vegetative water. Theſe ſubſtances vary according to the nature of the ſoil and the ſpecies of the potatoe. It is to clear this root from the ſuperabundance of water which it contains, and to ſeparate the ſtarch from the other ſubſtances which conſtitute the potatoe, that the foregoing proceſs is put in practice. You may, in lieu of a raſp, which renders the operation tedious, ſubſtitute a broad wheel with double parallel ſpokes, upon the ſame axis or axle-tree, ſhod with plate-iron, ſtamped with holes, inſtead of bands of iron, or any other inſtrument; beſides, neceſſity and practice will ſoon clear up that point.

The ſtarch extracted from potatoes has this advantage; that it may be kept for many years without the leaſt alteration, and will ſtill ſubſiſt without corruption, or untouched in a frozen potatoe, even when animals will not eat it.

Of the pulp.—Put the potatoes in boiling-water; when they are boiled enough, caſt away the water, and peel them; and, with the aſſiſtance of a wooden roller, reduce them into a paſte, which, by grinding, grows ſtiff and elaſtic. When there are no more clots or lumps in the whole maſs, then the pulp is in perfection.

Remarks.—The parts which conſtitute the potatoe are in its natural ſtate divided; after boiling, theſe parts are ſo united as to be but one homogeneous maſs. The ſtarch, the fibrous ſubſtance which floated, as one may ſay, in the vegetative water, are in it diſſolved.

It is from this very ſimple operation that the whole fabrication of potatoe-bread depends; without it, no panification: moreover, the potatoe muſt neceſſarily be in that ſtate when we intend to mix it with any other grain, ſuch as buck-wheat, barley, or oats: under any other form, its union with theſe ſorts of grain will make, at beſt, but a coarſe bread.

Of the bread.—Take five pounds of dried ſtarch, and five pounds of

the pulp; diſſolve a ſuitable quantity of leaven or yeaſt in warm water the eve or night before. The mixture being exactly made, let it lie all night in a kneading trough, well covered and kept warm until the next day; this is the ſecond leaven; then add five pounds more of ſtarch, and the ſame quantity of pulp, and knead it well. The water muſt be in proportion as a fifth part, that is to ſay, that upon twenty pounds of paſte there muſt be five pounds of the water. You muſt obſerve that the water be uſed as hot as poſſible.

The paſte being completely kneaded, it muſt be divided into ſmall loaves: this bread requires ſlow preparation, and the oven muſt be equally and moderately heated: it will require two hours baking.

The ſalt with which they ſeaſon the bread in ſome provinces is alſo neceſſary for this: the quantity depends on the taſte; but half a drachm ſeems to be ſufficient.

Any one may eaſily conceive that this abſtract cannot wholly give an idea of the proceſs, and that thoſe who have the fabrication of this bread at heart, muſt be obliged to have recourſe to their own experience, becauſe no exact account is to be expected when a new preparation is to be performed.

A ſhort Account of the PROCESS *uſed for making* NITRE *at* PARIS, *as collected on the ſpot (in the year* 1771*) at the deſire of an eminent Phyſician, ſince dead; by Dr.* Thomas Houlſton, *of* Liverpool.

AT Paris there is a company of perſons employed in making ſalt-petre, in number about twenty. They were incorporated ſo long ago as the reign of Charles IX. and have ſeveral ſtatutes for their regulation. Any of them can, when a houſe is taken down, place a man in it, and, during, three days, he has a right to take gratis, ſuch part of the old plaſter as he ſhall chuſe, or think worth the pains of lixiviating.

The quantity made annually, is from 6 to 700,000lb. They are obliged to deliver it in, rough, to the royal arſenal, where they receive for it 7 ſous (about 3½*d.*) *per* lb. It is there purified, undergoing three lixiviations, and is then ſold at 10, 15, and 18 ſous *per* lb.

Monſ. Bouret, from whom this information was received, makes every year from 35 to 36,000lb. He employs therein ſix men, night and day, two rooms, twenty large caſks, and three horſes. The caſks are filled half with old plaſter, which is changed every time of pouring on water, and the lower half with wood aſhes, which are changed but once in five lixiviations. The water poured on, ſoaks thro' both the plaſter and aſhes, and is five times paſſed through freſh plaſter. It is then boiled down in a copper pan, ſo ſet, that the flame paſſes quite round its ſides. The fires are of wood, which is very dear, and forms a conſiderable article of expence. The lixivium, when properly evaporated, is ſet to chryſtallize, and the chryſtals to

drain. The ſcum taken off in the boiling, is thrown upon the plaſter collected, which the longer it lies in heaps (wetted from time to time) the ſtronger it becomes; as alſo the more putrid matters are thrown on it. The plaſter uſed in the buildings at Paris, is made of that gypſeous earth, called plaſter of Paris, and found in the neighbourhood of that city. No lime is mixed with it in general, but, where there is lime mixed, it is remarked that the nitre made from thence is not ſo good, nor in ſo great quantity. They know when the old plaſter is worth being collected and employed, by the ſaltiſh taſte of it. The naſtineſs of the French houſes, even in ſome parts of the great ones; the durability of their buildings, the nature of their plaſter, and the regulations of their *police*, give that nation an advantage over us in making nitre, which it will be well if the ingenuity and ſcience of thoſe who attempt it among us, may ſuffice to counterbalance. It is made alſo in other great towns in France.

On the Utility *of* Classical Learning. *From* Beattie's Essays.

THE mental faculties of children ſtand as much in need of improvement, and conſequently of exerciſe, as their bodily powers. Nor is it of ſmall importance to deviſe ſome mode of diſcipline for fixing their attention. When this is not done, they become thoughtleſs and diſſipated to a degree that often unfits them for the buſineſs of life.

The Greeks and Romans had a juſt ſenſe of the value of this part of education. The youth of Sparta, when their more violent exerciſes were over, employed themſelves in works of ſtratagem: which in a ſtate, where wealth and avarice were unknown, could hardly be carried to any criminal exceſs. When they met together for converſation, their minds were continually exerted in judging of the morality of actions, and the expediency of public meaſures of government; or in bearing with temper, and retorting with ſpirit, the ſarcaſms of good-natured raillery. They were obliged to expreſs themſelves, without heſitation, in the feweſt and plaineſt words poſſible. Theſe inſtitutions muſt have made them thoughtful, and attentive, and obſervant both of men and things. And accordingly their good ſenſe, and penetration, and their nervous and ſententious ſtyle, were no leſs the admiration of Greece, than their ſobriety, patriotiſm, and invincible courage. For the talent of *ſaying* what we call *good things*, they were eminent among all the nations of antiquity. As they never piqued themſelves on their rhetorical powers, it was prudent to accuſtom the youth to ſilence and few words. It made them modeſt and thoughtful. With us very ſprightly children ſometimes become very dull men. For we are apt to reckon thoſe children the ſprightlieſt, who talk the moſt: and as it is not eaſy for them to think and talk at the ſame time, the natural effect of their too much ſpeaking is too little thinking —— At Athens, the youth were made to ſtudy their own

language with accuracy both in the pronunciation and compoſition; and the meaneſt of the people valued themſelves upon their attainments in this way. Their orators muſt have had a very difficult part to act, when by the ſlighteſt impropriety they ran the hazard of diſguſting the whole audience: and we ſhall not wonder at the extraordinary effects produced by the harangues of Demoſthenes, or the extraordinary care wherewith thoſe harangues were compoſed, when we recollect, that the minuteſt beauty in his performance muſt have been perceived and felt by every one of his hearers. It has been matter of ſurpriſe to ſome, that Cicero, who had ſo true a reliſh for the ſevere ſimplicity of the Athenian orator, ſhould himſelf in his orations have adopted a ſtyle ſo diffuſe and declamatory. But Cicero knew what he did. He had a people to deal with, who, compared with the Athenians, might be called illiterate; and to whom Demoſthenes would have appeared as cold and unintereſting, as Cicero would have ſeemed pompous and inflated to the people of Athens. In every part of learning the Athenians were ſtudious to excel. Rhetoric in all its branches was to them an object of principal conſideration. From the ſtory of Socrates we may learn, that the literary ſpirit was keener at Athens, even in that corrupted age, than at any period in any other country. If a perſon of mean condition, and of the loweſt fortune, with the talents and temper of Socrates, were now to appear, inculcating virtue, diſſuading from vice, and recommending a right uſe of reaſon, not with the grimace of an enthuſiaſt, or the rant of a declaimer, but with good humour, plain language, and ſound argument, we cannot ſuppoſe, that the youth of high rank would pay him much attention in any part of Europe. As a juggler, gambler, or atheiſt, he might perhaps attract their notice, and have the honour to do no little miſchief in ſome of our clubs of young worthies: but from virtue and modeſty, clothed in rags, I fear they would not willingly receive improvement.—— The education of the Romans, from the time they began to aſpire to a literary character, was ſimilar to that of the Athenians. The children were taught to ſpeak their own language with purity, and made to ſtudy and tranſlate the Greek authors. The laws of the twelve tables they committed to memory. And as the talent of public ſpeaking was not only ornamental, but even a neceſſary qualification, to every man who wiſhed to diſtinguiſh himſelf in a civil or military capacity, all the youth were ambitious to acquire it. The ſtudy of the law was alſo a matter of general concern. Even the children uſed in their diverſions to imitate the procedure of public trials; one accuſing, and another defending, the ſuppoſed criminal: and the youth, and many of the moſt reſpectable ſtateſmen, through the whole of their lives, allotted part of their leiſure to the exerciſe of declaiming on ſuch topics as might come to be debated in the forum, in the ſenate, or before the judges. Their domeſtic diſcipline was very ſtrict. Some ancient matron, of approved virtue, was appointed to ſuperintend the children in their earlieſt years; before whom every thing criminal in word or deed was avoided as a

heinous enormity. This venerable perſon was careful both to inſtil good principles into her pupils, and alſo to regulate their amuſements, and, by preſerving their minds pure from moral turpitude, and intellectual depravation, to prepare them for the ſtudy of the liberal arts and ſciences.—It may alſo be remarked, that the Greeks and Romans were more accurate ſtudents than the moderns are. They had few books, and thoſe they had were not eaſily come at: what they read, therefore, they read thoroughly. I know not whether their way of writing and making up their volumes, as it rendered the peruſal more difficult, might not alſo occaſion a more durable remembrance. From their converſation-pieces, and other writings, it appears, that they had a ſingular facility in quoting their favourite authors. Demoſthenes is ſaid to have tranſcribed Thucydides eight times, and to have got a great part of him by heart. This is a degree of accuracy which the greater part of modern readers have no notion of. We ſeem to think it more creditable to read many books ſuperficially, than to read a few good ones with care; and yet it is certain, that by the latter method we ſhould cultivate our faculties, and increaſe our ſtock of real knowledge, more effectually, and perhaps more ſpeedily, than we can do by the former, which indeed tends rather to bewilder the mind, than to improve it. Every man, who pretends to a literary character, muſt now read a number of books, whether well or ill written, whether inſtructive or inſignificant, merely that he may have it to ſay, that he has read them. And therefore I am apt to think, that, in general the Greeks and Romans muſt have been more improved by their reading, than we are by ours. As books multiply, knowledge is more widely diffuſed; but if human wiſdom were to increaſe in the ſame proportion, what children would the ancients be, in compariſon of the moderns! of whom every ſubſcriber to the circulating library would have it in his power to be wiſer than Socrates, and more accompliſhed than Julius Cæſar!

I mention theſe particulars of the Greek and Roman diſcipline, in order to ſhow, that, although the ancients had not ſo many languages to ſtudy as we have, nor ſo many books to read, they were however careful, that the faculties of their children ſhould neither languiſh for want of exerciſe, nor be exhauſted in frivolous employment. As we have not thought fit to imitate them in this; as moſt of the children in modern Europe, who are not obliged to labour for their ſuſtenance, muſt either ſtudy Greek and Latin, or be idle: (for as to cards, and ſome of the late publications of Voltaire, I do not think the ſtudy of either half ſo uſeful or ſo innocent as ſhuttlecock) I ſhould be apprehenſive, that, if claſſical learning were laid aſide, nothing would be ſubſtituted in its place, and that our youth would become altogether diſſipated. In this reſpect, therefore, namely, as the means of improving the faculties of the human mind, I do not ſee how the ſtudies of the grammar-ſchools can be diſpenſed with.

It may be obſerved that the ſtudy of a ſyſtem of grammar, ſo complex and ſo perfect as the Greek or Latin, may, with peculiar propriety, be recommended to

children; being ſuited to their underſtanding, and having a tendency to promote the improvement of all their mental faculties. In this ſcience, abſtruſe as it is commonly imagined to be, there are few or no difficulties, which a maſter may not render intelligible to any boy of good parts, before he is twelve years old. Words, the matter of this ſcience, are within the reach of every child; and of theſe the human mind, in the beginning of life, is known to be ſuſceptible to an aſtoniſhing degree: and yet in this ſcience there is a ſubtlety, and a variety, ſufficient to call forth all the intellectual powers of the young ſtudent. When one hears a boy analyſe a few ſentences of a Latin author; and ſhow that he not only knows the general meaning, and the import of the particular words, but alſo can inſtantly refer each word to its claſs; enumerate all its terminations, ſpecifying every change of ſenſe, however minute, that may be produced by a change of inflexion or arrangement; explain its ſeveral dependencies: diſtinguiſh the literal meaning from the figurative, one ſpecies of figure from another, and even the philoſophical uſe of words from the idiomatical, and the vulgar from the elegant; recollecting occaſionally other words and phraſes that are ſynonymous, or contrary, or of different though ſimilar ſignification; and accounting for what he ſays, either from the reaſon of the thing, or by quoting a rule of art, or a claſſical authority:—one muſt be ſenſible, that, by ſuch an exerciſe, the memory is likely to be more improved in ſtrength and readineſs, the attention better fixed, the judgment and taſte more ſucceſsfully exerted, and a habit of reflection and ſubtle diſcrimination more eaſily acquired, than it could be by any other employment equally ſuited to the capacity of childhood. A year paſſed in this ſalutary exerciſe, will be found to cultivate the human faculties more than ſeven ſpent in prattling that French which is learned by rote: nor would a complete courſe of Voltaire yield have ſo much improvement to a young mind, as a few books of a good claſſic author, of Livy, Cicero or Virgil, ſtudied in this accurate manner.

ANECDOTE.

Sir William Draper, who had been very ſeverely attacked, in one of Junius's celebrated letters, addreſſed himſelf to mr. Burke (whom he ſuppoſed to be the author), in theſe words—"I am *informed*, ſir, that you wrote the letter which appeared in this day's Public Advertiſer, under the ſignature of Junius—I ſhall be obliged to you, if you will tell me, whether you did or not."—"Really, ſir," replied mr. Burke, "that is a queſtion I cannot be ſo obliging as to anſwer; as I ſee no reaſon for your aſking me the queſtion. If you *believe* your informer, it is needleſs; and if you do not, it is rather rude to found your ſuſpicion of me, on the information of one you ſuſpect to be a liar."

Account of the PATAGONIANS, *formed from the relation of* FATHER FALKNER, *a Jeſuit, who had reſided among them thirty-eight Years, and from the different Voyagers who had met with this tall race.* Printed by the friendſhip of George Allan, Eſq. at his Private Preſs at Darlington, in Great Britain, 1788. 4to. 15 pages.

THIS little piece is a letter addreſſed to the hon. Daines Barrington, by mr. Pennant, and dated from Dowing, November, 28, 1771. It appears to have been written in conſequence of a promiſe made ſome time before, occaſioned by a converſation on the ſubject of the Patagonians, where 'ſeveral opinions aroſe, ſome favoring of ſcepticiſm.' A preface, dated March 1, 1788, gives a ſhort account of father Falkner, to whom the author paid a viſit, expreſsly for the purpoſe of obtaining information on this ſubject.

Father Falkner was, at the time of this viſit, 'about ſeventy years of age, active in mind and body, *bruſque* in his manners,' and very communicative. He was born at Manchester; about 1731 was a ſurgeon in the *Aſſiento* ſhip, in that year was made a convert to popery, at *Buenos Ayres*, was in due time admitted of the ſociety of *Jeſuits*, and was ſent on the miſſion of Paraguay. He paſſed thirty-eight years of his life in the ſouthern parts of South America, between the river *La Plata* and the ſtraits of *Magellan*. 'By his long intercourſe with the inhabitants of Paltonia,' ſays our author, 'he ſeems to have loſt all European guile, and to have acquired all the ſimplicity and honeſt impetuoſity of the people he has been ſo long converſant with.'

Mr. Pennant begins with obſerving, that he will only give as much of mr. Falkner's narrative as that gentleman could vouch for the authenticity of, as having been an eye-witneſs to. He then proceeds to notice all who have mentioned theſe extraordinary people.

Magellan firſt ſaw one of them in 1519: he was afterwards viſited by numbers of them. Their height was about ſeven feet (French) but the firſt he ſaw was taller. In 1525, *Garcia de Louiſa* ſaw ſome men of great ſtature, but does not mention their height. In 1586, ſir *Thomas Cavendiſh* meaſured one of their footſteps, which was eighteen inches long. *Anthony Knevet*, who ſailed with ſir Thomas in his ſecond voyage, ſaw ſome of theſe men fifteen or ſixteen ſpans high, and meaſured the bodies of two recently buried, which were fourteen ſpans long; after this, three Dutchmen, at different times, ſaw ſome men of a gigantic ſtature, one of whom thought they were ten or eleven feet high. *Le Mair and Schovton* found ſome ſkeletons ten or eleven feet long. In 1618, *Gracias de Nodal*, a Spaniard, trafficked with men taller by the head than Europeans, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtraits of Magellan; and in 1642, *Henry Brewer*, a Dutchman, obſerved in the ſtraits of *La Maire*, footſteps of men which meaſured eighteen inches. Theſe are the only two inſtances of their being found on this ſide of the ſtraits. *Sir Francis Drake*, however, and

two other voyagers, in the 16th, and four more in the 17th century, ſaw none of theſe people.

In the preſent century there are only two evidences of their exiſtence. In 1704, the crew of a ſhip belonging to *St. Maloes*, ſaw ſome of them. In the Philoſophical tranſactions for 1767, page 75, is an account given by mr. *Clarke*, an officer in mr. *Byron*'s ſhip, who had an opportunity of ſtanding for two hours within a few yards of this race, and ſeeing them examined, and one meaſured by mr. Byron, who, though ſix feet high, could ſcarce when on tip-toe reach the top of the Patagonian's head. He aſſures us, that none of the men were lower than eight feet, ſome even exceeded nine, and the women were from ſeven and half, to eight feet. Neither mr. Wallis, nor mr. *Bougainville* met with any people approaching to ſuch a height.

Let us now hear mr. Falkner. About the year 1742, he was ſent on a miſſion to the vaſt plains of *Pampas:* there he firſt met with ſome tribes of theſe people. The talleſt which he meaſured, in the ſame manner that mr. Byron did, was ſeven feet eight inches high; the common height was ſix feet, and there were numbers ſhorter. The talleſt women did not exceed ſix feet. They are ſuppoſed to be a race derived from the *Chilian Indians*, *the Puelches*, who defeated and deſtroyed the Spaniard *Baldavia*. They dwell in large tents, covered with the hides of mares, and divided within into apartments for the different ranks of the family, by a ſort of blanketing. They are a moſt migratory people: the women, like the females of all ſavage countries, undergo all the laborious work. Their food is (almoſt entirely) animal. Their drink is water, except when certain ſpecies of fruit are ripe, of which they make a fermenting liquor, called *chucha*, common to many parts of South-America, with which they intoxicate themſelves. There are two fruits of this kind, one called *algarrova*, which they eat as bread, the other *molle*. Their cloathing is either a mantle of ſkins or of woollen cloth, manufactured by themſelves. They have naturally beards, but they generally pluck up the hairs, though ſome leave muſtaches.

'The ſlings which they uſe in the chace of horſes, cattle or oſtriches, have a ſtone fixed to each end, and ſometimes a thong, with a third ſtone, is faſtened to the middle of the other: theſe, with amazing dexterity, they ſling round the objects of the chace, be they beaſts or oſtriches, which entangle them ſo that they cannot ſtir. The Indians leave them, I may ſay, thus tied neck and heels, and go in purſuit of freſh game; and having finiſhed their ſport, return to pick up the animals they left ſecured in the ſlings.'

—'Their commerce with the Europeans has corrupted them greatly, taught them the vice of dram-drinking, and been a dreadful obſtacle to their moral improvement.'

—'The venereal diſtemper is common among them. They do not ſpeak of it as an exotic diſorder, ſo probably it is aboriginal.

'In reſpect to religion they allow two principles, a good and a bad. The good they call the *Creator of all things*; but conſider him as one that after that never ſolicits himſelf

about them. He is ſtiled by ſome *Soucha*, or chief in the land of *ſtrong drink;* by others *Gauyaracunnee*, or *Lord of the dead.* The *evil principle* is called the *Hueccove*, or the *wanderer without.* Sometimes theſe (for there are ſeveral) are ſuppoſed to preſide over particular perſons, protect their own people, or injure others. Theſe are likewiſe called *Valuchi*, or dwellers *in the air.*'

They have prieſts and prieſteſſes, juſt ſuch jugglers as thoſe of all other barbarous nations.

'The *Puelches* have a notion of a future ſtate, and imagine that after death they are to be tranſported to a country, where the fruits of inebriation are eternal, there to live in immortal drunkenneſs, and the perpetual chace of the oſtrich.'

The ſkeletons of their dead, after the fleſh and entrails have been burnt, if perſons of eminence, are tranſported to the tomb of their anceſtors, which are always within a ſmall ſpace of the ſea. They are decked in their beſt robes, adorned with plumes and beads, and placed ſitting in a deep ſquare pit, parallel with thoſe buried before, with different weapons placed by them, and the ſkins of their favourite horſes ſtuffed and ſupported by ſtakes. A woman is appointed to attend them, keep the ſkeletons clean, and new cloath them annually. Widows black their faces for a year after their huſband's deceaſe.

They allow polygamy; but whoever takes more than three wives is reckoned a libertine. Their caziques, or chiefs, are hereditary: they have power of life and death, but every individual is at liberty to chooſe a new cazique whenever he pleaſes; but no one is allowed to live out of the protection of ſome chief. Eloquence is in high eſteem with them. If a cazique wants that talent, he keeps an orator.

'This cloſes the hiſtory mr. Falkener favoured me with; but I muſt not quit that gentleman without informing you, that he returned to *Europe* with a ſuit of *Patagonian* cloth, a cup of horn, and a little pot made of *Chilian* copper, the whole fruits the *Spaniards* left him, after the labours of a thirty-eight years miſſion.'

Mr. Pennant divides the men inhabiting the country of *Patagonia* into three different claſſes, and obſerves a fourth may be added, which is a mixture of the former. The firſt is a race of men of the common ſize. The ſecond exceeds them by a few inches, or perhaps the head. The third is compoſed of thoſe whoſe height is ſo extraordinary, as to have occaſioned great controverſies; '*yet they are indiſputably an exiſting people.*' The fourth are a mongrel breed of every ſize, except that of the original ſtandard; debaſed by intermixing with the puny tribes of the country, and by their intercourſe with Europeans.

At the end is a ſhort paper ſent to mr. Pennant from admiral Byron, after he had peruſed the manuſcript of the above. M. Bougainville having conſidered it as a proof that the people whom he ſaw were the ſame met with mr. Byron, that he found *Engliſh knives* in their poſſeſſion, and which people meaſured only from five feet ten inches to ſix feet three; the latter aſſerts, in this paper, that he never gave a knife to any of the Patagonians, nor even carried one aſhore with

him when he saw them. We must observe, he says, nothing of having measured them, only that he at 'this instant believes there is not a man that landed with him, though they were at some distance from them, but would swear they took them to be nine feet high;' and adds, 'I do suppose many of them were between seven and eight, and strong in proportion.'

Since we extracted this account, we have been informed, that the ingenious M. Odham has published a paper, in the Stockholm Gazette, on the same subject, in which his ideas agree almost exactly with those of father Falkener and mr. Pennant. After collecting the various opinions on the Patagonians, he concludes in favour of the reality of the existence of this gigantic people; and says, the reason why many travellers have missed seeing them is, that they only came to the sea coast at one period of the year, and live the rest of their time in the inland country.

TEMPERANCE AND CONTENT.——A TALE.

BEN HADI the Dervis, entertained his sovereign Harum, the Calif of Egypt with the following account of his life. Caled, my father, full of years and of benevolence to his fellow creatures, waited with entire resignation for the hour that Providence had appointed to be his last. Finding death fast approaching, he called me to his bed-side. "My son," said he, "my beloved and only son, I have no wealth to bequeath you; but I will leave you two of the greatest secrets of nature, namely, one to acquire wealth to the utmost bounds of your wishes; and one to pass a long and chearful life, free of distress either of the mind or body. But in order to benefit by these secrets, there are certain things which you must solemnly promise to perform." I did so, resolving from the bottom of my heart to be obsequious to my father's commands. "Take," said he, "this book, written by Bedreddin, famous for sanctity of life. Peruse it over and over with the deepest attention; it will invigorate the seeds of virtue, sowed by me in your tender mind, so as to guard you against the contagion of vice; without which you never can be worthy of that inestimable treasure. When you are thoroughly conscious of meriting that reward, break the seals of this letter, (putting it into my hand): in it the whole mystery is contained. But should you open it before you are proof against every temptation, the characters will instantly vanish, and leave you in the dark as much as before." Embracing me with the utmost tenderness, he expired in my arms. When time had moderated my grief, I thought of my legacy. I passed whole days in imagined scenes of power and grandeur, in exalting my favourites and depressing my enemies. I was resolved that my palace should be sumptuous above any that the greatest monarch possesses, that the very pavement of it should be solid gold. But as the awful promise I had made was essential, I opened the

precious book. I found the diction ſweet and elegant, and the ſentiments refined. But above all, its precepts of morality and religion charmed me. I read it over and over, meditated upon it night and day; and ſquared my conduct by theſe precepts, till I became habitually, as well as naturally virtuous. At laſt I perceived a total change in my diſpoſition. I roved no longer upon grandeur; nor held riches in any eſteem. I had indeed ſecured uninterrupted health by temperance; but I had no wiſh to prolong my life beyond the days allotted by Providence. The whole of my ſtudy was to be ſteady in virtue, and to guard againſt every temptation. In a word, I became indifferent about the ſecrets contained in the letter. I opened it, however, in obedience to my father's will, and read what follows. "If thou haſt read with profit the volume bequeathed, and modelled thy conduct according to its dictates, already doſt thou poſſeſs the promiſed bleſſings. Temperance is the only ſecret to baniſh diſeaſe, and to prolong a chearful life. And content will reliſh the ſimple things that temperance requires; whereas unbounded riches are an invincible temptation to abandon real good in the purſuit of imaginary pleaſure."

At my father's death, I was within the years of eighteen, ignorant of the world and of its corruptions. A young man without experience, is liable to various temptations, partly from imitation, and partly from his irregular appetites; and without a truſty monitor ſeldom fails to be led aſtray. My beloved father, to whom I am indebted for every bleſſing of life, contrived this ſtratagem, like a truſty monitor, to ſecure me againſt every temptation.

You behold here, continued the Dervis to his ſovereign, the utmoſt limits of my wiſhes. My cell, which you have deigned to viſit, is neat, though far from coſtly. I want for none of the conveniences of life; nor do I covet any of its ſuperfluities. Dainties ſerve only to deprave the appetite, and to render more wholeſome food inſipid. Riches and ſplendor are air bubbles, which loſe their imagined value when they become familiar. My dread ſovereign, when you attain to my age, you will regard ambition and other empty phantoms that fill the mind during the heat of youth to be vain deluſions. To you virtue will then appear in her native charms. When ſick of ſuch vanities, virtue, which, like the laurel, flouriſhing in perpetual bloom, ſuffers no decay, ſhall prove your ſweeteſt conſolation.

The Dervis ended, and in Harum's ear
So charming left his voice, that he awhile
Thought him ſtill ſpeaking, ſtill ſtood fix'd to hear.

As ſtratagems like the foregoing to guard virtue during youth, are ſeldom happy in the invention, and as little in the execution, good education, proſecuted with unremitting care, is the only ſtratagem that can be relied on by parents for ſecuring good conduct in their children. Benevolence, it is certain, and all the other moral virtues, may be impreſſed on the tender mind, ſo ſucceſsfully as to become a ſecond nature.

THE CONSULTATION.——A TALE.

READING, one afternoon, in a retired part of the garden, to which he often repaired when he wiſhed to enjoy an intellectual feaſt with a favourite author in his hand, mr. Dormer, a ſingle gentleman, with a large fortune, landed and perſonal, was unexpectedly, though not unpleaſingly, interrupted, in the midſt of his meditations, by the approach of his niece, a very amiable woman, to whom he gave up the management of his family affairs, as ſhe was every way qualified to make a diſtinguiſhed figure in the domeſtic line.

Miſs Meriton was accompanied by a young female friend, who was then upon a viſit to her, and whom ſhe had brought at that moment to her uncle, in conſequence of a ſingular converſation that had paſſed between them, of which the following are the outlines.

Miſs Benſon, having become acquainted with a very agreeable young fellow in a village where ſhe ſpent a few weeks with a lady of her acquaintance, could not help feeling ſtrong prepoſſeſſions in his favour, and upon his appearing equally attached to her, had given him all proper encouragement to make an honorable declaration of his paſſion for her: but not being able to bring him to any ſuch declaration, ſhe now conſidered him as trifling with her, in a very ungenerous manner, though he ſtill continued, in every letter addreſſed to her, to make the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the ſincereſt love. Opening her mind one day to her friend miſs Meriton upon this ſubject, with additional anxiety, ſhe adviſed her, (as her mother, whom ſhe often wiſhed near her, was in a different part of the country) to conſult her uncle upon the intereſting occaſion. After a ſlight heſitation with regard to the propriety of ſuch a meaſure, ſhe conſented, and appeared before mr. Dormer, in the manner abovementioned.

When miſs Benſon had made all the diſcloſures, which ſhe deemed ſufficient to make mr. Dormer feel himſelf intereſted in her ſituation, ſhe was happy to find that her clear and connected ſtory made no little impreſſion upon his mind. Having liſtened to her with great attention, and digeſted her communications, he freely confeſſed that he thought the behaviour of her lover, was highly exceptionable: that he appeared to him, indeed, as one of thoſe ſhufflers who took delight in keeping the females, whoſe affection they had, in their flattering opinions, ſecured, in a ſtate of the moſt diſquieting ſuſpence. "However, my dear Harriot, (continued he) with a paternal preſſure of her hand, I will do what I can, by making this young man properly ſenſible of your merit, to bring him to an explicit declaration, that you may not remain in a doubtful ſtate with regard to his ſentiments, on your account."

In conſequence of this garden-interview, mr. Dormer wrote the following letter to mr. Huntley, at his apartments in the village from which miſs Benſon had received his amorous diſpatches.

TO MR. HUNTLEY.

SIR,

YOU will undoubtedly be ſurpriſed at this addreſs from a ſtranger, but as you are deeply concerned in what I am going to communicate, you will not, I dare ſay, think any apology on my ſide neceſſary for the liberty I take.

There is a young lady at my houſe, and at preſent under my protection, as her mother is obliged to be far diſtant from her, on particular buſineſs, to whom you have, I find, from her diſcloſures, in the full confidence of friendſhip, behaved in a manner ſufficient to make her believe that ſhe is by no means an object of indifference in your eyes: but, at the ſame time, in a manner which renders her utterly unable to gueſs at your intentions on her account. If your deſigns are honorable—and I am very unwilling to think that they are not ſo—you cannot too ſoon make too pointed a declaration in her favour: you cannot, in ſhort, too ſoon make her your wife; as I will venture to aſſure you, from a number of circumſtances within my own knowledge, that ſhe will do honor to the marriage ſtate, and that you will ſtand the faireſt chance for conjugal felicity by being united to her for life.

I am, ſir, your's, &c.
HENRY DORMER.

The very day after this letter was ſent according to its direction, the perſon to whom it was addreſſed, waited on mr. Dormer, whom he found in his library: but how great was the ſurpriſe of the latter to ſee his nephew before him.

"O! Sir—ſaid young Dormer—(no longer Huntley) you have, without knowing you were ſo employed—made me the happieſt of men. I have long loved miſs Benſon with the ſincereſt affection, but apprehenſive of giving you diſpleaſure by marrying her, I have remained in a fluctuating ſtate, the moſt diſagreeable to be conceived. I am now ready to give her my hand—doubly ready, as you have written ſo highly in her praiſe—ſhe has long been in poſſeſſion of my heart."

Mr. Dormer, extremely pleaſed with his nephew's effuſions, touched his bell for miſs Benſon, who, ſtruck by the diſcovery that had been made, and charmed with the conſequences which it produced, was, in a ſhort time, amply rewarded for all the diſquietudes ſhe had endured by the apparent duplicity of her lover's conduct.

THE PANGS OF REPENTANCE.——A TALE.

FORMED by nature to attract, and finiſhed by art to ſeduce the fair ſex, Harry Bennet was a very dangerous man in the female world. Puſhed on by his ruling paſſion for women, and checked by no principles, he conſidered all his victories over thoſe whom he deluded from the paths of virtue, as ſo many ſhining proofs of his ſuperior ſkill in the Ovidian line of gallantry.

After having ſeduced a train of fond females to their ruin, without finding much oppoſition to his infamous artifices, he ſingled out a young lady, as a new object of his attention, who, having been bred up in a very virtuous ſtyle, under the directions of an exemplary father, gave him no reaſon to believe that ſhe would be drawn from the line of female honor by the modes of attack commonly practiſed by the lawleſs libertines of the age.

With an underſtanding ſuperior to the majority of her ſex, and with the higheſt notions of chaſtity; with a pleaſing perſon, and poliſhed manners, Emilia Romney was always particularly nice in the choice of her intimate companions; well knowing that not a few of her ſex are thrown in the moſt ineligible ſituations, in conſequence of their female connections.

By ſuch appearances againſt him, Harry was not, however, intimidated: he made his addreſſes to her in the form of an honorable lover, when he had diſcreetly procured her father's permiſſion, who, living in a retired part of the country, was not acquainted with his variegated gallantries, but conſidered him as a very ſenſible, agreeable man of fortune.—A man of fortune he certainly was—with whom an honorable alliance would be truly deſirable.

For ſome time Harry proceeded in the moſt unexceptionable manner, with regard to his behaviour to Emilia Romney, and his whole carriage, indeed, gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to the old gentleman, who, wiſhing for nothing more than to ſee his daughter genteelly ſettled, before he died, gave himſelf up to the dreams of parental pleaſure, which the flattering proſpects before him on his daughter's account, produced in his affectionate mind.

Suddenly called upon to leave his little cottage, and to remove to a diſtant part of the country, by the death of a near relation, by which he expected a large addition to his income. Mr. Romney poſted away; not quite happy to leave his daughter behind, but pleaſing himſelf with the thoughts of his leaving her with a valuable ſervant, whoſe long tried fidelity had never been ſhaken.

The ſudden departure of mr. Romney, gave inexpreſſible pleaſure to Harry, who had looked upon him as the moſt powerful bar to the execution of his licentious deſigns. He very ſoon, therefore, after that departure, employed every moment in ſcheming modes of action to forward the completion of his wiſhes.

Emilia, for ſome time, made the moſt laudable reſiſtance to all the falſe reaſoning which her lover artfully adopted in order to gain his point, but at laſt, unable to hold out any longer, ſhe ſurrendered.

As ſoon as ſhe was ſenſible of her degraded ſituation, ſhe burſt into a flood of tears, and loaded the infamous author of her ruin with all the reproaches ſhe could think of: upbraiding him in the ſevereſt language, for his ſcandalous behaviour, and ordered him, in the moſt peremptory tone, to leave her immediately; never to ſee her again. Harry, perfectly well acquainted with this ſort of language, left the room with the utmoſt compoſure, and repaired to his own apartments in the neighbourhood,

and with a cruel ſatisfaction enjoyed the triumph he had obtained: but this triumph was not of a long continuance. The pangs of repentance ſucceeded the tranſports of delight, which he felt upon the occaſion, and he became, in conſequence of a train of ſtrongly remembered ſituations, a ſincere penitent. In this ſtate we will leave him for a while, and return to Emilia.

To deſcribe the condition in which Emilia felt herſelf, when ſhe reflected on her fall from virtue, is not an eaſy matter. Let the reader of ſenſibility conceive what no language can, with ſufficient energy, expreſs.

While ſhe was ſitting one day, tortured by remembrance, and giving way to the agonies of deſpair, ſhe was not a little alarmed by the voice of her father, who entered the room in which ſhe ſat, with his uſual ſmiles, and imagined he ſhould give her no ſmall pleaſure, by his return.

Had ſhe been in the ſtate of innocence in which he had left her, Emilia would have flown with filial rapture to welcome her father's return; but the ſight of him, while ſhe felt herſelf covered with guilt, threw her into ſuch confuſion, that ſhe could not utter a ſyllable. She ſcreamed—ſhe fainted—but ſhe could not ſpeak.

Mr. Romney, aſtoniſhed at ſo very unexpected a receptiou, did all in his power, with the aſſiſtance of his ſervants, to produce the recovery of her ſenſes. When ſhe did recover them, ſhe deſired the ſervants to withdraw. She then, throwing herſelf upon her knees before her father, implored his forgiveneſs, tears ſtreaming from her eyes, with the ſtrongeſt marks of contrition imprinted on her countenance.

"Forgiveneſs? my dear child!" ſaid mr. Romney—ſurpriſed—"for what? Explain yourſelf."

She did ſo, and her diſcloſures pierced him to the ſoul!

"The villain!—exclaimed he—but he ſhall not long remain in his preſent triumphant ſtate. Prepare yourſelf immediately, to attend me to his apartments. If he does not promiſe to marry you, he is a dead man."

Emilia ſtarted at the concluſion of her father's impaſſioned ſpeech, and attempted to ſoften the tone of his reſentment; but he—repeating the laſt words with additional force, inſiſted upon her prompt obedience; eſpecially as ſhe was ſo deeply intereſted in the viſit to be paid.

When they arrived at Harry's apartments, they were told by the ſervant who opened the door, that his maſter, having given poſitive orders not to be diſturbed, could not be ſeen.

"Don't tell me of your poſitive orders, ſaid mr. Romney, raiſing his voice, I will ſee him:"—and, puſhing by him, hurried to the room in which he often viſited him. When he entered it, he found Harry in a ſituation which ſtruck him with horror. He found him in the agonies of death, and ſoon diſcovered, by ſeeing a piſtol on the floor, that he had been his own executioner.—He lived, indeed, only to declare his ſincere repentance for the numerous crimes he had committed, during the courſe of his illicit amours, and the pangs which he felt upon the harrowing occaſion.—His laſt words were, addreſſing himſelf to Emilia—"I

have made you, miſs Romney, all the reparation in my power."

When the final ſcene was cloſed, mr. Romney, reflecting on Harry's concluding ſpeech, and ſtooping to take up the piſtol which lay on the ground, perceived a ſealed letter, which he had not obſerved before. This letter was directed to his daughter, and contained, with many penitential expreſſions, a conſiderable legacy; the legacy which was bequeathed to her ſhe poſſeſſes, but ſhe never enjoyed it, as ſhe was continually tormented by the pangs of recollection.

On the Virtues of Acorn-Coffee.

DR. Marx, an eminent German phyſician, has publiſhed in the Hanover magazine, ſome experiments, in which he has ſhown the great virtues of acorn-coffee, and has confirmed his experiments by accompanying them with a multitude of facts: it muſt therefore give you pleaſure to be able to acquaint your readers, that ſuch a common fruit is capable of being converted to many ſalutary purpoſes.

The method of preparing the acorn-coffee is as follows:

Take ſound and ripe acorns, peel off the ſhell or huſk, divide the kernels, dry them gradually, and then roaſt them in a cloſe veſſel or roaſter, keeping them continually ſtirring; in doing of which eſpecial care muſt be taken that they be not burnt or roaſted too much, both which would be hurtful.

Take of theſe roaſted acorns (ground like other coffee) half an ounce every morning and evening, alone or mixed with a drachm of other coffee, and ſweetened with ſugar, with or without milk.

The author ſays, that acorns have always been eſteemed a wholeſome, nouriſhing, and ſtrengthening nutriment for men, and that by their medicinal qualities, they have been found to cure the ſlimy obſtructions in the viſcera, and to remove nervous complaints, when other medicines have failed; and although acorns, he ſays, have, by the moderns as well as the ancients, been looked upon as a great aſtringent, and generally applied more outwardly, and very ſparingly inwardly; yet he is of opinion, that by the heat of the fire they loſe their aſtringent quality, and thence have no more that effect than other coffee.

The author forbears all manner of inveſtigation, and contents himſelf ſolely with the relation of caſes, which he enumerates with brevity and without exaggeration. Many of the caſes which accompanied this account reſpect women, whoſe complaints aroſe from diſorders peculiar to their ſex.

CAUTIONS *againſt the* BURIAL *of Perſons ſuppoſed* DEAD.—*By* W. HAWES.

AS the following addreſs relates to a ſubject in which every individual is intereſted, the writer wiſhes to render the knowledge of it as general as poſſible.

The cuſtom of laying out the bodies of the perſons ſuppoſed to be dead, as ſoon as reſpiration ceaſes, and the interment of them before the ſigns of putrefaction appear, has been frequently oppoſed by men of learning and humanity in this and other countries. Monſ. Bruhier, in particular, a phyſician of great eminence in Paris, publiſhed a piece, about thirty years ago, intitled, "the uncertainty of the ſigns of death," in which he clearly proved, from the teſtimonies of various authors, and the atteſtations of unexceptionable witneſſes, that many perſons who have been buried alive, and were providentially diſcovered in that ſtate, had been reſcued from the grave, and enjoyed the pleaſures of ſociety for ſeveral years after.

But notwithſtanding the numerous and well-authenticated facts of this kind, the cuſtom abovementioned remains in full force. As ſoon as the *ſemblance of death* appears, the chamber of the ſick is deſerted by friends, relatives, and phyſicians; and the *apparently dead*, though frequently *living body*, is committed to the management of an ignorant and unfeeling nurſe, whoſe care extends no farther than laying the limbs ſtraight, and ſecuring her accuſtomed perquiſites. The bed-cloaths are immediately removed, and the body is expoſed to the air, which, when cold, muſt extinguiſh the little ſpark of life that may remain, and which, by a different treatment, might have been kindled into flame.

I am willing, however to hope, that ſince it has of late been ſo frequently demonſtrated, that the vital principle may exiſt, where the characteriſtics of death, except putrefaction, are preſent, the rational part of the community are, at length, diſpoſed to pay ſome attention to this ſubject.

With that hope, I ſhall venture to particulariſe a few of the caſes, in which this *fallacious appearance* is moſt like to happen, and point out the mode of treatment, which, according to the beſt of my judgment, ſhould be reſpectively adopted.

In apoplectic and fainting fits, and in thoſe ariſing from any violent agitation of mind, and alſo when *opium* or *ſpirituous liquors* have been taken in too great a quantity, there is reaſon to believe that the *appearance* of death has been frequently miſtaken for the *reality*. In theſe caſes, the means recommended by the *humane ſociety for the recovery of drowned perſons*, ſhould be perſevered in for ſeveral hours, and bleeding, which in ſimilar circumſtances has ſometimes proved pernicious, ſhould be uſed with great caution.

In the two latter inſtances it will be highly expedient, with a view of counteracting the ſoporific effects of opium and ſpirits, to convey into the ſtomach, by a proper tube, a ſolution of tartar emetic, and by various other means to excite vomiting.

From the number of children carried off by convulſions, and the certainty, ariſing from undoubted facts, that ſome who have, in appearance, died from that cauſe,

have been recovered*, there is the the greateſt reaſon for concluding, that many, in conſequence of this diſeaſe, have been prematurely numbered among the dead; and that the fond parent, by neglecting the means of recalling life, has often been the guiltleſs executioner of her own offspring.

To prevent the commiſſion of ſuch dreadful miſtakes, no child, whoſe life has been apparently extinguiſhed by convulſions, ſhould be *conſigned* to the grave, till the means of recovery above recommended in apoplexies, &c. have been tried; and, if poſſible, under the direction of ſome ſkilful practitioner of medicine, who may vary them as circumſtances ſhall require.

When fevers ariſe in weak habits, or when the cure of them has been principally attempted by means of depletion, the conſequent debility is often very great, and the patient ſometimes ſinks into a ſtate which bears ſo cloſe an affinity to that of death, that I am afraid it has too often deceived the byeſtanders, and induced them to ſend for the undertaker when they ſhould have had recourſe to the ſuccours of medicine.

In ſuch caſes, volatiles, *eau de luce* for example, ſhould be applied to the noſe, rubbed on the temples, and ſprinkled often about the bed; hot flannels, moiſtened with a ſtrong ſolution of camphorated ſpirit, may likewiſe be applied over the breaſt, and renewed every quarter of an hour; and as ſoon as the patient is able to ſwallow, a tea-ſpoon full of the ſtrongeſt cordial ſhould be given every five minutes.

The ſame methods may alſo be uſed with propriety in the ſmall-pox, when the puſtules ſink, and death apparently enſues; and likewiſe in any other acute diſeaſes, when the vital functions are ſuſpended from a ſimilar cauſe.

Even in old age, when life ſeems to have been gradually drawing to a cloſe, the *appearances of death* are often fallacious.

"Not many years ſince, a lady in Cornwall, more than eighty years of age, who had been a conſiderable time declining, took to her bed, and in a few days ſeemingly expired in the morning. As ſhe had

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* *A remarkable fact of this kind may be found in the Ephemerid. Medico. Phyſ. Germ. Ann. Oct. the ſubſtance of which is as follows:—A girl, about ſeven years of age, who had been for ſome weeks before troubled with a bad cough, was ſuddenly ſeized with a fit; a phyſician was immediately ſent for, who, finding that the heart and lungs had ceaſed to perform their functions, that her lips and cheeks were pale, and her temples ſunk, concluded that life was irrecoverably loſt. For the ſatisfaction however, of her afflicted parents, a clyſter was adminiſtered, and her wriſts were chafed with ſpirituous waters; but no ſign of life appearing, the ſoles of her feet were ordered to be rubbed with ſtrong brine; and the friction was continued without intermiſſion three quarters of an hour; at the end of which time ſhe began to breathe. The friction was then increaſed; two or three deep inſpirations followed; and in a ſhort time the child, who was ſuppoſed to be dead, by the phyſician, as well as the byeſtanders, was, to the ſurpriſe of both, and the great joy of her parents, reſtored to life and health.*

often deſired not to be buried till ſhe had been two days dead, her requeſt was to have been regularly complied with by her relations. All that ſaw her, looked upon her as dead, and the report was current through the whole place; nay, a gentleman of the town actually wrote to his friend in the iſland of Scilly, that ſhe was deceaſed. But one of thoſe who were paying the laſt kind office of humanity to her remains, perceived ſome warmth about the middle of the back, and acquainting her friends with it, they applied a mirror to her mouth, but after repeated trials, could not obſerve it in the leaſt ſtained; her under-jaw was likewiſe fallen, as the common phraſe is; and, in ſhort, ſhe had every appearance of a dead perſon. All this time ſhe had not been ſtripped or dreſſed, but the windows were opened, as is uſual in the chambers of the deceaſed. In the evening the heat ſeemed to increaſe, and at length was perceived to breathe."

It was the intention of the writer to publiſh a work upon this ſubject, but as his various avocations will not permit him to carry that deſign into execution, he thought it his duty to throw out the above hints; and if they ſhould be the means of preventing one perſon from being laid out, or, what is more horrible, buried alive, it will afford the writer a pleaſure of the nobleſt kind, that ariſing from the conſcioufneſs of doing good to his fellow creatures.

The following Caſe, amongſt a Variety of others, which have fallen under the immediate inſpection of Mr. HARMANT, *a celebrated Phyſician at* NANCY, *furniſhes us with a ſtrong Proof of the Neceſſity of the Caution recommended above, with ſo much Humanity and Judgment, by mr.* HAWES.

DECEMBER 23, 1764, I was ſent for by *M. de Potier*, knight of the royal and military order of St. Lewis, &c. at Nancy, to haſten with the utmoſt expedition to his manſion, to attend his cook, who was dangerouſly ill. It was about eight o'clock in the morning when the meſſenger came to my houſe; but as I was not at home, they had recourſe to another phyſician. This gentleman judging, from the appearance of the patient, that it was an apoplectic fit, he ordered the remedies uſual in ſuch caſes, but without any effect. Clyſters of tobacco, with coloquintida, made not the leaſt impreſſion. They concluded that the patient was abſolutely dead, and from that moment every remedy was diſcontinued.

It was not before two o'clock in the afternoon that I was informed, either of the invitation in the morning, or of the ſtate of the patient. I ran to his aſſiſtance. As I was entering the doors, the other phyſician happened to meet me, told me the cook was dead, and that every kind of aid had been adminiſtered in vain.

This account did not abate my deſires to ſuccour the unfortunate

object. I went into the room where the ſuppoſed corpſe, yet in bed, was expoſed to the ſight of a multitude of ſpectators, all of whom ſeemed affected with the event.

They were already preparing for his funeral. I immediately examined his body with the ſtricteſt attention ; I found his face livid, and a little ſwollen ; the eyes half-open, bright, prominent; the mouth cloſed, teeth fixed, the neck enlarged, the belly very much ſwoln ; there was neither pulſe nor reſpiration.

By theſe different ſymptoms I concluded immediately that they were the effect of the vapour of lighted charcoal. I made enquiry upon this ſubject of all the domeſtics. The kitchen girl informed me, that he had retired to his chamber about eleven o'clock the preceding evening, in good health ; that ſhe had carried up, by his order, a braſier, with charcoal ; that finding he did not make his appearance in the kitchen at the uſual hour, ſhe concluded that he was ſtill aſleep ; but perceiving that it grew late, ſhe went into the room in order to awaken him, and then ſhe found him in the ſituation in which I had ſeen him.

This account confirming my conjectures, I prepared to adminiſter aſſiſtance. I ordered him to be immediately taken out of the bed and out of the chamber, and had him placed naked upon a ſeat, in a court by the ſide of a fountain. After he was properly fixed, I began with throwing cold water in his face by glaſsfuls. I deſired ſeveral of the aſſiſtants to follow my example, but they complied with reluctance, being prepoſſeſſed that the man was dead, and that my attempts were fruitleſs.

More than an hour elapſed before the patient had diſcovered any ſigns of ſenſibility. The attendants began to deſpair, and to animate their courage, I aſſured them that in a ſhort time they would perceive their error. This aſſurance, joined to my entreaties, made them renew the application of the water ; they threw it with greater force, and more frequently than before, which ſoon produced a ſlight hick-up.

This firſt ſymptom having ſtruck them like a reſurrection, the noiſe thereof was ſoon ſpread throughout the manſion, and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction ran to the place ; I ordered the adminiſtration of cold water to be continued in their preſence, frequently, and by glaſsfuls. The hiccoughs became ſtronger and more frequent, and I perceived that the teeth began to relax.

I had ordered cylinders of liquorice root to be prepared. I introduced ſome with the utmoſt difficulty between the teeth, to hinder them from fixing again ; and we ſoon perceived the efforts of the air attempting to enter the cheſt, and of the cheſt endeavouring to diſtend and contract itſelf.

I ordered Spaniſh ſnuff alſo to be blown into the noſtrils, with a view to excite ſneezings, though without this effect ; but the attendants perceived him to move his head, and give manifeſt ſigns of ſenſation ; he moved alſo his right hand and fingers, as if he wiſhed to raiſe them to his noſe. This new indication of his reſurrection gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to the company.

The projection of water was continued with vigour, and the fre-

quency of the hiccoughs increaſed proportionably. This remedy excited a ſlight vomiting of nauſeous matter. I had already ſpent three complete hours in attempting the recovery, and had advanced no further than to the ſymptoms mentioned above; but they portended a perfect cure. This I intimated to the attendants, and perſevered in the application of the cold water.

The continuance of this ſimple remedy at length procured a vomiting of frothy matter, reſembling ſoap ſuds, to which ſucceeded the moſt violent efforts of the cheſt to relieve itſelf. The body of the patient began to be greatly agitated, and to raiſe itſelf. All the members, and particularly the fingers and toes, became violently contracted. In a word, he uttered a cry which I had preſaged to be the moſt certain ſign of returning life. I redoubled at the ſame time the projection of the water, and this renewal produced a freſh diſcharge of ſaponaceous matter, with new attempts to reſpire. The movements of the body redoubled with ſuch agitation, that they ſeemed to indicate the pain which the patient ſuffered from ſo long a continuance of our method of treatment.

I was perſuaded by the moſt urgent entreaties to convey the patient from the open court, where we all experienced the ſevereſt cold, into a warmer place. At firſt I oppoſed their entreaties, but was at length obliged to yield to the requeſts of his relations. He was conveyed into the kitchen; but what I had feared and predicted, came to paſs. The patient was no ſooner conveyed thither, than he relapſed into his former ſtate of inſenſibility. We were obliged to open the windows and doors immediately, in order to obtain the greateſt degree of cold poſſible, and renew the projection of water, which we fortunately found at hand. Three hours more were employed in this exerciſe; and between eight and nine o'clock in the evening the ſubject began to cry out with violence, and was ſeized with a univerſal trembling.

I now conducted myſelf as in the former caſes, and ordered him to be put to bed.

I viſited him about half paſt ten o'clock in the evening; I found him perfectly ſenſible, but his belly was diſtended, and his body was ſeized with ſhiverings at intervals. I ordered a glyſter to be applied, and a ptiſan of chicken-broth with nitre to be given him, and alſo the vulnerary mixture, with the liquor mineralis Hoffmanni. Theſe medicines having appeaſed the latter ſymptoms, I learned the next morning that he had paſſed a good night. The pulſe was become more regular, and the pain in the head leſs, as alſo the ſhiverings, and there only remained a ſenſation of fatigue, and a ſmall diſtention of the abdomen, occaſioned by the wind.

The fourth day our patient finding himſelf radically cured by the continuance of proper remedies, determined to go to the foot of the altar, and return thanks to God for preſerving him from being interred alive; a miſerable event, which would indubitably have taken place, had it not been for the application of this efficacious remedy.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

To MIRA, at Woodbury.

AH! muſe, inſpire the glowing ſtrain
And give celeſtial fire;
I ſing the triumph of the plain—
To Mira, tune my lyre.

Serenely fair, divinely bright,
Majeſtic, gay, and free;
What blooming beauties bleſs the ſight,
What grace but ſhines in thee?

How oft, unnotic'd, have I gaz'd
On thy enrapturing charms,
With joy have view'd—with tranſport prais'd,
What now my fancy warms.

Ah! ſee the roſe her cheek adorn,
The ſtar beam in her eye;
View all the beauties of the morn,
And a ſmall heav'n deſcry.

Then ſay, can aught the work excell,
Or rival Mira's praiſe?—
That form that fate forbids to tell,
That grace which ſhuns my lays.

Yes, yes, there can: 'tis Mira's mind,
Her virtues, her's alone;
The bright aſſemblage heav'n deſign'd
To fill the faireſt throne.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789. W. W. W.

On CHEARFULNESS.

THE honeſt heart, whoſe thoughts are clear
From fraud, diſguiſe, and guile,
Need neither fortune's frowning fear,
Nor court the harlot's ſmile.

The greatneſs that would make us grave,
Is but an empty thing;
What more than mirth would mortals have?
The chearful man's a king.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following song was written during the late contest with Britain, with intention to be sung at what is called a *spinning frolic;* where several young females collect together, and each spins her dozen, to complete a web for their neighbour.—In the evening, they are joined by the lads of the neighbourhood, with a fiddle, in order for a dance. As *manufacturing* is now the taste, it is presumed this song will not be *mal-a-propos.* ARACHNE.

A SONG.

SINCE fate has assign'd us these rural abodes,
Far distant from Fortune's and Honor's high roads;
Let us chearfully pass thro' life's innocent dale,
Nor look up to the mountain, since pleas'd in the vale.
When storms rage the fiercest, and mighty trees fall,—
The low shrub is sheltered, that clings to the wall:
Let our wheels and our reels go merrily round,
While health, peace, and virtue, among us are found.—

II.

Tho' the great call us little, and oft us despise;
Yet sure it is wise, to make little suffice:
In this we will teach them, altho' they be great,
It is ever true wisdom to bend to our state;
For if Britain's king should carry the day,
We farmers and spinners can only obey.
Let our wheels and our reels go merrily round,
While health, peace, and virtue, among us are found.

III.

Our flax boasts its beauties—an elegant green,
When it shoots from the earth, and enamels the scene;—
When moisten'd, and broken in filaments fine,
Our maidens then draw the flexible line;
Some slender as cob-webs, on Sunday to wear,
While others are courser,—not likely to tear.
Let our wheels and our reels go merrily round,
While health, peace, and virtue, among us are found.

IV.

Since all here assemble, to card and to spin;
Come, come, girls! be nimble, and quickly begin
To help neighbour Friendly; and when we have done,
The boys shall then join us at setting of sun:
Perhaps our brisk partners may lead us through life,
And the hop of the night, end in husband and wife.
Let our wheels and our reels go merrily round,
While health, peace, and virtue, among us are found.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you insert the following in your next Magazine, it will infinitely oblige, Your's, &c.

MATILDA.

On the DEATH *of the amiable* J*****A R***E—*addressed to her Sister.*

OH! cease to mourn your J****NA's death,
Kind heaven afflicts us for good, below;
And had she not, e're now, resign'd her breath,
She might have tasted of the cup of woe.

'Tis true, that she had all the charms of youth;
Yet these could never snatch her from the tomb;
And she possess'd, both innocence and truth,
Which chear'd her journey to her native home.

Oh! think, that, while you mourn your hapless fate,
And nature's passions struggle in your breast,
She is rejoicing in a happier state,
And now possesses everlasting rest—

Gone to prepare for your reception there;
Gone forth, to claim a place for you, on high,—
Where saints and angels, haste to meet the fair,
And, welcome! to their sister-angel, cry.

Oh! cease, my friend, to mourn her happier lot,
You too, Maria, soon perhaps may die—
Soon, all your cares and griefs may be forgot;
And J****NA never more shall sigh.

Oh! then, with this reflection, cease to mourn;
Ah! heave no more those sighs, that pierce the air:
For J****NA never will return,
Tho' her MARIA, soon may meet her there.

A female muse thus dedicates her bays,
And dares intrude in grief's unrivall'd reign:
But pardon, and accept th' unpolish'd lays—
And, with this one request, I'll quit my pen.

The two following additional ODES *of the first book of* HORACE *made their first appearance in the* Gentleman's Magazine, *and are there said to have been lately discovered in the* Palatine Library, *and communicated by* GASPER PALLAVICINI, Sub-Librarian.

CARMINUM, LIB. I. ODE 39. *Ad Julium Florum.*

DISCOLOR grandem gravat uva ramum;
Instat Autumnus: glacialis anno
Mox Hyems volvente aderit, capillis
Horrida canis

Jam licet Nymphas trepidè fugaces
Insequi, lento pede detinendas;
Et labris captæ, simulantis iram,
Oscula figi.

Jam licet vino madidos vetusto
De die lætum recitare carmen;
Flore, si te des hilarem, licebit
Sumere noctem.

Jam vide Curas Aquilone sparsas!
Mens viri fortis sibi constat, utrum
Serius lethi, citiusve tristis
Advolat hora.

QU. HORATII FLACCI, Odi 40. *Ad Librum suum.*

DULCI libello nemo sodalium
Forsan meorum charior extitit:
De te merenti quid fidelis
Officium Domino rependes?

Te Roma cautum territat ardua!
Depone vanos invidiæ metus;
Urbisque, fidens dignitati,
Per plateas animosus audi.

En quo furentes Eumenidum choros
Disjecit almo fulmine Jupiter!
Huic ara stabit, fama cantu
Perpetuo celebranda crescet.

CHARTAM unicam hanc Libri certè vetustissimi in Bibliothecâ Palatinâ repertam accuratissimè transcripsi, verbum de verbo, et literam de literâ. Chartam ipsam in Archivis tutissimè recondidi; transcriptionem tibi amoris ergo committo. Clarissimè apparet è titulis supernè paginæ notis, aliisque indiciis laceratam excerptamque ex aliquâ editione Horatianâ olim fuisse, et forsitan primâ, quando nusquam alibi, vel antea has Odas in memoriam revocare possum. Mecum ergo literatos omnes gratulari videbitur, recuperatis his elegantissimis carminibus Horatianis. Vale & fruere.

GASPAR PALLAVICINI,
PALAT. BIBL. SUB-LIBR.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE marquis du Puyla Roque has remitted to his vaſſals, in Languedoc all the arrears due to him, amounting to 200,000 livres. This ſacrifice is the more meritorious, as it was made before the 4th of Auguſt.

Paris, Sept. 28. The petitions from the religious bodies to the national aſſembly, for the ſuppreſſion of their inſtitution, have been very numerous. Half the nuns in France are willing to recant their vows, and return to ſociety.

Oct. 8. The national aſſembly ſtill ſits at Verſailles, till room is prepared for their reception at the Louvre. On the 5th, the king gave his ſanction to thoſe articles of the conſtitution, and Droits de l'homme, which had been preſented to his majeſty by the aſſembly.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Oct. 9. The following letter was received from the king:

Gentlemen,

"The inſtances of attachment and fidelity which I have received from my good city of Paris, and the invitation of the commons, have determined me to fix my permanent abode there; and in the confidence I have, that you will not ſeparate from me, I invite you to chuſe commiſſioners to ſelect the moſt proper place for the national aſſembly to ſit in. I ſhall give the neceſſary orders to prepare it, I ſhall facilitate and expedite the meaſures which mutal confidence may require.

"LOUIS."

This letter occaſioned ſome debate, and ſome members argued againſt their removal to Paris.

It was put to the voice, and by a great majority it was decided that they ſhould remove to Paris conformable to their declaration to the king.

TITLE OF THE KING.

National Aſſembly, Oct. 12.

An important diſcuſſion took place on the queſtion of the king's ſtyle and title with regard to Navarre. The preſident read a memorial on the ſubject, tranſmitted to him by one of the deputies from Navarre, who, it is to be obſerved, have not yet taken their ſeats as members of the aſſembly. The memorial ſet forth the reaſons, why the deputies of Navarre had not taken their ſeats, until the conſtitution of France ſhould be reconciled to the conſtitution of Navarre; that it was the intereſt of Navarre to be united with France, and that nothing ought to reſtrict the king from taking the title of king of Navare.

In ſupport of this opinion, it was ſaid, that it was of the utmoſt importance to ſovereigns to preſerve all their titles: and that for want of due attention to this point, a prince had loſt the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and Louis XIII. Upper Navarre; that all the ſucceſſors of Henry IV. having borne the title, it would be highly imprudent to oblige the preſent monarch to drop it.

On the other hand it was ſaid, that if the people of Navarre conſidered themſelves as French, the title of ROI DES FRANCOIS comprehended them as well as the beſt of his majeſty's ſubjects: that if they were a ſeparate and independent people, the deciſions of the national aſſembly did not affect them: that the title of ROI DES FRANCOIS would give general ſatisfaction; but if to that was added king of Navarre, a deputy from Corſica had inſtructions from his conſtituents to require that the king ſhould be alſo ſtiled king of Corſica; and requiſitions of a like ſort might be expected from other places: and that it was neceſſary, both in words and titles, to preſerve the unity of the monarchy.

The latter arguments prevailed. The aſſembly reſolved, that in future, the king's only title ſhould be ROI DES FRANCOIS: and the hall reſounded with repeated acclamations of VIVE LE ROI DES FRANCOIS.

Paris, Oct. 13. The king has appointed the marquis de la Fayette, commander in chief of all the troops within 15 leagues of Paris.

THE KING's PROCLAMATION.

Paris, Oct. 13. The king has iſſued a proclamation, ſetting forth, that leſt the faithful inhabitants of his provinces ſhould hear with concern the circumſtances that have induced him to take up his reſidence at Paris, he had thought it his duty to make

known to them, that being informed of the march of the national militia from Paris, and their deſiring to obtain the honor of ſerving as his guard, it would have been eaſy for him to go to any other place than Paris; but fearing that ſuch a reſolution might be the cauſe of much trouble, and confiding in the ſentiments which he had a right to expect from all his ſubjects without diſtinction, he had come to reſide in Paris, where he received the moſt reſpectful teſtimonies of love and fidelity from the inhabitants of that good city. That he is certain they will never attempt, in any manner, to influence the free determination of their ſovereign; and from the midſt of them, announces to all the inhabitants of his provinces, that when the national aſſembly ſhall have terminated the grand work of reſtoring the public welfare, he will put in execution a plan, which he has long ſince formed, of viſiting all his provinces, to enquire what good he can do in each, and to prove that they are equally dear to him. That he flatters himſelf this declaration, on his part, will engage all the inhabitants of his provinces to ſecond the labours of the national aſſembly, in order that France, under the protection of a happy conſtitution, may enjoy that peace and tranquillity, of which an unhappy diviſion has long deprived it.

This proclamation is dated October 9, and underſigned

DE SAINT PRIEST.

In the affray at Verſailles on the 6th of October, about fifty of the Pariſian troops and mob were killed, and eighty of the king's guards cut to pieces. The maſſacre would have been much more terrible, had it not been for his majeſty's orders.

The queen of France owes the preſervation of her life to the gallant marquis de la Fayette.

Oct. 20. The pecuniary preſents lately made to the French national aſſembly have been great, and are encreaſing daily. The duke of Orleans has given 2,500,000 livres; M. Neckar, 100,000 livres; l'Abbe de S. Non, 4000 livres—one moiety of his abbey; M. Nicolai, preſident of the chambres des comptes, reſigned a penſion of 100,000 livres, and gave 25,000; M. de Atiere, a refugee, in England, 100,000 crowns; the invalid guards though poor, preſented 3000 livres; the company of bookſellers gave 20,000 livres; the patriotic ſociety at Verſailles gave 88,000 livres; a private ſoldier of the Pariſian militia 310; M. Rigaud, 1000; the governor his plate; M. Rial, plate to the amount of 15,000 livres, alſo a remittance of 10,000 livres. Theſe ſacrifices—with what will follow—muſt ſoon make the treaſury of France reſpectable.

SPAIN.

London, Sept. 14. By a letter from Madrid, we have received intelligence, that the three ſhips deſtined for making diſcoveries, under the command of don Alexander Malaſpina, ſet ſail from Cadiz the 30th of laſt month. The artiſts and men of letters engaged in them, are of the firſt reputation. For diſcoveries relative to natural hiſtory, don Anthony Pineda; for botany, don Louis Nee; for drawing of plants, don Philip Bauza; for the drawing of landſcape and perſpective, Joſeph Pozo, of the academy of Seville; for the collecting and drying of the plants, Joſeph Guio.

RUSSIANS, IMPERIALISTS, AND TURKS.

Vienna, Oct. 6. His majeſty the emperor has been pleaſed to raiſe the prince of Saxe Cobourg to the rank of field marſhal, in recompence for the ſignal ſervices he has rendered his country, and particularly in the late victory over the army of the grand vizir, on the 22d of September.

Yeſterday evening another courier arrived here from the prince de Cobourg, with the important news, that he had again attacked and beaten the grand vizir, and driven him back as far as the Danube; that 3000 Turks were left dead on the field; and that our troops took 17 pieces of cannon, 300 loaded camels, 400 buffaloes, 2000 oxen, 5000 loaded waggons, 70,000 tents, with the whole of the grand vizir's treaſure and equipage; and that the booty was altogether immenſe. The courier brought a ſuperb tent, and a number of coſtly ſabres and Turkiſh knives with him, which his majeſty ordered to be depoſited in the arſenal. Baron Kieſemayer, who came as courier upon this occaſion, alſo brought a pair of Turkiſh colours with him, which he took from the enemy with his own hands.

Oct. 7. The baron de Laudohn, nephew of our field marſhal, arrived here yeſterday with diſpatches from his excellency prince Potemkin; in which he compliments the emperor on the late victory gained by the prince de Cobourg, and informs his imperial majeſty, that the prince of Anhalt Bernbourg, who commanded the van of the Ruſſian army, under prince Potemkin, had attacked a ſeraſkier of three tails, at the head of a body of between 7 and 8000 Spahis, in their march to ſuccour the garriſon of Bender, over whom he had obtained a complete victory, near Kauſchan, on the Neiſter.

Eight hundred of the enemy were killed on the ſpot, and 120 taken priſoners; among whom is the Ottoman general. The artillery alſo fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 2c. The Sultan lately aſſured M. Bulgakow, the Ruſſian miniſter, that he ſhould be ſet at liberty, but the promiſe is not yet fulfilled; however, it is confidently aſſerted, that he will leave the Seven Towers the 16th inſt. and that two French veſſels are ready to receive him. They are buſy at the hotel in packing up his baggage, &c.

Aug. 5. The Ottoman porte and the court of Sweden, have juſt concluded a convention, whereby they reciprocally agree not to liſten ſeparately to propoſitions of peace with their common enemy. The porte has engaged to pay to his Swediſh majeſty a ſubſidy of about 20,000 purſes in the courſe of ten years.

Letters from Vienna poſitively aſſert that the Turks have attacked Oczakow by ſea, and that Bender is inveſted by the Ruſſians.

SIEGE OF BELGRADE.

The trenches were opened before this important place the 15th of September, and ſo early as the 16th, a battery was opened on the ſuburb called the Raſcian ſuburb.

On the 20th the bombardment was to begin; and then the beſieged will have to ſuſtain the fire of 450 pieces of ordnance.

On the 15th, marſhal Laudohn ſent ſeveral of his Saiques as near to Belgrade as poſſible: the Turks at Waſſerſtadt immediately opened a heavy fire on them to keep them off.

The flotilla had no other object than to cover the workmen, who were preparing to throw a bridge over the Danube.

The ſame day the marſhal occupied all the heights that commanded the Raizenſtant, where redoubts were immediately thrown up, for the purpoſe of ſetting fire to the houſes.

The 16th the Turks kept up a fire the whole day. The Auſtrians returned it againſt the ſuburb, called the ſuburb of the Save, and ſet fire to ſome of the houſes in it.

The afternoon of the ſame day a redoubt was finiſhed oppoſite the ſuburb of Conſtantinople, ſo called from its being on the road to that city, and ſet fire to it in three different places, the Turks endeavouring all the time, but with little effect, to interrupt the beſiegers by repeated vollies from their artillery.

During the night the Auſtrians threw a great number of red-hot balls into that ſuburb—the horizon was in a manner brightened by them.

The 17th the Turks renewed their fire, and directed it principally againſt the redoubt raiſed by the beſiegers on the Donawitza, where there were 12 guns already mounted, ſo that the Turks began their fire rather too late. On this redoubt 20 mortars were afterwards placed, in addition to the 12 guns.

The redoubts before the ſuburb of Conſtantinople are within 500 yards of the place. The beſieged, in endeavouring to interrupt the works, killed a great many people.

The beſieged had a battery before the gate called the Conſtantinople Gate, but the guns were ſoon diſmounted.

They then mounted ſome other guns before the gate of the ſuburb, but they pointed them ſo high, that they went quite over the Auſtrian redoubts, and as far as the camp. A few ſhells and grenades, from the beſiegers, made the beſieged draw off theſe guns.

At night the beſiegers began again to throw red-hot ſhot into the ſuburbs, with great effect; for the flames occaſioned by them raged the whole night.

During the night, between the 17th and 18th, a bridge was thrown over the Donawitza, by the beſiegers, whence they ran a trench to the point of the Save, without loſing a ſingle man.

The night between the 18th and 19th, it was continued almoſt to the brink of the Save.

This trench is to communicate with a great bomb battery, which it was expected would be finiſhed by the very fartheſt, the night of the 21ſt. This battery is to reduce to aſhes the Waſſerſtadt, and to diſmount the guns in front of the caſtle.

In the morning of the 18th, the troops under the command of general count de Clairfait paſſed the Danube, and took poſt in Servia.

The number of batteries already opened before Belgrade is 26; the number that will be opened 53.

No news had arrived when our accounts came away, of the approach of the ſeraſkier Abdy Pacha to the relief of Belgrade.

But as he was expected, lieutenant field marſhal Colloredo had advanced with 8000 troops on the road by which he muſt paſs; and the free corps of Mihaljoutz, ſaid to be 10,000 ſtrong, have taken poſt on the heights of Semandria, whence they can ſee over a great extent of country.

The prince de Waldeck has been poſted alſo with ſome regiments on the way the ſeraſkier muſt paſs, ſo that the Auſtrians are not only prepared for his arrival, but actually wiſh for it, as they think a battle, if won, would ſave them a world of trouble and fatigue in taking Belgrade by regular approaches.

They imagine, that if the ſeraſkier is de-

feated, Belgrade will ſurrender without giving much further trouble.

On the 18th all communication between Belgrade and the ſurrounding country was completely cut off; ſo that the town was blocked up on all ſides.

Should Belgrade fall in the enſuing campaign, many people imagine that the event will cauſe ſuch a ſhock at Conſtantinople, as may ſhake the ſultan's throne to its foundation, and perhaps out of the ruins raiſe a ſyſtem of government, more conſonant to the dictates of reaſon and juſtice, than that tyrannical government, by which ſo extenſive and populous an empire is at preſent bound.

Laudohn is undoubtedly and deſervedly amongſt the beſt famed generals in Europe; but the irregular and incurſive war, which it is the policy of the Turks at preſent to maintain, requires, if not a man of more natural vigour and alacrity, at leaſt of greater activity and youth. Laudohn's own laurels were acquired when he was a young man, though he was employed in a different ſtyle of warfare.

RUSSIANS AND SWEDES.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 18. The retreat of the Swedes from the Ruſſian territory is fully confirmed; our loſs in the late action was the chevalier Varoge, adjutant to the vice-admiral, and 32 men, including ſubalterns, killed; beſides which there were one major, three captains, one lieutenant, and 67 men wounded; we took 60 priſoners.

In the the action of the firſt we took 44 pieces of cannon, a vaſt quantity of ammunition and proviſions, beſides which the detachment under major-general Rolle, took from one of his Swediſh batteries two 24 pounders, and from another ſix 18 pounders, and 21 pieces of ſmall cannon, a large gun-boat, a ſmall yatcht, five barks, two ſloops, a barge belonging to the king of Sweden himſelf, three tranſports, and a variety of valuable effects.

Stockholm, Sept. 20. At the moment of the departure of the poſt, we have received news from Finland, that general Armfeld had diſembarked his corps of 4600 men on the 9th, at Stromby, near Porkola, and that on the 12th he arrived at the head quarters; whereupon his majeſty had taken the reſolution of acting again offenſively, as ſoon as he ſhould be joined by general Armfeld's forces. The galley-fleet, entirely repaired and conſiderably augmented, was to put to ſea the 16th to ſeek the prince Naſſau, who ſtill keeps the ſtation where he gave battle on the 24th of Auguſt; a battle more bloody on the ſide of the Ruſſians than on that of the Swedes, the firſt having loſt 5000 men, 600 of whom were of the empreſs's guards, who periſhed in the boats that were blown up.

The court martial are to pronounce ſentence on count Liljehorn this day. It is ſaid that he had effaced many obſervations from the ſhip's journal.

The ſeaſon is already ſo ſtormy, that our fleet at Carlſcrone will probably not go out this year.

London, Sept. 24. The following is the king of Sweden's letter to the queen and regency at Stockholm, dated Swenbourg, Aug. 29.—"On the 24th inſt. at ten in the the morning, the Ruſſian fleet of gallies, under the prince of Naſſau and two other admirals, in two diviſions, attempted to ſurround our fleet, by attacking on both ſides with nearly a double ſuperior force. The action laſted with great bravery until nine in the evening, when our fleet got into Swartholm ſo little damaged that they will be at ſea in two days. We loſt one large galley and one Toroma, (a ſmaller kind) both which ran aground, and the Ruſſians took another. Our frigate Trole, alſo got aground, with another Toroma, the latter of which was blown up by her commander. The Ruſſian officers taken and brought in priſoners report, that the attack was made by their whole fleet, avowedly, totally to annihilate ours, but which, by the bravery of our officers and ſeamen, they have not been able to injure materially.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

The moment of the Grand Revolution approaches very faſt. The country is in moſt dreadful agitation. Government has already taken the precautions to remove the royal treaſury, and the archives of government, as well as all the coſtly furniture of the archduke and ducheſs, out of the town. —They are ſent off to Vienna under a ſtrong guard. The treaſuries of the provinces are likewiſe ſecured; it is, however, doubtful whether they will be ſoon enough to get paſt the frontiers before the revolution takes place.

The archbiſhop of Malines has been put under arreſt at Bruſſels, as well as the biſhop of Antwerp. Several other perſons have been ſerved in like manner, but government dare not execute any for fear of retribution.

The imperial miniſter at Paris has demanded the ſuccour of 24,000 men from the court of France—the latter has referred him to the national aſſembly, which began by aſking the miniſter for the 70 millions which the emperor was indebted to France. Any ſuccour from this quarter is therefore not to be expected.

☞ *The remainder of this month's intelligence will be given in the ſupplement to this volume.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.

History of the late Revolution in Ruſſia, concluded, page 755
On the Patriotic Conduct of the American Women, 759
Sentiments of an American Woman, 760
Obſervations on Coinage, 762
Some Account of the American Philoſophical Society, concluded, 763
Deſcription of the Payſaïck Falls, 766
An Inſtance of exemplary Juſtice, 767
Magnanimity of the American Soldiery, 768
An Effectual Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog, ibid.
Anecdotes of the Moors, concluded, 769
Religious Perſecution, a Fragment, 775
Anecdotes of Joſeph II. Emperor of Germany, 776
Intelligence, 778
Promotions, 784
Marriages, ibid.
Deaths, ibid.

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DIRECTIONS *to the* BINDER, *for placing the* ENGRAVINGS, *&c.*

The Frontiſpiece to face the Title-page — — —
The Engraved Title to precede the Addreſs to the Public
The Mud-Inguana—to follow page — — — 12
The view of the State-Houſe at Annapolis (preceded by the Ground Plan of ditto—a Cut—) to face } 81
A View on the Schuylkill—to face — — — 116
A View of Canaan, (Connecticut) — — — 162
Specimens of Snow, to face — — — 180
Specimens of Foſſils — — — — 228
View of Gray's Ferry — — — — 282
View of the Triumphal Arch at Trenton — — — 289
Cooke's Patent Drill-plough — — — 353
View from the Green Woods (Connecticut) — — 366
Map of the Seat of the late War—to face the Title-page for July, 1789.
The varied Landſcape—to face — — — 413
The Federal Edifice — — — — 473
A new Song (engraved) — — — — 491
Chemical Furnaces — — — — 525
Indian Works, on Huron River — — — 543
Jacob's Carriage Springs — — — — 596
View upon the Road from New Windſor — — 601
A View on Schuylkill—to face the Title-page for Nov. 1789.
The Four Temperaments—to face — — — 675
The Bud of the Roſe (ſet to Muſic) — — — 677
View of Houſes in Albany — — — — 691
Male and Female Remiz — — — — 708
Proſpect of the Payſaïck Falls — — — — 766
The Meteorological Tables, to precede the Magazines for the Months, to which they reſpectively relate

Supplement to the Third Volume of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The HISTORY *of the* REVOLUTION *in* RUSSIA *in* 1762, *when the preſent Empreſs* CATHARINE II. *aſcended the Throne.*

[*Continued from page* 713, *and now concluded.*]

SOON after his firſt arrival at Peterhof, he had diſpatched general Lievers and prince Baratinſki to Cronſtadt, to reconnoitre the place: general Lievers was admitted without difficulty; and prince Baratinſki returned to Peterhof, with the account that no news of the revolution had reached Cronſtadt; that general Lievers was preparing for his immediate reception; that his majeſty would find there an aſylum, where the empreſs's troops could not penetrate; and from whence he might, in caſe of extreme neceſſity, eſcape by ſea to his dominions in Holſtein. In conſequence of this repreſentation, the emperor ordered the Holſtein troops, who were upon their march to Peterhof, to return to Oranienbaum; but, by an unaccountable fatality, he protracted his departure till midnight. Upon his arrival at the harbour, to his inexpreſſible ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment, the imperial yacht at firſt was refuſed admittance by the centinels, who objected to the lateneſs of the hour; and, when it was repreſented to them that the emperor was on board, they ſtill perſiſted in their refuſal, and threatened to fire from the batteries, if the veſſel did not inſtantly retire.

This reception, ſo different from what he had expected, was occaſioned by the following remarkable circumſtances. General Lievers, upon his arrival at Cronſtadt, took the command of the fortreſs; but, perceiving that the garriſon had no knowledge of the revolution, was unwilling to give any alarm, by ſpreading the report; and, as he ſhortly expected the emperor, thought it more adviſeable to wait for his appearance before he made any attempts to ſecure the fidelity of the garriſon, or iſſued any orders hoſtile to the party of the empreſs. During this interval, admiral Talicin came to Cronſtadt: he had been diſpatched from Peterſburgh by the empreſs, who had forgotten, in the firſt hurry of the revolution, to ſecure that important fortreſs; and was now ſent, if it ſhould not prove too late for that purpoſe. He was admitted into the place without oppoſition: ſoon perceiving the ſituation of affairs, he inſtantly commanded the arreſt of general Lievers, which was as inſtantly obeyed; the marines and ſailors being more inclined to execute the orders of an admiral than thoſe of a general. Having ſecured the general's perſon, he announced to the garriſon the revolution at Peterſburgh: he acquainted them that the emperor

was deposed; that the army and the senate had declared for Catharine; and that all opposition must be fruitless and dangerous. These arguments, joined to a large quantity of spirituous liquors, produced the desired effect; and Catharine was proclaimed sole empress. Thus a place, of so much importance as to have delayed, if not prevented, the final success of the insurrection, was seized by admiral Talicin, without the least opposition; and Peter was denied admittance.

Upon this disappointment, his only remaining resource was instantly to croud sail for the gulf of Bothnia, and to seek an asylum in Sweden, from whence he might easily penetrate to his army in Pomerania, or to his dominions in Holstein. But it was the fate of that monarch to act no decisive part in this important crisis: flattering himself with the hopes of still bringing about a reconciliation with the empress, and prevailed upon by the cries and intreaties of the women who were on board, he returned to Oranienbaum, where he arrived about four in the morning. When Peter quitted that palace on the preceding morning, he was dressed in his Prussian regimentals. Upon his return he was in his Russian uniform: he now saw his error in despising the prejudices of his subjects, but it was too late. Little circumstances of this kind are not unworthy of the historian's notice, as great events frequently turn upon them, and they often discover the true character of the principal personages concerned in the scene.

Upon his return to Oranienbaum, he immediately retired alone and in great agitation to his house in the ortress, leaving marshal Munich and the rest of the court in the palace. About ten, he again made his appearance in a more calm and composed state of mind. The Holstein guards no sooner beheld their royal master, than they all crouded round him; some were struggling to kiss his hand, others hung about his person, many knelt down, some even prostrated themselves before him; all shedding tears of affection, and in terms of the strongest attachment conjured him to lead them against the empress; offering to stand by him to the last extremity, and to sacrifice their lives in his defence. Peter was so much animated by these affecting assurances of zeal and fidelity, that he caught their spirit for a moment, and cried out, "To arms!" but the tears of the women, his own irresolution, and the reflection that resistance would be ineffectual soon damped this momentary fit of courage, and he again reconciled himself to submission.

Early in the morning, he had dispatched major-general Ismahilof, in whom he reposed implicit confidence, to the empress, with a letter, offering to resign his crown, upon condition that he should be permitted to retire into Holstein, with Elizabeth Voronzof, and his favourite Godovitz. Ismahilof found the empress in the convent of Strelna, and was immediately admitted to her presence. The great policy on the side of Catharine now consisted in getting possession of the emperor's person, without the effusion of blood; it was her object, therefore, to amuse him, without driving him to desperate measures; for she well knew it was yet in his power to head his Holstein troops, and to defend his life to the last extremity; or he might still be able to make

his eſcape, and involve the empire in all the horrors of a long civil war. The judicious manner in which ſhe conducted the delicate affair, ſhows her no leſs able in the arts of negotiation, than in the ſpirit of enterprize.

She calmly repreſented to Iſmahilof the madneſs of any attempt to oppoſe her, now in full poſſeſſion of ſovereign authority; ſhe pointed to her troops, who were poſted in large bodies upon the adjacent grounds; adding, that Peter's reſiſtance would only draw on himſelf and his party the vengeance of an enraged army; ſhe propoſed, therefore, that the emperor ſhould himſelf repair to Peterhof, where the terms of his abdication ſhould be adjuſted. Iſmahilof, now finding the tide of ſucceſs turned on the ſide of the empreſs, and perceiving the clergy, the army, the principal nobles, engaged in her cauſe, was convinced that nothing was left to Peter but ſubmiſſion. Seduced by the inſinuating eloquence and engaging addreſs of the empreſs, he undertook to perſuade his unhappy maſter, by immediate ſubmiſſion, to ſave an effuſion of blood, which could be productive of no effectual advantage to his cauſe.

Iſmahilof came to Oranienbaum between ten and eleven, and found the emperor in the palace with Munich, Elizabeth Voronzof, Godovitz, and others, anxiouſly expecting his arrival. Having retired into another apartment, the reſult of their conference was, that in leſs than an hour, the emperor, with Elizabeth Voronzof, Godovitz, and Iſmahilof, entered the carriage, in which the latter had returned to Oranienbaum; and, unaccompanied by guards or attendants, drove to Peterhof, where he arrived half paſt twelve, and was immediately ſeparated from his companions. The empreſs declined a perſonal conference; but ſent count Panin, who was admitted alone. What paſſed during this awful interview, between that nobleman and his depoſed ſovereign, is not, nor probably never will be, diſcloſed to the public; but nothing can convey a ſtronger picture of the emperor's weakneſs and puſillanimity, than the following abdication in form, which was the reſult of their converſation.

"During the ſhort period which I have reigned over the Ruſſian empire, I have found, from experience, that my abilities are inſufficient to ſupport ſo great a burden; and that I am not capable of directing the Ruſſian empire in any way, and much leſs with a deſpotic power. I alſo acknowledge that I have been the cauſe of all the interior troubles, which, had they continued much longer, would have overturned the empire, and have covered me with eternal diſgrace. Having ſeriouſly weighed theſe circumſtances, I declare, without conſtraint, and in the moſt ſolemn manner, to the Ruſſian empire, and to the whole world, that I for ever renounce the government of the ſaid empire, never deſiring hereafter, to reign therein, either as an abſolute ſovereign, or under any other form of government. I declare alſo, that I will never endeavour to reaſſume the government. As a pledge of this, I ſwear ſincerely before God, and all the world, to this preſent renunciation, written and ſigned with my own hand. PETER." June 29th, O. S. 1762.

Having ſigned this abdication, he was conveyed in the evening, a priſoner to Robſcha, a ſmall imperial palace twenty miles from Peterhof, and the empreſs returned about the ſame time to Peterſburgh. About ſeven ſhe made her triumphant entry on horſeback amidſt continued huzzas; the ſtreets were filled with a prodigious concourſe of people, who were drawn up in lines, and kiſſed her hands, which ſhe held out to them as ſhe paſſed along. A great number of prieſts were aſſembled upon this occaſion about the avenues to the palace: as ſhe rode through their ranks, ſhe ſtooped down to ſalute the cheeks of the principal clergy, while they were kiſſing her hand, a mode of ſalutation in Ruſſia, expreſſive of the higheſt deference.

The firſt hurry of the revolution was no ſooner paſt, and the ſpirit of revolt had ſcarce time to ſubſide, before many repented of having deſerted their ſovereign. The populace, always prone to change, began to pity their dethroned monarch, and loſt ſight of his defects in the contemplation of his calamity; they regarded him no longer in the light of a miſguided ruler, but only as an unfortunate prince, driven from the height of power to the moſt abject ſtate, and ſubject to the horrors of a perpetual impriſonment. Peter, notwithſtanding his violence and incapacity, poſſeſſed ſeveral qualifications of a popular nature, and was greatly beloved by thoſe who had acceſs to his perſon. During the empreſs's march to Peterhof, ſeveral private ſoldiers manifeſted ſtrong ſymptoms of diſſatisfaction; ſome openly murmured at being led againſt their ſovereign; and it has ſince been known, that had Peter, upon the firſt news of the revolution made his appearance in perſon, many of the troops would have deſerted to his ſtandard. This ſpirit of diſcontent was obſerved, and ſecretly fomented by the partizans of the emperor, the tide of popularity was even turning in his favour, and a new riſing was hourly expected: at this criſis Peter's deceaſe reſtored peace to the diſtracted empire, and delivered Ruſſia from the impending horrors of a civil war. This event happened at Robſcha on the 6th of July, O. S. on the ſeventh day of his confinement, and in the 34th year of his age. His body was brought to the convent of St. Alexander Nevſki, at Peterſburgh, and there laid in ſtate, where perſons of all ranks were admitted, according to the cuſtom of Ruſſia, to kiſs the hand of the deceaſed. His remains were then buried in the church of the convent, and the ſepulchre was diſtinguiſhed with neither tomb nor inſcription.

The death of Peter was not followed by any of thoſe tragical ſcenes which had hitherto uniformly diſgraced the revolutions in Ruſſia: not one of the nobles was ſent into Siberia; there were no public or private executions; even the perſonal enemies of the empreſs were forgiven. Marſhal Munich had given the emperor the beſt advice, and had offered to ſupport him at the hazard of his own perſon. The empreſs is ſaid to have mildly enquired the motives which had incited in him ſuch an active ſpirit of oppoſition to her intereſts. "I was at that period," replied Munich with a ſpirit which twenty years impriſonment could not ſubdue, "engaged by the ſtrongeſt

ties of duty and gratitude to exert myſelf in behalf of my late maſter; your majeſty is now my ſovereign, and will experience the ſame fidelity." The empreſs, ſtruck with the magnanimity of his anſwer, with equal greatneſs of mind repoſed in him the moſt unbounded confidence, which was juſtified by his ſubſequent conduct. As ſoon as the danger of a new inſurrection was diſpelled, count Voronzof was releaſed from priſon, and afterwards employed. Elizabeth Voronzof experienced from the empreſs no expreſſion of either jealouſy or reſentment; her perſon was untouched, and ſhe even retained, undiminiſhed, all the fruits of Peter's bounty. Catharine, with a magnanimity peculiar to her character, forgave the indignities which ſhe had received at her ſuggeſtion, and even her preſumption in aſpiring to a participation of the crown: ſhe was permitted to eſpouſe a private perſon, and ſtill remains at Peterſburgh, a living monument of the empreſs's unparalleled lenity. Godovitz, the emperor's favourite, and who was particularly obnoxious to the empreſs, was allowed to retire to his native country; and the Holſtein guards, who had offered, nay even importuned the emperor to conduct them againſt the empreſs, were not treated with the leaſt degree of ſeverity: they who choſe to inliſt were incorporated in the different regiments; and the others withdrew themſelves unmoleſted from Ruſſia. Prince George of Holſtein, uncle to Peter, and who was not unacquainted with the deſign of arreſting the empreſs, was detained a priſoner in his own palace, during the progreſs of the revolution; but that event had no ſooner taken place, than he was promoted to the rank of field-marſhal, and appointed adminiſtrator of Holſtein during the minority of the great duke.

The empreſs was in the 34th year of her age, when ſhe aſcended the throne; and the ſucceſs of this revolution was no leſs owing to her perſonal ſpirit and abilities, than to the zeal of her party and the popularity of her cauſe.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

Sir,

On reading Gordon's Hiſtory of the American Revolution, I was pleaſed to find that he has noticed the patriotic conduct of the American women, at a period when their virtuous exertions rendered eſſential ſervices to their country.—In June, 1780, a bank was inſtituted at Philadelphia, for ſupplying the army with proviſions; and a number of gentlemen engaged to ſupport it with 189,000l. ſterling. "But (ſays dr. Gordon) the American *daughters* of liberty in Philadelphia, were deſirous of ſharing with the gentlemen, in the ſplendors of patriotiſm. To this end, "*The ſentiments of an American woman*" were publiſhed in the Gazette of the 12th (of June);

and, the day following, several ladies assembled. It was proposed to divide the city into ten districts, nearly equal in extent, and to invite three or four ladies in each, to go to every house in their ward, and to present to each woman and girl, without distinction, a subscription paper, meant to procure donations. Forty ladies were invited, who undertook the task assigned them, with pleasure, considering it as a great honor. The day following the invitation, they set out on foot, observing to keep exactly to their ward. As the cause of their visit was known, they were received with all the respect due to their commission; in the mean time, the offering intended for the soldiers was presented to them—they did not omit a single house.—The collection they made was considerable; but was much increased by donations from ladies in the country."

Wishing to preserve in your valuable repository, the piece entitled—"*The Sentiments of an American Woman*" (and which, I have reason to believe, was actually penned by a woman), I have sent it to you for that purpose: it being a fugitive piece, your publication of it, may rescue it from oblivion.

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

The SENTIMENTS *of an* AMERICAN WOMAN.

ON the commencement of actual war, the women of America manifested a firm resolution to contribute as much as could depend on them, to the deliverance of their country. Animated by the purest patriotism, they are sensible of sorrow at this day, in not offering more than barren wishes for the success of so glorious a revolution. They aspire to render themselves more really useful; and this sentiment is universal, from the north to the south of the thirteen United States. Our ambition is kindled by the fame of those heroines of antiquity, who have rendered their sex illustrious, and have proved to the universe, that, if the weakness of our constitution, if opinion and manners did not forbid us to march to glory by the same paths as the men, we should at least equal, and sometimes surpass them in our love for the public good. I glory in all that which my sex has done, great and commendable. I call to mind with enthusiasm and with admiration, all those acts of courage, of constancy and patriotism, which history has transmitted to us: the people favoured by heaven, preserved from destruction by the virtues, the zeal and the resolution of Deborah, of Judith, of Esther! The fortitude of the mother of the Maccabees, in giving up her sons to die before her eyes: Rome saved from the fury of a victorious enemy by the efforts of Volumnia, and other Roman ladies: so many famous sieges where the women have been seen forgetting the weakness of their sex, building new walls, digging trenches with their feeble hands, furnishing arms to their defenders, they themselves darting the missile weapons on the enemy; resigning the ornaments of their apparel, and their fortune to fill the public treasury, and to hasten the deliverance of their country; burying themselves under its ruins; throwing themselves into the flames, rather than submit to the disgrace of humiliation before a proud enemy.

Born for liberty, disdaining to bear the irons of a tyrannic government, we associate ourselves to the grandeur of those sovereigns, cherished and revered, who have held with so much splendor the sceptre of the greatest states. The Matildas, the Elizabeths, the Maries, the Catharines, who have extended the empire of liberty, and contented to reign by sweetness and justice, have broken the chains of slavery, forged by tyrants in the times of ignorance and barbarity. The Spanish women, do they not make, at this moment, the most patriotic sacrifices, to increase the means of victory in the hands of their sovereign. He is a friend to the French nation. They are our allies. We call to mind, doubly interested, that it was a French maid who kindled up amongst her fellow citizens, the flame of patriotism, buried under long misfortunes: it was the maid of Orleans who drove from the kingdom of France the ancestors of those same British, whose odious yoke we have just shaken off; and whom it is necessary that we drive from this continent.

But I must limit myself to the recollection of this small number of atchievments. Who knows if persons disposed to censure, and sometimes too severely with regard to us, may not disapprove our appearing acquainted even with the actions of which our sex boasts? We are at least certain, that he cannot be a good citizen who will not applaud our efforts for the relief of the armies which defend our lives, our possessions, our liberty! The situation of our soldiery has been represented to me; the evils inseparable from war, and the firm and generous spirit which has enabled them to support these. But it has been said, that they may apprehend, that, in the course of a long war, the view of their distresses may be lost, and their services be forgotten. Forgotten! never; I can answer in the name of all my sex. Brave Americans, your disinterestedness, your courage, and your constancy, will always be dear to America, as long as she shall preserve her virtue.

We know that at a distance from the theatre of war, if we enjoy any tranquillity, it is the fruit of your watchings, your labours, your dangers. If I live happy in the midst of my family; if my husband cultivates his field, and reaps his harvest in peace; if, surrounded with my children, I myself nourish the youngest, and press it to my bosom, without being afraid of seeing myself separated from it, by a ferocious enemy; if the house in which we dwell; if our barns, our orchards are safe at the present time from the hands of those incendiaries, it is to you that we owe it. And shall we hesitate to evidence to you our gratitude? Shall we hesitate to wear a cloathing more simple; hair dressed less elegant, while at the price of this small privation, we shall deserve your benedictions? Who, amongst us, will not renounce with the highest pleasure, those vain ornaments, when she shall consider that the valiant defenders of America will be able to draw some advantage from the money which she may have laid out in these; that they will be better defended from the rigours of the seasons, that after their painful toils, they will receive some extraordinary and un-

expected relief; that theſe preſents will perhaps be valued by them at a greater price, when they will have it in their power to ſay: *This is the offering of the Ladies.* The time is arrived to diſplay the ſame ſentiments which animated us at the beginning of the revolution, when we renounced the uſe of teas, however agreeable to our taſte, rather than receive them from our perſecutors; when we made it appear to them that we placed former neceſſaries in the rank of ſuperfluities, when our liberty was intereſted; when our republican and laborious hands ſpun the flax, prepared the linen intended for the uſe of our ſoldiers; when exiles and fugitives we ſupported with courage all the evils which are the concomitants of war. Let us not loſe a moment; let us be engaged to offer the homage of our gratitude at the altar of military valour, and you, our brave deliverers, while mercenary ſlaves combat to cauſe you to ſhare with them, the irons with which they are loaded, receive with a free hand our offering, the pureſt which can be preſented to your virtue,

By an AMERICAN WOMAN.

Extract from Smith, on the Wealth of Nations.—Vol. II. *Book* IV. *Chap.* 6.

As the buſineſs of COINAGE *for the United States, will, probably, ſoon come before the Federal Legiſlature, it is preſumed that the following obſervations, on that ſubject, may not be unacceptable to the public.* B.

"THOUGH the goldſmith's trade be very conſiderable in Great-Britain, the far greater part of the new plate which they annually ſell, is made from other old plate melted down; ſo that the addition annually made to the whole plate of the kingdom cannot be very great, and could require but a very ſmall annual importation.

"It is the ſame caſe with the coin. Nobody imagines, I believe, that even the greater part of the annual coinage, amounting for ten years together, before the late reformation of the gold coin, to upwards of eight hundred thouſand pounds a year in gold, was an annual addition to the money before current in the kingdom. In a country where the expence of the coinage is defrayed by the government, the value of the coin, even when it contains its full ſtandard weight of gold and ſilver, can never be much greater than that of an equal quantity of thoſe metals uncoined; becauſe it requires only the trouble of going to the mint, and the delay perhaps of a few weeks, to procure for any quantity of uncoined gold and ſilver, an equal quantity of thoſe metals in coin. But, in every country, the greater part of the current coin is almoſt always more or leſs worn, or otherwiſe degenerated from its ſtandard. In Great Britain it was, before the late reformation a good deal ſo, the gold being more than two per cent. and the ſilver more than eight per cent. below its ſtandard weight. But if forty-four and one-half guineas, containing their full ſtandard weight, a pound of gold, could purchaſe very little more than a pound weight of uncoined gold, forty-four and one-half guineas wanting a part of their weight, could not purchaſe a pound weight, and

something was to be added in order to make up the deficiency. The current price of gold bullion at market, therefore, instead of being the same with the mint price, or 46l. 14s. 6d. was then about 47l. 14s. and sometimes about 48l. When the greater part of the coin, however, was in this degenerate condition, forty-four and one-half guineas, fresh from the mint, would purchase no more goods in the market than any other ordinary guineas; because when they came into the coffers of the merchant, being confounded with other money, they could not afterwards be distinguished without more trouble than the difference was worth. Like other guineas, they were worth no more than 46l. 14s. 6d. If thrown into the melting-pot, however, they produced, without any sensible loss, a pound weight of standard gold, which could be sold at any time for between 47l. 14s. and 48l. either in gold or silver, as fit for all the purposes of coin, as that which had been melted down. There was an evident profit, therefore, in melting down new-coined money, and it was done so instantaneously, that no precaution of government could prevent it. The operations of the mint were, upon this account, somewhat like the web of Penelope; the work that was done in the day was undone in the night. The mint was employed, not so much in making daily additions to the coin, as in replacing the very best part of it, which was daily melted down."

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Some Account of the American Philosophical Society, *held at* Philadelphia, *for promoting* Useful Knowledge.

[*Continued from page* 706, *and now concluded.*]

IT was conceived, that if an oration were to be read before the society, annually, by some one of their members, it might be a means of promoting a spirit of philosophical enquiry. But this part of their plan has met with interruptions; occasioned, principally, by the operation of the same causes, which prevented a more frequent publication of their papers. Nine discourses, or orations, have notwithstanding been pronounced before this body, viz.

The *introductory* oration—pointing out the general utility of the institution; and showing, that it may be rendered productive of the most permanent advantages to this new world.—By William Smith, D. D. provost of the college of Philadelphia: delivered on the 22d of January, 1773.

The *second*—containing an enquiry into the natural history of medicine, among the Indians in North-America; and a comparative view of their diseases and remedies, with those of civilized nations.—By Benjamin Rush, M. D. professor of chemistry, in the col-

lege of Philadelphia: delivered on the 4th of February, 1774.

The *third*—containing a ſhort account of the riſe and progreſs of aſtronomy, with a notice of the moſt important diſcoveries, that have been made in this ſcience, and pointing out a few of its defects. —By David Rittenhouſe, Eſq. delivered on the 24th of February, 1775.

The *fourth*—on the ſubject of agriculture; * with ſome practical obſervations, relative to huſbandry. —By Timothy Matlack, eſq.— Delivered on the 16th of March, 1780.

The *fifth*—giving an hiſtorical ſketch of thoſe important inventions and diſcoveries, which have led to ſubſequent improvements in uſeful knowledge, and † "ſo far increaſed the power of man over matter, and multiplied the conveniencies of life," as to make a total change in the condition of the human race.—By mr. Owen Biddle: —delivered on the 2d of March, 1781.

The *ſixth*—on the rank and dignity of man, in the ſcale of being: together with obſervations on the conveniencies and advantages he derives from the arts and ſciences; and a prognoſtic of the increaſing grandeur and glory of America, founded on the nature of its climate.—By doctor Thomas Bond: —delivered on the 21ſt of May, 1782.

The *ſeventh*—containing an enquiry into the influence of phyſical cauſes upon the moral faculty.— By Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. and profeſſor of chemiſtry, in the univerſity of Pennſylvania:—delivered on the 27th of February, 1786.

The *eighth*—on the cauſes of the variety of complexion and figure in the human ſpecies.—By the rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D. vice-preſident of the college of New-Jerſey, &c.—delivered on the 28th of February, 1787.

The *ninth*—on the ſtate, ſtages and chances of the human conſtitution and life; and, particularly, in ſupport of the chances of longevity, in North-America.——By doctor John Foulke:—delivered on the 27th of February, 1789.

In the year 1785, mr. J. H. de Magellan of London, a member of the ſociety, wrote to Samuel Vaughan, eſq. (then one of the vice-preſidents) making an offer to the inſtitution, of *two hundred guineas*, to be veſted in a permanent fund; in order that the intereſt ariſing therefrom might be diſpoſed of in annual premiums, to the authors of the beſt diſcoveries or moſt uſeful improvements, relating to navigation or to natural philoſophy,— mere natural hiſtory only excepted. This generous offer was thankfully accepted by the ſociety, in January, 1786: and ſundry rules, or conditions, relative to the diſpoſition of the propoſed premiums were framed, conformable to the intention of the donor, expreſſed in

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* *The* improvement of agriculture, *is one of the objects, to which the views of the American Pphiloſophical Society were originally directed. And accordingly, by the laws of the ſociety, one of the ſix committees, into which the members are claſſed, is for* "huſbandry *and American improvements.*"

† *Bacon.*

his letter.—Theſe rules are inſerted in the ſecond volume of the ſociety's tranſactions; and one of them directs—that, "perſons of any nation, ſect, or denomination, whatever, ſhall be admitted as candidates for this premium."—Several eſſays have been already offered by competitors for the prize; and ſome of them appear to have conſiderable merit: but no final adjudication of it, has yet been made.

Having thus given ſome account of the origin, deſign, and literary progreſs, of this inſtitution, I ſhall now take notice of its preſent eſtabliſhment and ſituation.

When the ſociety firſt publiſhed their tranſactions, in the year 1771, their number amounted to about two-hundred and ſeventy;—of theſe twenty-five were foreign or *honorary members. In the interval between 1771 and 1786, about 150 additional members were elected; of whom upwards of one-third were foreigners. This great increaſe in the proportion of *foreign* members, has been occaſioned by the frequent applications received from perſons abroad, of the moſt reſpectable literary and philoſophical characters, to be admitted into fellowſhip with this body,—a circumſtance that redounds greatly to its honor. The preſent number of the members cannot be aſcertained, as many have been removed by || death, and a conſiderable number have been elected ſince the publication of the liſt in 1786.—In the exiſting catalogue of this philoſophical brotherhood, will be found the names of many eminent, learned and ingenious men, as well of our own as of foreign countries; at the head of whom may juſtly be placed, their venerable *preſident*.

On the 15th of March, 1780, a † charter of incorporation was granted to the ſociety, by the legiſlature of Pennſylvania. A legiſlative act was alſo paſſed, on the 28th of March, 1785, veſting in this corporate body a lot of ground (containing ſeventy feet in front, and fifty feet in depth) on the eaſt ſide of the ſtate-houſe ſquare. By this bountiful grant, the ſociety were furniſhed with a moſt deſirable and beautiful ſcite for building; and the ‡ generous contributions

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* *By the conſtitution of the ſociety, there is no ſuch diſtinction therein, as* honorary *members: the term is here uſed merely to diſcriminate between the* foreign *members, and thoſe who are citizens of the United States: theſe laſt may be denominated* home *members; and thoſe who may be termed* reſident *members, who reſide in the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity.*

|| *Of the members, whoſe names are contained in the liſts prefixed to the two volumes of the ſociety's tranſactions, upwards of one hundred are known by the writer of this article, to be deceaſed; and it is probable, that the number of extinct members amounts to conſiderably more.*

† *By the charter, the department of a* council *was formed, to conſiſt of twelve members choſen by the ſociety. The counſellors (or councilmen, as they are ſtiled in the charter) hold their office during three years; and this body is conſtituted in ſuch a manner, as that one-third of their number is to be elected annually.*

‡ *The preſident of the ſociety was a very large contributor, on this occaſion.*

of individuals of every deſcription, aided by the ſpirited exertions of two or three of the members, have ſince enabled them to erect, on this ground, in a plain, but neat ſtyle, a large and commodious *hall, for their meetings, and to ſerve as a repoſitory for their books, &c.—*Part* of this edifice is now occupied by the univerſity of Pennſylvania, under a leaſe from the proprietors.

As the ſociety have no funds, except the ſmall ſums ariſing from the depoſit made by each *home* member on his admiſſion; and the annual ſubſcriptions of the reſident members, they have not, hitherto, had it in their power to procure either a large library or cabinet of natural curioſities, nor to ſupply themſelves with an extenſive philoſophical apparatus. They poſſeſs, notwithſtanding, a conſiderable collection of valuable books, ſeveral aſtronomical and mathematical inſtruments, and a variety of articles towards the eſtabliſhment of a muſeum—all of theſe are donations; and, as the ſociety are continually adding to the liſt of their benefactors in this way, there is no doubt that the progreſſive accumulation of their ſtock, will, in a few years, render their acquiſition of ſuch materials, very reſpectable.

Every member of this ſociety, receives, on his election, a certificate of his admiſſion, in the nature of a diploma: and a perſon's membership is uſually denoted by the initials—M. A. P. S.—attached to his name.

That an inſtitution, formed for the expreſs purpoſe of promoting uſeful knowledge, will experience a continuance of the public patronage, cannot be doubted; and, it is hoped, that the zeal of its members, aided by the ſupport of public-ſpirited and enlightened individuals, engaged in ſimilar purſuits, will enable the American Philoſophical Society to render eſſential benefits to their country.

B.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A Deſcription of the Payſaïck Falls.

WITH the magazine for April, was given a proſpect of the Payſaïck Falls, and a deſcription of them was promiſed to the public; but as none has been hitherto furniſhed, and the volume for the preſent year is now to be cloſed; the *preſent* editor has thought proper to extract, from Burnaby's travels, the following ſhort account of thoſe Falls, to which the plate may be annexed.

"The Payſaïck Falls are diſtant about twenty-three miles from Elizabeth-town, in Second or Pay-

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* *Samuel Vaughan, eſq. a liberal benefactor to the inſtitution, was very zealous in promoting this undertaking.*

Prospect of the **PAYSAÏCK FALLS** *in* New-Jersey.

ſaïck River. The river is about forty yards broad, and runs with a very ſwift current, till coming to a deep chaſm or cleft, which croſſes the channel, it falls above ſeventy feet perpendicular, in one entire ſheet. One end of the cleft is cloſed up, and the water ruſhes out at the other, with incredible rapidity, in an acute angle, to its former direction; and is received into a large baſon. Hence it takes a winding courſe through the rocks, and ſpreads again into a very conſiderable channel. The cleft is from four to twelve feet broad. The ſpray formed two beautiful (viz. the primary and ſecondary) rainbows, and helped to make as fine a ſcene as imagination could conceive. This extraordinary phenomenon is ſuppoſed to have been produced by an earthquake. About thirty yards from the great fall, is another,—a moſt beautiful one,—gliding over ſome ledges of rocks, each two or three feet perpendicular; which heigthens the ſcene very much."

ANECDOTE.

IN the town of Galway, in Ireland there is a very ancient ſtone-houſe, over the door of which is coarſely carved a death's head, and croſs-bones.—The circumſtance which cauſed this emblem is curious.

About the time of Henry VII. or perhaps earlier, the town was in itſelf a palatinate, and all the law proceedings ran in the name of the mayor, who had alſo the power of pardoning or condemning criminals.—John de Burgh, then mayor, was a very opulent merchant, and traded largely, eſpecially with Cadiz in Spain.—On ſome occaſion he ſent over his only ſon with a cargo to Don Alonzo Herrera, his correſpondent there, who received young de Burgh with the greateſt hoſpitality; and on his departure he ſent with him on a viſit his own ſon, together with a very large ſum in ſpecie to purchaſe merchandize.—The young de Burgh, tempted by this wealth, with the aſſiſtance of two or three of the crew, the veſſel being his father's, threw the young Spaniard overboard, and on his return appeared greatly diſtreſſed by the loſs of his friend, who he pretended had died at ſea of a fever.—For ſome time this ſucceeded, but at length, on a quarrel between two of the ſailors concerned in the murder, the whole buſineſs tranſpired, the men were ſeized, and inſtantly accuſed young de Burgh. The wretched father was obliged to mount the tribunal, to ſit in judgment on his only ſon, and with his own lips to pronounce that ſentence which left him childleſs, and at once blaſted for ever the honor of an ancient and noble family. His fellow-citizens, who revered his virtues and pitied his misfortunes, ſaw with aſtoniſhment the fortitude with which he yielded to this cruel neceſſity, and heard him doom his ſon to a public and ignominious death on the following morning.—Their compaſſion for the father, their affection for the man, every

nobler feeling was aroufed, and they privately determined to refcue the young man from the prifon that night, under the conviction that de Burgh, having already paid the tribute due to juftice and his honor, would fecretly rejoice at the prefervation of the life of his fon.—But they little knew the heart of this noble magiftrate.—By fome accident their determination reached his ear; he inftantly removed his fon from the prifon to his own houfe, and after partaking with him the office of the holy communion, after giving and receiving a mutual forgivenefs, he caufed him to be hung at his own door; a dreadful monument of the vengeance of Heaven, and an immortal proof of a juftice that leaves every thing of the kind in ftory, at an immeafurable diftance.

The father immediately refigned his office, and after his death, which fpeedily followed that of his fon, the citizens fixed over the door of the houfe a fkull and bones, which remain there to this day.

A ftriking Inftance of the MAGNANIMITY *of the* AMERICAN SOLDIERY.—*Related by a Britifh Officer.*

IN a work lately publifhed in London, entitled—"Travels through the interior parts of America—by an officer"—Mr. Anbury, the author, fpeaks of the conduct of the American troops, on the occafion of general Burgoyne's furrender, in the following terms.—"After we had piled up our arms, and our march was fettled, as we paffed the American army, throughout the whole of them I did not obferve the leaft difrefpect, or even a taunting look; but all was mute aftonifhment and pity—and it gave us no little pleafure to find, that the antipathy fo long fhown to us, was configned to oblivion; elevated to that treatment which the authorifed maxims and practices of war enjoin, civil deportment to a captured enemy, unfullied with the infulting air of victors."

The teftimony which is here adduced in favour of the magnaminity of the Americans, by a vanquifhed enemy, reflects great honor upon the victors; and, more efpecially as this teftimony is borne by one, "who (to ufe the words of the Monthly Reviewers) is not difpofed to fpeak in the moft favourable manner of the Americans."

N.

EFFECTUAL REMEDY *for the* BITE *of a* MAD DOG.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, fo much to be dreaded as the bite of a mad dog, for the poifon is fo very infectious and penetrating, that it takes effect thro' the clothes, without fetching blood; by the breath of the animal drawn into the lungs; by a

touch of the tooth, if recent; and applying it to the lips or tongue, when it has been long dried; by handling the wound or inſtrument which was the death of the animal; or by handling things which have been infected by any of the former means.

To prevent the fatal conſequences that too often attend theſe accidents, the following, which is the famous Eaſt-India ſpecific, is recommended to be given in a glaſs of brandy.

Take native cinnabar, and factitious cinnabar, of each 24 grains, muſk 16 grains, make it into a powder, and give it in one doſe, as it was given in the following caſe:

A poor man was bit by a mad dog, and after uſing divers medicines, was invaded with a ſtrong hydrophobia, and being confined in Greenwich, was treated with the above medicine, as follows:—His teeth being forced aſunder with a knife, he took one doſe; three hours after the hydrophobious ſymptoms were abated, he ſwallowed a ſecond doſe, which by next morning almoſt totally recovered him—he took a third doſe in a fortnight, a fourth in a month after, and never felt any more of the hydrophobious ſymptoms.

Anecdotes *of the* Moors.—*From* Chenier's History *of* Morocco.

[*Continued from page* 673.]

NO one can recollect the intolerable ſervitude in which the Moors, of the empire of Morocco* are held, without commiſerating their ſtate; and yet, on a cloſer inſpection, the compaſſion which an idea of ſlavery inſpires, is conſiderably abated. True it is, that the nature of the government, which, though it cannot totally change the characters of nations, has a prodigious influence over their minds, is one of the moral cauſes of the ferocity, ignorance and cowardice of theſe nations. Deſpotiſm ſo debaſes the ſoul, that it is neither ſuſceptible of fortitude nor elevation: ſlaves only to the will of their maſter, they have not the leaſt idea of freedom, and ſoon even loſe the remembrance of words which expreſs a ſenſe of their own worth and honor, and which ſeems only to appertain to the haughty and free mind. The Moors, with leſs ſenſibility than other men, are faithful neither to their relations, their friends, nor their country;

* *The empire of Morocco extends from the twenty-eighth to the thirty-ſixth degree of north latitude; its length from north to ſouth, is ſuppoſed to be nearly two hundred leagues; its breadth in the northern part, is about five degrees, ſix or ſeven in the middle, and one hundred and thirty leagues where it is broadeſt. It is bounded to the north by the ſtraights of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; to the eaſt by the kingdom of Tremeſen; to the ſouth by the deſart, and to the weſt by the Atlantic ocean. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of ſeveral ſmall kingdoms, which were perpetually at war with each other, till at length, the were ſubdued and united under one ſovereign by the Shariffs.*

their vices are oppoſed to all good faith; they love not each other, and foreigners they love ſtill leſs.

It appears that the Moors, like all the other nations of hot climates, are more diſpoſed to ſubmit to ſlavery than the inhabitants of the north. The fewneſs of their wants, and the fertility of their ſoil, renders them averſe to labour; therefore they have little vigour, little of that characteriſtic energy in which noble ideas originate, and which gives birth to great crimes or great virtues: this ſlumber of the faculties, keeps them in eternal ſtupidity, and is the very prop of deſpotiſm; for, it ſeems to be a well founded remark, that governments are more or leſs arbitrary, in proportion as the people are more or leſs informed.

From the diſpoſition of the ſoil, or the quality of their food, the Moors are naturally meagre; that licentiouſneſs in which they early indulge, alſo greatly contributes to enervate and deprive them of muſcular ſtrength, rendering them timid and indolent; they have agility, but not vigour; and can longer ſupport the fatigue of running than of other bodily labour; they are tolerably well formed, have regular features, good teeth, fine eyes, but countenances deprived of the expreſſion of the mind. Perhaps theſe are rather the effects of phyſical than of moral cauſes. Hence too we trace the reaſon of that melancholy, that mournful air, which is peculiar to the Moors. Their perſons, their whole appearance, bears the ſtamp of ſlavery and oppreſſion. Avaricious by nature, theſe people are much addicted to accumulate and conceal wealth. Their belief, concerning the creation of the world, however diſfigured by ſome variation in minute circumſtances, is the ſame as that of the Chriſtians; and one of their authors, to depict their avarice, invented an allegory equally judicious and moral.

"Adam," ſaid he, "after having eaten of the forbidden fruit, aſhamed of his nakedneſs, ſought to hide himſelf under the ſhade of the trees that form the bowers of Paradiſe; the gold and ſilver trees refuſed their ſhade to the father of the human race; God aſked why they did ſo; becauſe, ſaid the trees, Adam has tranſgreſſed againſt your commandment. Ye have done well, anſwered the Creator; and, that your fidelity may be rewarded, 'tis my decree, that men ſhall henceforth become your ſlaves, and in ſearch of you, they ſhall dig into the very bowels of the earth."

That paſſion, which *univerſally* domineers over man, juſtifies the ingenious allegory; but the avarice of the Moors ſeems to juſtify it ſtill further: with them gold and ſilver are neither eſtimated by their wants, nor emblematic of their paſſions, but rather objects of their adoration.

Confidence and friendſhip are generally unknown to the Moors; they are inſenſible to the gentle impreſſions in which the benevolent and the worthy find ſuch pure delight; they are acquainted only with the fervour of the paſſions, ſcattering diſcord in families, and inſurrection in the ſtate; inceſſantly tormented by the impulſes of enmity, they ſeek to injure and reciprocally to deſpoil each other of their wealth; intereſt is the ſecret ſource of their connections, and

their hatred: obliged to hide that they may preſerve their money, their ſecret often dies with them, fearing leſt by diſcovering it, their end ſhould be haſtened by a wife, a ſon, or a brother, who would themſelves be impatient to ſeize on the hidden wealth.

Although the Moors do not enjoy what they poſſeſs, they have not the leſs avidity: in exciting the generoſity of foreigners they are very ingenious*. In love with money only, they have no perſonal predilections; he who gives is their friend. This avaricious propenſity of the Moors renders them pliant, cunning, and more penetrating than their apparent rudeneſs of manners would induce us to expect. But little occupied in improving themſelves, they diſſemblingly ſtudy the characters of others, with whom they have buſineſs, while they, with equal adroitneſs, conceal their own; troubling themſelves but little with delicacy or probity, they employ every means in their power to obtain their purpoſe: a perſon in the higheſt offices in the ſtate, is no more to be truſted than a private individual.

I have heard of one of their governors who regularly went to drink tea with a foreigner, and who artfully ſtole his ſpoons. Another governor was appealed to, in order to recover ſome effects that were ſtolen, the theft having been before proved. They were ſoon recovered, but the owner's loſs was not the leſs, he being obliged to make a preſent, at leaſt equal in value, to obtain the governor's intervention.

It is very common for theſe Alcaids to divide the perquiſites of their ſervants and ſoldiers, and thoſe who content themſelves with only the half, are eſteemed honeſt. I mean not to affirm there are no individuals whoſe actions are juſt or generous; yet let thoſe who deal with them beware, for they will diſcover ſomething of the Moor in the beſt of them.

The lower orders, and eſpecially the country people, thieve from each other with great addreſs. When the nights are remarkably dark, or ſtormy, they creep along the hedges and carry off all they can ſeize, firſt undreſſing themſelves to nudity and crawling on all-fours, ſo that in caſe of ſurpriſe they are not eaſily held.

The Mooriſh thieves are not intrepid, but what they want in courage, they ſupply in cunning; I will cite two examples.

There is an incloſure walled round in the city of Morocco, called Alcaiſſeria, the gates of which are ſhut every night, and where the merchants have their ſhops and warehouſes. A thief perceiving there was a dry well in this incloſure, between which and another well without the walls, a communication might be eaſily effected, undertook the labour of making this ſubterranean communication. Having executed his project, and concealed himſelf in the Alcaiſſe-

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* *A young Moor one day offered to receive from the ſervant of an Engliſh gentleman, as many blows as he pleaſed, at the rate of twenty-four for a blanquil, about two-pence; as this was the firſt offer, the ſervant, no doubt would have made a better bargain, had he been ſo diſpoſed.*

ria, he broke open the ſhop of the richeſt merchant, from which he ſtole money and other effects to the amount of three or four hundred pounds. The burglary was next day perceived, and reported, to the emperor, who commanded all perſons found in the Alcaiſſeria, and who would not give a good account of themſelves, to be brought before him, which was obeyed. Among the perſons ſeized, were many ſuſpicious Moors, whom the monarch threatened with inſtant death, if no diſcovery was made of the culprit or his accomplices. The thief, who had been ſeized among the reſt, advanced, and caſting himſelf at the emperor's feet, ſaid, "I am the guilty perſon, do with me whatever you pleaſe; the crime I have committed is ſufficient; I would not load myſelf with the guilt of the death of ſo many Muſſulmen. The emperor, aſtoniſhed at the raſcal's generoſity, praiſed him for his confeſſion, and commanded him to reſtore the property to ſix of the guards, that attended him. The thief led them back into the Alcaiſſeria, told them he had concealed the effects in a well, and that he would deſcend and bring them up; accordingly down he went, and crawling through his ſubterranean paſſage, took to flight. The guards, weary of calling and waiting, ſent one of their comrades into the well, who ſoon perceived the trick they had been played. They returned, and gave an account of this to the emperor, who, when he heard it, could not refrain from laughter.

Another thief, who had been condemned to be hanged by the arm-pits, on the highway, was attended by his wife, weeping and lamenting his ſufferings. Still deſirous of exhibiting ſome new proof of his dexterity, he loudly and piteouſly called after a muleteer, who was paſſing with two loaded mules. Have compaſſion, generous friend, ſaid he, on my wife and children; aſſiſt them to draw out ſome effects I have hidden in a pit. The muleteer refuſed, ſaying, they were ſtolen, and that if he was caught he ſhould be puniſhed; nay, but, replied the malefactor, if thou wilt only aſſiſt my wife, thou ſhalt have half. On this, the conſcientious muleteer conſented, and accompanied the wife to the place, who faſtened a cord round his body that ſhe might aid him as he deſcended into the pit: no ſooner was he at the bottom than ſhe threw him down the cord, and drove off the loaded mules.

Theft, in Morocco, is not puniſhed with death; the ſentence is variable and arbitrary, depending on circumſtances which may aggravate or leſſen the crime; the hand or foot of a highway robber is uſually cut off, as was practiſed among the Arabs before Mahomet. I have ſeen a thief, who, after various thefts, had, by the emperor's order, loſt both his hands, yet ſtill contrive to ſteal, alledging that now he had no other means to gain his bread.

Covetouſneſs naturally induces the love of gaming; but, as the Mahometan religion forbids betting of money, the government very carefully watches over this evil, and they are only allowed publicly to play at cheſs, which is in itſelf a game ſufficiently intereſting without the aid of money. The Moors of the country are unacquainted with cards, but they play at ha-

zard, making dice out of ſmall bones, and uſing their ſlippers as boxes.

The firſt and immediate wants of man are only felt among the Moors, as in other hot climates: the few enjoyments they taſte are all ſecret and within their own houſes, carefully concealed from public view. Hence their talents find ſmall exertion; induſtry, follows luxury and abundance, and is little ſeen where liberty is baniſhed, and oppreſſion reigns. Heat too, may perhaps relax the body, and with that the faculties of the mind, ſo neceſſary for the invention and perfection of the arts: thoſe of the Moors, indeed, are few, and in a rude ſtate; their workmen have fewer tools, aids, and conveniencies, than thoſe of Europe. A goldſmith will come and work in the corner of a court, where he preſently fixes his ſtall; his anvil, hammer, bellows, files, and melting ladle, are all brought with him in a bag; his bellows are made of a goat-ſkin, into which he inſerts a reed, holding it with one hand, while with the other he preſſes the bag, after the manner of thoſe who play on the bagpipe; and in this way blows up his fire.

Other trades work with the like rude ſimplicity; they have not ſufficient employment to incite their emulation, or increaſe their conveniencies: yet the ſight of ſuch a rude nation as this inſpires veneration; a compariſon is neceſſarily made between the various gradations of art and its progreſs towards perfection; while the diſtance between this perfect ſtate, and theſe feeble attempts, creates aſtoniſhment.

The employments and profeſſions of men are ſubordinate to his wants; uſeful trades are therefore only known among the Moors; thoſe that appertain to pleaſure and luxury, are in this empire wholly ſuperfluous.

The proceedings of their government are too ſimple, to excite conjectures and form politicians; the condition of men, in Morocco, is almoſt uniform. The governors of provinces and towns, deſirous of court favours, ſend their ſons to attend on the ſovereign, where they find preferments according to their talents; their chief employment being to carry his meſſages, and execute his commands. Here are no fixed poſts or offices, the functions are merely temporary and domeſtic, and are more or leſs dangerous, according to the character of the reigning monarch; in ſuch cruel governments, courtiers uſually execute what the turbulent paſſions of the tyrant commands; honor and probity are ſeldom titles of recommendation.

Individuals, who have acquired ſome wealth, do not willingly ſend their ſons into the ſervice of the emperor, leſt they ſhould endanger their fortune, and expoſe themſelves to thoſe conſequences which reſult from the indiſcretion or inexperience of youth; they rather prefer educating them for the offices of judges or talbes; or if they have abilities, ſometimes they truſt them with money to trade, or employ them in their gardens and grounds. Theſe are the general and principal occupations of the Moors.

In abſolute governments, where the deſpot is all, and the ſlave nothing, there is but little diſtinction of rank; ſome difference there is, but it is momentary, it appears and

diſappears at the will of the maſter; the emperor, of a ſoldier, frequently makes a baſhaw, and of a baſhaw a ſoldier: I have known a governor depoſed by the deſpot, and condemned to ſweep the ſtreets of the town he had governed. Such caprices of fortune are not uncommon in arbitrary ſtates, where power paſſes rapidly from the maſter to the ſlave, and is as rapidly annihilated, making too ſlight an impreſſion for the poſſeſſor to become inflated with falſe ideas of his own poſitive ſuperiority. Few of the provincial governors but have felt the effects of this tempeſtuous deſpotiſm; but, once ſtripped of their effects, it often happens that they are again reſtored and recover their former dignity; the ſinner is abſolved, having, by rendering up all his riches, waſhed away every ſtain.

The Moors, in general, have but few amuſements; the ſedentary life they lead in their cities, is little variegated, except by the care they take of their gardens, which are rather kept for profit than pleaſure. Moſt of theſe gardens are planted with the orange, the lemon-tree, and the cedar planted in rows, and in ſuch great quantities, that it puts on rather the appearance of a foreſt, than of a garden. The Moors ſometimes, though rarely, have muſic in theſe retreats. There are not in Morocco, as in Turkey, public coffee-houſes, where people meet to enquire the news of the day: but, inſtead of thoſe, the Moors go to the barbers' ſhops, which, in all countries, ſeem to be the rendezvous of news-mongers: theſe ſhops are ſurrounded by benches, on which the cuſtomer, the inquiſitive, and the idle, ſeat themſelves; and when there are no more vacant places, they crouch on the ground like monkies.

Show-men, and dancers, often come into the town, round whom the people aſſemble, and partake of the amuſement for a very trifle. There are alſo a kind of wandering hiſtorians: the vulgar, who cannot read, and who are every where eager to hear extraordinary relations, are very aſſiduous in attending theſe narrations.

A common diverſion, in the towns where there are ſoldiers, as well as in the country, is what the Moors call the game of gun-powder; a kind of military exerciſe. This game of gunpowder conſiſts in two bodies of horſe, each at a diſtance from the other, galloping in ſucceſſive parties of four and four, and firing their pieces, charged with powder. Their chief art is in galloping up to the oppoſite detachment, ſuddenly ſtopping, firing their muſkets, facing about, charging, and returning to the attack; all which manœuvres are alſo practiſed by their opponents. The Moors take great pleaſure in this amuſement, which is only an imitation of their military evolutions.

Muley Yezit, one of the ſons of the reigning emperor, who paſſed his youth among the ſoldiers, and who has acquired a paſſionate love of war, is exceedingly expert at theſe exerciſes. I have ſeen him fire three times on a full gallop, within a hundred and fifty or two hundred paces. He ſtarts with one muſket in his hand, another laid acroſs his ſaddle, and a third balanced acroſs his head. The firſt is fired at parting, and given to a

ſoldier, who runs by his ſide; he then fires the ſecond, and gives it to another, to take the third; after which he pulls up; and all this is executed in a moment.

Such are the chief diverſions of the Moors, in their feſtivals, marriages, and every kind of rejoicings: the only honor paid to ambaſſadors, conſuls, and all foreigners, is this game of gun-powder; a ſport always attended with danger, from the want of prudence in the Moors; often with very unfortunate accidents.

From Lord Kaims's Sketches *of the* History *of* Man.

"The following Parable againſt Perſecution, (ſays his lordſhip) was communicated to me by Dr. Franklin of Philadelphia, a man who makes a great figure in the learned world: and who would ſtill make a greater figure for benevolence and candour, were virtue as much regarded in this declining age as knowledge."

1. AND Abraham was ſitting at the door of his tent, under the ſhade of his fig-tree.

2. And it came to paſs that a man, ſtricken with years, bearing a ſtaff in his hand, journeyed that way. And it was noon-day.

3. And Abraham ſaid unto the ſtranger, Paſs not by, I pray thee; but come in and waſh thy feet, and tarry here until the evening: for thou art ſtricken with years, and the heat overcometh thee.

4. And the ſtranger left his ſtaff at the door, and entered into the tent of Abraham.

And he repoſed himſelf; and Abraham ſet before him bread, with cakes of fine meal baked upon the hearth:

6. And Abraham bleſſed the bread, giving God thanks: but the ſtranger did eat, and refuſed to pray unto the moſt High: ſaying, thy Lord is not the God of my fathers.

7. And Abraham was exceeding wroth; and he called his ſervants, and beat the ſtranger, and drove him into the wilderneſs.

8. Now in the evening Abraham lifted up his voice and prayed unto the Lord: and the Lord ſaid, Abraham, where is the ſtranger that ſojourneyed this day with thee?

9. And Abraham anſwered and ſaid, Behold, O Lord! he eat of thy bread, and would not give thee thanks: therefore did I chaſtiſe him, and drive him from my preſence into the wilderneſs.

10. And the Lord ſaid unto Abraham, Thou haſt done evil in my ſight.

11. Have I not borne with thy tranſgreſſions theſe fourſcore and ten years; and couldſt not thou bear for one day with the infirmities of thy brother?

12. Ariſe, and follow the ſtranger; and carry with thee oil and wine; and anoint his bruiſes, and ſpeak kindly unto him.

13. For I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and judgment belongeth alone unto me.

14. And Abraham aroſe; and he put on ſackcloth and aſhes, and went out into the wilderneſs, to do as the Lord had commanded him.

Anecdotes of Joseph II. Emperor of Germany.

1. THE preſent Emperor of Germany, during his reſidence in Paris, A. D. 1777, viſited many perſons of both ſexes; and he never favoured any one with this honor, who did not experience his bounty. Nor was he more liberal of his preſents, than of the moſt flattering expreſſions, and moſt encouraging compliments. He often ſaid to thoſe, who were at pains to ſhow their reſpect to him, "Be covered; you conſtrain me; put on your hat, otherwiſe I ſhall take off mine. Go not to the door with me; your time is precious. No compliment: tell me the truth, I ſeek to know it. Speak to me with freedom; I love it. Diſguiſe nothing; I wiſh to be informed."

2. The emperor, as on moſt other occaſions, went incognito to ſee the menagerie at Verſailles, accompanied by one perſon; the keeper told him politely, that it was not cuſtomary to ſhow it until a ſufficient number of ſpectators were aſſembled. He waited with patience, and entertained himſelf with walking among the trees. The company aſſembled by degrees; the gates are opened; and the emperor enters with the crowd. The keeper, at length, told the company, "Ladies and gentlemen, I intreat you to make haſte; we expect the emperor; and it will be neceſſary that every body go out, whenever he arrives." The illuſtrious traveller made no reply, but continued to ſatisfy his curioſity. As he went out he ordered his conductor to give ten louis to the keeper of the menagerie.

3. The following is an anecdote of his gaiety. He had gone to ſee the college of the four nations, which ſtill borrows its name from Mazarin. Meeting with a ſchool-boy, he careſſed him, aſked him in what claſs he ſtudied, and who he was? "Sir," replied the boy, "I am emperor."—"Very well," ſaid his majeſty, "give me your hand." He accompanied this pleaſantry with a penſion of twelve hundred livres, which were to be augmented in proportion as the young ſcholar advanced in his ſtudies.

4. It is related, that going to the coffee-houſe of the regency, near the Royal Palace, in order to amuſe himſelf with the game of cheſs, for which that coffee-houſe has been long famous, he was ſurpriſed at finding nobody to play with him, and aſked the reaſon: "Why," ſaid the landlady, "It is the emperor, who is juſt going to the royal palace. This misfortune has happened to me frequently. I ſhall not be able to ſell any thing this morning. All Paris muſt ſee the emperor; but it is ſurely natural to eſteem thoſe who do much good." Three or four perſons came in; but all refuſe to play, on account of the emperor, who was expected. He himſelf continues alone in the coffee-room, converſes with the landlady, and among other queſtions, aſks her, whether ſhe had herſelf ſeen the emperor? She replied, that her ſituation of life had as yet depriv-

ed her of that advantage: but that ſhe hoped ſo to contrive matters, as to eſcape one morning to ſee him at his hotel; becauſe ſhe knew that he was eaſy of acceſs to perſons of all conditions. The emperor ſaid nothing, in return for this civility, but putting his hand in his pocket, pulled out a louis d'or of the preſent reign, and added, as he gave it her, "*There* is Lewis the ſixteenth; and *here* is the emperor."

5. The emperor once laid aſide his *incognito*, which, in general, he ſo carefully obſerved. While the queen was at play, he ſtood behind the chair of Madam Adelaide, and had his hands placed on it, when the princeſs ſaid to him, with a gracious ſmile, "Sir, you begin to forget your *incognito*." He replied, with vivacity, "One eaſily forgets it, madam, when near to you."

6. This illuſtrious traveller had heard of the wonderful talents of the abbé L'Epec, who teaches people, born deaf, to ſpeak, and to communicate their ideas to others. Accordingly he went to his houſe, in order to convince himſelf of the reports which he had heard, and which he ſuppoſed might be exaggerated. He converſed with him a long time, and aſked ſeveral pertinent queſtions concerning his ſingular profeſſion. Being fully ſatisfied by his anſwers, he enquired whether there were no perſons to whom he could communicate a ſecret ſo neceſſary and uſeful to humanity. The abbé replied, that he had addreſſed himſelf to government, for obtaining two perſons, properly qualified, in order to be inſtructed by him; but that his demand had not been attended to. The emperor aſſured him that he would ſeek out two intelligent perſons at Vienna, who ſhould be placed under the abbé's direction; and after they were made acquainted with his wonderful art, ſhould be then employed in the aſſiſtance of humanity. He then took leave, not permitting the abbé to accompany him, adding theſe memorable words:—— "Your time, ſir, is too precious to be waſted in vain ceremony: you owe an account of it to God." As he went out, he left on a deſk, two ſlips of paper, filled with twenty-five louis' each, for the benefit of the indigent people, whom the humane and virtuous abbé keeps in his houſe. Next day he ſent him, by his maſter of horſe, a gold ſnuff-box, with his picture.

7. The emperor is juſtly called the Titus of Germany. That worthy Roman lamented having loſt a day; and I am told, by unqueſtionable authority, that Joſeph II. allows no day to paſs at Vienna, which is not diſtinguiſhed by ſome act of bounty or humanity.

An old Auſtrian officer, who had but a ſmall penſion that was inſufficient for the demands of his family, came to wait on the emperor, explained his indigent condition, and intreated his compaſſion; adding, "that he had ten children alive." The emperor, deſirous to know the certainty of this affair, went to the officer's houſe in diſguiſe, and, inſtead of ten, found eleven children. "Why eleven?" "It is a poor orphan," replied the ſoldier, "that I took into my houſe from motives of charity." The prince immediately ordered an hundred florins to be given to each of his children.

The Chronicle.

[INTELLIGENCE *for* DECEMBER, *continued from page* 752.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, Sept. 12. HIS royal highneſs the duke of Clarence has been pleaſed to appoint mr. Mathew Brown (formerly of Boſton, New-England, now of Cavendiſh ſquare,) to be portrait-painter to his royal highneſs.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, dated October 10.

"As ſoon as the news of the king's having received the national cockade (which is white, blue, and red) and that the three orders were united, was known here, all the good patriots eagerly ſeized the moment to teſtify their attachment to the nation, by following the example of their ſovereign. Mr. Viomenel, general of Martinique, endeavoured to oppoſe their meaſures, but without ſucceſs, and the minds of the people were finally exaſperated to ſuch a degree, that the general was under the neceſſity of retiring; and it is ſaid, is making preparations for departing for France. The merchants of Point-Petre, diſcontented with the adminiſtration of M. Darrot, requeſted of the baron de Clugni (in a public aſſembly convoked for that purpoſe) that he might be diſplaced. M. Darrot went to the aſſembly in order to know their reaſons, and vindicate his conduct: but the minds of the aſſembly being irritated at his maladminiſtration, would not give him an audience. It is natural to conceive the effect this meaſure muſt have had upon the feelings of a man whoſe previous conduct was very little reſtrained—his tears and entreaties availed nothing. The baron de Clugni addreſſed himſelf with ſuch eloquence to the aſſembly, and took ſuch an intereſted part in his favour, that his ſolicitations were crowned with ſucceſs, and M. Darrot reinſtated."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated October 17, 1789.

"The ſecond feaſt given at Fort Royal nearly occaſioned the loſs of the colony. On Tueſday, at ſix o'clock, the general (Viomenel) roſe from table, and went to to the fort, where the troops were enjoying themſelves. A company of mulattoes joined him, complaining that the commandant had refuſed them entrance—He departed at their head like a fury—called the major, and broke him at the head of the regiment—beat ſome other officers—and vexed them ſo much that they abandoned their poſts. He then drew his ſword, and publiſhed a proclamation, in which he acknowledged that the *coloured* people *(the blacks and mulattoes)* were made to intercourſe with the whites, and equal to them—embracing a mulattoe that he held by the hand. The raſcal immediately made a party, took arms to fight ſome whites; and made a great alarm. The troops ran through the ſtreets againſt the coloured people, ſword in hand; they maimed ſome but killed none. Many are ſeized, and proſecuted at law. Judge of the effect—The general aſks for favor—diſavows the whole affair, &c. A committee of eighteen is choſen, which ſits twice a day. They are going to appoint one throughout the iſland, and the proſcription of this chief is pronounced. There is no doubt but that he will ſoon embark. He does no buſineſs. The general wrote yeſterday, that he was willing to make every reparation; but the committee have ſignified to him not to appear for fear of the conſequence. We mount guard and patrole every night, and every one wears the national cockade."

Extract from an Engliſh paper, dated Oct. 20.

We have been favoured with the particulars of the diſturbances that have taken place in Corſica.

Viſcount de Barin, who had the chief military command at Baſtia, hearing of the revolution in France, privately aſſembled at his houſe thoſe perſons whom he conſidered as moſt attached to him and France.

He informed them, that it was his opinion they could not give him a more ſubſtantial proof of their friendſhip to him, than by joining with their friends and relations, and lending him their aid to ſecure ſome of the principal inhabitants of the town.

This ſervice, he informed them, would be the more valuable and uſeful to him, as he could place but little reliance on the fidelity of the troops.

The perſons thus aſſembled aſſured the viſcount, that they were ready to do every thing that he could wiſh to convince him of their attachment.

But one of them, more under the influence of patriotiſm than of private friendſhip for the commandant, ſoon communicated to ſeveral people in Baſtia, the object and reſult of the meeting at the viſcount's houſe.

The intelligence ſpread like wildfire—the inhabitants flew to arms, and the viſcount was obliged to take refuge in the caſtle, beyond the works of which he did not dare to ſhow himſelf.

Following the example ſet them by the different cities in France, the inhabitants of Baſtia formed themſelves into military companies, ſome of which patroled the city, whilſt others undertook to anſwer for the preſervation of order and tranquillity in the neigbouring villages.

The example of Baſtia was ſoon followed by Calvi and Ajaccio.

The biſhop of Calvi having ſecretly embarked a conſiderable ſupply of corn for Marſeilles, the people got intelligence of it before the veſſel ſailed, landed the corn, and threatened the biſhop with the effects of their indignation.

The prelate not knowing what had happened at Baſtia, fled thither for ſafety. He had the good fortune to get into the caſtle; but a meſſage was ſoon delivered to him there, from the people of Calvi, that if he did not immediately return, and take charge of his flock, his temporalities ſhould be ſeized, and his goods confiſcated.

Such was preciſely the ſtate of affairs in Corſica when our account was diſpatched from the iſland on the 7th of September.

RUSSIANS, IMPERIALISTS, AN DTURKS.

Vienna, Oct. 8. An officer, diſpatched by field marſhal prince Potemkin, on the 16th of September, has brought intelligence to the Ruſſian ambaſſador here, that the vanguard of the army commanded by lieutenant-general prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, had attacked and entirely defeated a body of Turkiſh Cauſcan, a ſhort diſtance from Bender. The Turks were under the command of Haſſan Pacha, who commanded as ſeraſkier near Rehaja Mouiſa, in the laſt campaign. The Pacha, with ſeveral officers of diſtinction, and upwards of 100 men, were made priſoners, and about 700 left dead on the field. The enemy's camp, and three pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors.

The ſame officer alſo brought a confirmation of the news of the victory obtained by prince Repnin, a few days before, near Todak in Beſſarabia, over Gazze Haſſan Pacha, late high admiral, and now ſeraſkier, who was attacked and defeated in ſuch a manner as to be obliged to abandon his camp, with his cannon, to the conquerors, and to retreat, with the reſt of his troops, towards Iſmail.

A courier who returned ſome days ago from the army of marſhal de Saxe-Cobourg, brought the news of the Ruſſians having taken the port of Akerman on the Black Sea, and made 1500 priſoners there.

UNITED STATES.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE, *continued.*

Lexington, (Kentucke) Sept. 5. In convention, at the court-houſe, in Danville, on Friday the 24th of July, the following reſolutions were agreed to:

Reſolved, that mr. Muter, mr. Cambell, mr. Logan, mr. Thomas Kennedy, mr. Marſhall, mr. Leitch, mr. Irvine, mr. Machir, mr. Edwards, mr. Slaughter, mr. Lee, mr. Shelby, mr. Smith, mr. Grundy, mr. Trotter, and the preſident of this convention, or any four of them, be appointed a committee to draw up and tranſmit to the executive, a remonſtrance, on the ſubject of diſcharging the ſcouts and rangers, in the different counties of this diſtrict, and alſo ſtate to his excellency the preſident of Congreſs, the defenceleſs ſtate of our frontiers, the moſt probable mode of defence, the depredations comitted by the Indians in this diſtrict ſince the firſt of May laſt, the ſmall number and diſperſed ſituation of the continental troops, which renders it impoſſible they can either aſſiſt us, or intercept an enemy, and report to the next ſeſſion of this convention, copies of their proceedings, letters, and the anſwers

they may receive in conſequence thereof.

The convention after paſſing ſundry reſolutions, adjourned till the 20th of May next.

Annapolis, (Maryland) Nov. 11. This day, St. John's college, in this city, was opened, and dedicated with much ſolemnity, in the preſence of a numerous and reſpectable concourſe of people

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLEGE *of* PHILADELPHIA,
November 17, 1789

The following rules reſpecting a medical education were paſſed, and ordered to be made public, for the information of thoſe ſtudents who may wiſh to be promoted to the degree of Doctor in Medicine in this college.

RULES reſpecting a MEDICAL EDUCATION and DEGREES.

I. No perſon ſhall be received as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, until he has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and has applied himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine in the college, for at leaſt two years. Thoſe ſtudents, candidates, who reſide in the city of Philadelphia, or within five miles thereof, muſt have been the pupils of ſome reſpectable phyſician for the ſpace of three years; and thoſe who may come from the country, and from any greater diſtance than five miles, muſt have ſtudied with ſome reputable phyſician there for at leaſt two years.

II. Every candidate ſhall have regularly attended the lectures of the following profeſſors, viz; of Anatomy and Surgery; of Chemiſtry and the Inſtitutes of Medicine; of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; of the Theory and Practice of MEDICINE; the Botanical Lectures of the profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Botany; and a courſe Lectures in Natural and Experimental PHILOSOPHY.

III. Each Candidate ſhall ſignify his intention of graduating to the dean of the medical faculty, at leaſt two months before the time of graduation; after which he ſhall be examined, privately, by the profeſſors of the different branches of medicine. If remitted to his ſtudies, the profeſſors ſhall hold themſelves bound not to divulge the ſame; but if he is judged to be properly qualified, a medical queſtion and caſe ſhall then be propoſed to him, the anſwer and treatment of which he ſhall ſubmit to the medical profeſſors. If theſe performances are approved, the candidate ſhall then be admitted to a public examination, before the truſtees, the provoſt, vice-provoſt, profeſſors and ſtudents of the college. After which he ſhall offer to the inſpection of each of the medical profeſſors a THESIS, written in the Latin or Engliſh languages (at his own option) on any medical ſubject. This Theſis, if approved of, is to be printed at the expence of the candidate, and defended, from ſuch objections as may be made to it by the medical profeſſors, at a commencement to be held for the purpoſe of conferring degrees in medicine on the firſt Wedneſday in June, every year.

IV. Bachelors in medicine, who wiſh to be admitted to the degree of doctor in medicine, ſhall publiſh and defend a Theſis, agreeably to the rules above mentioned.

The different medical lectures ſhall commence annually on the firſt Monday in November; the lectures in natural and experimental philoſophy about the ſame time; and the lectures on botany on the firſt Monday in April.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, preſident to the truſtees.

WILLIAM SMITH, provoſt of the college, &c. and ſecretary to the board of truſtees.

The following is a liſt of the Medical profeſſors, in the College of Philadelphia, and the times of their appointment, viz.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M. D. profeſſor of Anatomy, and Surgery appointed Sept. 23d, 1765.

BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. profeſſor of the theory and practice of Medicine; firſt appointed profeſſor of Chemiſtry, Auguſt 1ſt, 1769, and profeſſor of the theory and practice of Medicine, vice JOHN MORGAN, M. D. October 24th, 1789.

CASPAR WISTAR, M. D. profeſſor of Chemiſtry and the Inſtitutes of Medicine, appointed Nov. 17th, 1789.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS, M.B. profeſſor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, appointed Nov. 17, 1789.

BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M.D. profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Botany, appointed Nov. 17, 1789.

By means of this arrangement and appointment of profeſſors, all the branches of medicine are taught in the college, upon a plan as extenſive and liberal as in any of the European colleges or univerſities; and while the love of their country and its independence ſhall continue to animate and govern our youth, it is hoped that our ſtu-

dents in medicine will be led to prefer an education in their own, to one in any foreign country; more eſpecially as they will thereby acquire a more accurate knowledge of the diſeaſes and remedies which are peculiar to the climate and country in which they are to ſpend their lives, than they could by any foreign education.

The college of Philadelphia has the honor of having inſtituted the firſt medical ſchools in America, upon a regular European plan; and on the 21ſt day of June 1768, the firſt medical honors were conferred upon the following gentlemen, moſt of whom are ſtill ſurviving, and eminent in their profeſſion, viz. Doctors JOHN ARCHER, BENJAMIN COWELL, SAMUEL DUFFIELD, JONATHAN ELMER, HUMPHREY FULLERTON, DAVID JACKSON, JOHN LAWRENCE, JONATHAN POTTS, JAMES TILTON and NICHOLAS WAY. The inſtitution hath ever ſince continued to increaſe in reputation, having ſundry advantages above any other that hath yet been attempted in America. It is with pleaſure we add, that there are at preſent not fewer than 80 ſtudents of phyſic attending the lectures, under the different profeſſors of the college, a large proportion of them belonging to the neighbouring ſtates of Maryland, Delaware, New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut, &c. ——Beſides the advantages to be derived from attending the medical lectures and thoſe of philoſophy in the college, the ſtudents of phyſic will have an opportunity of attending the practice of the phyſicians of the Pennſylvania hoſpital, together with the uſe of its library, conſiſting at preſent of the moſt valuable modern books in medicine, with a fund appropriated for its increaſe, which, in a few years, it is expected, will make it by far the largeſt and beſt medical library in the United States. The degree of M. D. (doctor of medicine) will hereafter be the only medical degree which will be conferred by the college; and that, after ſuch an examination and undoubted evidence of the ſkill and knowledge of the candidate, as will make the degree truly honorable in the learned world.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk (Virginia) dated November 23.

"This day arrived from London, at Lindſay's hotel, Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. our late ambaſſador at the court of Verſailles, and now ſecretary of the United States of America."

Baltimore, Nov. 24. A letter from Annopolis, to a gentleman in this town, dated November 21, ſays, "The amendments, recommended by Congreſs, were unanimouſly adopted by our houſe on Wedneſday laſt."

Office of the Conſul-General of France, New-York, the 25th of November, 1789.

NOTICE is given, that orders have been forwarded to the adminiſtrators of all the French Weſt-India iſlands, on the 23d of September laſt, to admit in the free ports of the ſaid colonies, FLOUR and BISCUIT, from the United States, until the firſt February, 1790, in whatever quantity they might be imported; and that his majeſty has ordered at the ſame time, that the merchants in the American ſtates be informed with the aforeſaid determination, and with the immediate wants of the ſaid colonies, ariſing from the inſufficiency of the preſent crop of wheat in the kingdom.

DE LA FOREST.

Frderickſburg, Nov. 26. About ſix o'clock on Thurſday morning laſt, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town.

Thurſday, the 26th of November, was obſerved as a day of general thankſgiving and prayer, throughout the United States.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Providence, Nov. 28. Wedneſday laſt, being the anniverſary of St. Catharine, patroneſs of rope-makers, this tutelar ſaint was duly honored by her induſtrious votaries. In the morning was completed, at meſſrs. Jones' rope-walk, in this town, and delivered in the afternoon, a fourteen-inch cable for the ſhip Waſhington, bound for India, being the largeſt ſhe carries. The fabric is excellent, and equal to any manufactured in Europe. It meaſures 120 fathoms, and weighs 49 cwt.

New-York, Nov. 28. Wedneſdy laſt being the anniverſary of the evacuation of of this city by the Britiſh troops, and of the entrance of the American army, colours were diſplayed at the fort, and at noon a federal ſalute was fired at the battery.

Pittſburg, Nov. 28. By Simon M'Grew, lately from Detroit, we are informed, that while at that place, a veſſel had arrived with cannon and ſtores for the garriſon, which is now making very ſtrong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it againſt force.

It is with regret we announce to the public, the death of the honorable Samuel H. Parſons, one of the judges of the

weſtern territory. He had accompanied capt. Heart as far as the Salt Licks, on his way to Cayahoga, and was on his return, down Beaver Creek, in a canoe, with one man, when coming over the falls, the canoe was daſhed to pieces, and they both were drowned.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2. The legiſlature of the territory of Vermont, the 23d of October laſt, conſidering it of conſequence that the line between that ſtate and the ſtate of New-York, be aſcertained and eſtabliſhed, and that certain obſtacles to the admiſſion of Vermont into the union with the United States ſhould be removed, paſſed a law for thoſe purpoſes, and appointed ſeven commiſſioners, on the part of that ſtate, to treat with the commiſſioners appointed by the ſtate of New-York.

Peterſburg, Dec. 3. By a gentleman from North-Carolina, we learn that the convention of that ſtate, which met at Fayetteville, on the 16th of laſt month, has agreed to and ratified the New Conſtitution of the United States. The final queſtion was put on the 26th, and the votes were,—Ayes 193—Noes 76—majority 117.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE.

Boſton, Dec. 5. We inform, as evidencing this, that one hundred and eighty-two ſhips and veſſels have arrived in this port, ſince the 4th of Auguſt laſt, from foreign parts. The number of veſſels building, rigging and repairing in this harbour, and in the ſeveral rivers, is another evidence of increaſing navigation.

Worceſter, Dec. 10. The propietors of the cotton manufactory in this town, have lately erected buildings ſuitable for the purpoſe, and taken other meaſures to carry on the buſineſs extenſively. A large quantity of fuſtians, jeans, and ſome pieces of corduroy, are now ready for ſale. Experiments have been made by purchaſers, of the wear of theſe cloths, and it is with pleaſure we can aſſure the public, that thoſe made in Worceſter will laſt, retain their colour and beauty, nearly double the time of thoſe of the ſame fineneſs and price, made in England.

A few weeks ſince, there was a piece of lawn made in Sutton, which was ſpun 28½ double ſkeins to the pound, nearly one-half of it by a girl about fourteen years old; there were 10¼ yards of the cloth, ¾ and one nail wide, which weighed 13 ounces.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17. According to our annual cuſtom we now preſent the contributors to the Diſpenſary and the public in general, with an account of the patients admitted, and the receipts and expenditures of monies ſince laſt year. In doing this, we are perſuaded, that not only the immediate ſupporters of this charity, but every benevolent mind, will be gratified by obſerving its more extenſive uſefulneſs. The increaſe of patients has been conſiderable, and we have every reaſon to believe, that the advantages ariſing from this mode of relieving the indigent ſick are now ſufficiently eſtabliſhed. But we are again obliged to aſk for a continuance of that ſupport which has enabled us to proceed thus far, much to our ſatisfaction. The annual contributions by which the expences of the inſtitution are defrayed, are, from divers cauſes, liable to deficiencies: we have therefore to requeſt punctuality in thoſe who have already ſubſcribed, and to inform ſuch are willing to afford their aſſiſtance, which it is moſt probable will be much wanted in the courſe of the enſuing year, that a ſubſcription book is kept at the Diſpenſary, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at Mr. John Clifford's, the treaſurer, in Front, near Arch-ſtreet; where their contributions will be gratefully received.

Account of patients admitted, &c. &c.

The number of patients admitted from Dec. 1ſt, 1788, to Dec 1ſt, 1789, is	1863
Of whom the number cured is	1561
——— Dead — —	85
——— Relieved — —	88
——— Incurable — —	2
——— Diſcharged, diſorderly	19
——— Gone to the hoſpital and houſe of employment — —	12
——— Remaining under cure	96
	1863

Account of Receipts and Expenditures.

Balance in the treaſurer's hands laſt year — —	£.	17	13 5
Received from contributors	421	15	1
Balance due to the treaſurer this year — —	24	14	4
	£. 464	2	10

Expenditures.

Houſe expences and medicines — —	£.289	10	8
Houſe rent — — —	50		
Apothecary's ſalary —	100		
Printing and ſtationary	24	12	2
	£.464	2	10

W. White	S. Powel
G. Duffield	T. Franklin
R. Blackwell	H. Hill
S. Pleaſants	H. Helmuth
G. Meade	T. Clifford
L. Seckel	S. Miles

Dec. 25. An account of the births and burials in the united churches of Chriſt-church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia, by Mathew Whitehead and John Ormeard, clerks; and Joſeph Dolby and George Stokes, ſextons—from Dec. 25, 1788, to Dec. 25, 1789—viz.

Chriſtening males 74—burials males 81
females 73— females 83

147 164

Difference of chriſtenings and burials in Chriſt church and St. Peter's, between this year and laſt.

Chriſtenings decreaſed 27—burials increaſed 35.

Buried under 1 year 42—from 30 to 40—18

From 1 to 3	28	to 50—	15
to 5	6	to 60—	6
to 10	8	to 70—	8
to 20	6	to 80—	4
to 30	19	to 90—	3

Diſeaſes and caſualties this year

Apoplexy	1	Influenza	1
Ahſtma	1	Killed	2
Childbed	4	Meaſles	20
Conſumption	16	Nervous fever	5
Cancer	1	Old age	1
Dropſy	4	Purging and vomiting	8
Drowned	1	Pleuriſy	8
Decay	39	Palſy	2
Fits	19	Rheumatiſm	1
Fever	6	Small-pox	1
Flux	6	Suddenly	2
Hives	4	Teeth and worms	6
Hooping-cough	4		

Chriſtened in St. Paul's church 75—increaſed 24.

Burials—increaſed or decreaſed.

St. Paul's	35	Increaſed	11
Swedes	14	Ditto	5
Firſt Preſbyterian	32	Decreaſed	4
Second ditto	52	Ditto	22
Third ditto	43	Increaſed	10
Scotch ditto	5	Decreaſed	1
Moravians	5	Ditto	1
Quakers	155	Increaſed	19
Baptiſts	13	Decreaſed	1
German Lutherans	167	Increaſed	10
Ditto reformed	74	Ditto	2
Society of free Quakers	11	Decreaſed	1
Burials from the Bettering-houſe this year — — —			106
Births in ditto — —			17

Chriſtenings—increaſed or decreaſed.

Swedes	9		
Firſt Preſbyterian	50	Increaſed	10
Second ditto	69	Ditto	26
Third ditto	135	Ditto	10
Scotch ditto	7	Decreaſed	4
Moravians	6		
German Lutherans	7	Decreaſed	18
Ditto reformed	163	Increaſed	3

Roman Catholics unknown.

Burials in the ſtrangers' ground, viz.

Whites	69	Increaſed	7
Blacks	82	Decreaſed	81
Chriſtenings this year	1084	Decreaſed	106
Burials dito	1027	Decreaſed	9

Dec. 30. At the annual election of the incorporated German ſociety of Pennſylvania held at the Lutheran ſchool-houſe in this city, on Saturday the 26th inſt. the following gentlemen were elected officers of ſaid ſociety for the enſuing year, viz.

Preſident—Frederick A. Muhlenberg, eſq.

Vice-preſident—Peter Miller, eſq.

Treaſurer—John Steinmetz, eſq.

Solicitor—Mr. Henry Kammerer.

Secretaries—Meſſrs. Leonard Keehmle and Melchior Steiner.

Diaconus—Mr. Daniel Brautigam.

Overſeers—Meſſrs. Philip Hall, George Wœlper, Conrad Haas, Jacob Mayer, Leonard Jacoby, and Frederic Hailer.

The following is the produce of 35 acres of ground, 14 acres of which is ploughed ground, farmed by William Johnſon, at Frankford-mill.

170½	buſhels barley,
139	Ditto Rye,
56	Ditto wheat,
256½	Ditto Buckwheat,
180	Ditto Indian corn,
50	Tons hay,
20	Ditto pumpkins,
250	Buſhels of potatoes,
100	Ditto turnips,
½	Acre flax.

New-York, Dec. 31. Account of ſea veſſels which have arrived at this port from the 1ſt January, 1789, to the 1ſt of January, 1790.

	ſhips.	brigs.	ſchooners.	ſloops.
American,	43	145	167	415
Britiſh,	68	73	91	73
Portugueſe,	3	4	1	0
Spaniſh,	3	3	1	4
Dutch,	2	1	0	0
French,	1	5	0	0
Swedes,	0	2	0	3
Total,	120	233	260	494

TWELFTH FEDERAL PILLAR.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

It is with a great degree of ſatisfaction we announce to the public, the RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, by the reſpectable ſtate of NORTH-Carolina; the intelligence of which agreeable event we received yeſterday morning, by captain JOSIAH BACON, maſter of the Peterſburg packet, in FIVE DAYS from North-Carolina. The particulars are:

The convention of North-Carolina met at Fayetteville, the firſt of November, and after debating the Conſtitution throughout, the 20th of November the queſtion of Ratification was put, and paſſed in the affirmative——

YEAS,	193
NAYS,	75
MAJORITY	118

PROMOTIONS.

The hon. William Drayton, eſq.—to be judge of the federal court, for South-Carolina diſtrict,—*vice* the hon. Thomas Pinckney, Eſq, reſigned.

The hon. Cyrus Griffin, eſq.—to be judge of the federal court, for Virginia diſtrict,—*vice* the hon. Edmund Pendleton, eſq. reſigned.

The hon. William Paca, eſq.—to be judge of the federal court, for Maryland diſtrict.—*vice* the hon. Thomas Johnſon, eſq. reſigned.

The hon. James Kinſey, eſq.—to be chief juſtice of the ſtate of New-Jerſey,—*vice* the hon. David Brearley, eſq. lately appointed judge of the federal court, for the New-Jerſey diſtrict.

The hon. Nathaniel Peaſely Serjeant, eſq.—to be chief juſtice of the ſupreme judicial court of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At *Hatfield*, Deacon Elijah Morton to Mrs. Martha Barſtow.

NEW-YORK—In the capital, Mr. Peter Callet to Miſs Suſan Meeks; Mr. Thomas Cadle to Miſs Fiſh; Mr. John Evers to Miſs Titus; Dr. P. Noemer to Miſs Deborah Ferris; Capt. T. G. Lockart to Miſs Phœbe Oakley.

NEW-JERSEY.—In *Elizabeth-town*, Dr. Ichabod Halſey to Miſs Polly Williams; Mr. Caleb Halſted to Miſs Nancy Spencer.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In *Philadelphia*, Captain Guinn to Miſs Polly Lukens; Mr. Joſeph Lehman, apothecary, to Miſs ——— Lukens; Mr. Robert Wharton, merchant, to Miſs Solome C. Chancellor; Mr. Henri, miniature painter, to Miſs Eliza Oſborne.

MARYLAND. At *Elkton*, Mr. Francis Partridge to Miſs Hannah Gilpin; Mr. William Cooch to Miſs Peggy Hollingſworth.—In *Baltimore*, Captain William Hughes to Miſs Betſey M'Kirdy; Mr. Joſeph Evans to Miſs Eliza Davey.

Deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At *Kittery*, Lady Pepperell.—At *Aſhburnham*, Mr. Ephraim Stone, aged 83, and his wife, aged 76.—At *Dedham*, Capt. Ezra Morſe, having completed 95 years the day on which he died.

He had 262 deſcendants, of whom 216 ſurvived him. He had 35 of the fifth generation: ſeveral of them have arrived to 15 or 16 years, and ſome even exceedthat age.

CONNECTICUT.—At *Haſt-Hartford*, The Hon. William Pitkin, Eſq.

NEW-YORK.—In the capital, Mr. George Carrol.

NEW-JERSEY.—At *Cape-May*, The Rev. James Watt.

PENNSYLVANIA.—At her father's ſeat, Miſs Juliana Riche, daughter of Thomas Riche, Eſq.

DELAWARE.—Near Lewes Croſs-roads, Col. Iſaac Carty; in *Kent County*, Mrs. Margaret Miller, wife of the Rev. Mr. Miller.—In *Wilmington*, Mrs. Martha Adams. ——At *Dover*, Col. John Parke.

MARYLAND.—In *Baltimore*, Mrs. Margaret Proctor.

VIRGINIA.——In *Richmond*, Richard Carey, Eſq.

WESTERN TERRITORY.—The Hon. Samnel Holden Parſons, Eſq. one of the judges of the Weſtern Territory.

DIED ABROAD.

In *Great-Britain*, James Brydges, duke of Chandos, marquis of Caernarvon, &c. an Engliſh Peer.

INDEX.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

A

Agriculture, queries on the ſtate of, &c. 87
Aleph, the viſions of 19
Affections, circle of the ſocial and benevolent 109
Agriculture, obſervations relating to 160
Anecdote 189
Agriculture, the importance of 189
Anecdotes—original ones 39, 255, 303, 488
Addreſs of the houſe of repreſentatives to the preſident of the United States 321
Aqua-fortis, proceſs for purifying 369
Apothegms 490
Anecdotes of Frederic the Great 38, 548
———Joſeph II. emperor of Germany 776, 777
Albany, deſcription of the city of 691
Anecdote of mr. Quincey and Col. Barré 703
Anecdote, an hiſtorical 708
Anecdote of ſir William Draper and mr. Burke 729
Acorn-coffee, on the virtues of 739
Annapolis, deſcription of the ſtate-houſe at 81
American women, patriotic conduct of 759
——— woman, ſentiments of an 760

B

Blair, ſtrictures on his ſtyle 43
Bachelor, the old 102
Blacking-ball, recipes to make 193, 306
Brydone's travels, remarkable paſſage in 221
Bear, maternal affection in one 285
Braſs and copper, on the poiſon of 286
Blackſmith, epitaph on a 368
Baſtille, memoirs of the 589, 639, 692
Bread, on the regulation of the price of 714
Belgrade, ſiege of 751

C

Circle of the ſocial and benevolent affections 109
Coins, to recover the impreſſions of 121
Canaan (in Connecticut) deſcription of a view in 162
Copper and braſs, on the poiſon of 280
Caſt iron, effects of ſea-water upon 302
Character, a 175
Copal oil varniſh, method of making and uſing 304
Chymiſt, epitaph on a 367
Chace, life is a 424
Chymical and economical eſſays 459, 525, 577, 643, 694
Chronological extracts 470
Carriage-ſpring, deſcription of mr. Jacob's 596
Converſation, apothegms on 631
Conjugal affection, an anecdote 696
Claſſical learning, on the utility of 726
Conſultation, the, a tale 735
Coffee (acorn), on the virtues of 739
Cautions reſpecting the burial of perſons ſuppoſed dead 746
Coinage, obſervations on the buſineſs of 762
College of Philadelphia, rules reſpecting the medical department of 780

D

Dream 17
Dialogue, between Eccleſia and Academia 36
Deaths 75, 138, 268, 324, 384, 404, 444, 624
Dutch, a ſingular ſpecies of folly in the 101
Doe (John), his addreſs 228
Diſmal ſwamp, deſcription of the 230
Duties of man, general 283, 341
Drill-plough, deſcription of Cooke's 352
Domingo, ſee St. Domingo
Dialogue between Will Toilet and ſir Bobby Button 498
Dreſs, eſſay on faſhion in 7
Diſpenſary, annual ſtatement of the 782

E

Etching on glaſs 121
Education, eſſay on 296
Epitaph on a chymiſt 367
Epitaph on a blackſmith 368
Eaſtern States, a tour to the 531, 627, 697
Egyptian learning, a ſketch of 718
——— matical liſt, an 696

F

Faſhion in dreſs, eſſay on 7
Fruit-trees, to prevent grubs depoſiting their eggs in 121
Fox-glove, medical virtues of 193

Foſſils, ſpecimens of American 228
Fœtus, influence of the mother on the 241
Fleuriot, anecdotes of the family of 420
Fœderal edifice at New-York, deſcription of 473
Fortifications—ſee Indian works 543
Friar's tale, the 603, 657

G

Germans of Pennſylvania, account of 22
Glaſs, method of etching on 121
Green woods, in Connecticut 162, 366
Genius, eſſay on 176, 249, 293, 344
Ginſeng, Chineſe method of preparing 193
George III. original anecdote of 488
Grain, table of the progreſs of, &c. 716

H

Hints, uſeful ones 49, 120, 304, 370
Harmony of period, on the 93
Heſſian-fly, obſervations on the 120
Hortus-ſiccus, to prepare an 121
Herb, to take the ſhape of an ibid.
Huſbandry, anſwers to queries on 156, 217
Hints and recipes 191
Hiſtorical ſcrap, an 303
Hay, a ſimple and eaſy method of making 428
Hiſtory of the American war 145, 209, 269, 329, 389, 449, 509, 569, 633, 719
Hemp, improved method of cultivating 246

I

Intelligence 57, 129, 200, 262, 315, 380, 439, 499, 557, 617, 681, 749
Inſects which attack fruit-trees, the manner of deſtroying 50
Juſtice, conſiderations on, as a virtue 430, 457
Juſtice, an inſtance of exemplary 767
Infelix Maritus, complaints of 467
Indian works, on Huron river 543
Iſmael Couloſki, a Turkiſh tale 582, 665
Imagination, on the 707

L

Leather, to render it impervious to water 193
Literary intelligence (medical) 255
Limbs, cure for contracted 306
Landſcape, the varied 413
Liſe, a chace 424
Le Gaux, letters from M. 485, 544
Lead, obſervations on the poiſon of 706
Latin, on the pronunciation of the 717

M

Mud-inguana, deſcription of the 12
Marriages 75, 138, 268, 324, 384, 444, 504, 624, 688, 784
Muſic, phyſically conſidered, 90
Medical ſchools in Philadelphia, rules of the 780
Mortality, bill of, for 1789 783
Magnetic needle, variations of the, &c. 110
Man, requiſites for making a 169
Man, general duties of 283, 341
Mechanic, obſervations of a mental 291
Mortar, impenetrable to moiſture, a method of making 370
Moors, anecdotes of the 669, 769
Mad-dog, remedy for the bite of a 768

N

Nature, reflections on the ſtudy of 3, 82, 153
Negroes, account of a free ſettlement 234
Nœvi materni 241
Nuptial Funeral, the 541
New-Windſor, deſcription of the country near 601
Nitre, proceſs for making, at Paris 725

O

Old Bachelor, the 802
Oaths, an enquiry into the conſiſtency of, with reaſon and Chriſtianity 104
Orthographical paradox, and ſolution of ditto 30, 108
Oratory, the force of, exemplified 115

P

Pot-aſh, method of making 82
Period, on the harmony of 93
Promotions 784
Perſecution, religious, a fragment 755
Plants, Hill's method of preſerving 121
Pruſſian-blue, method of making 122, 189
Phyſician, on the duties of a 163
Picardy, ſingular cuſtom in 173
Plants and roots, method of preſerving 191
Penn, the life of William 223, 337, 397, 479, 517
Puniſhments, the ſuppreſſion of capital, in Ruſſia 277
Paper, Japaneſe method of making 279
Poiſon of copper and braſs, on the 286
Pumps, on the conſtruction of 301
Philoſophical Society of Philadelphia, account of communications and donations made to 360, 412, 484, 602, 673
Pronunciation, petition of 363
Pinion, account of the family of 416
Priſoner, the 547
Peter the Great, anecdote of the czar 607
Patriotiſm, inſtance of diſintereſted 702
Philoſophical Society of Philadelphia, account of 703, 763
Poiſon of lead, obſervations on the 706
Parus Pendulinus, deſcription of the 708
Political obſervation, a 713
Potatoe-bread, method of making, &c. 724
Patagonians, account of the 730

Pangs of repentance, the, a tale 736
Payſaïck Falls, deſcription of the 766

Q

Queries on Huſbandry and agriculture 87

R

Riches, the influence of 13
Recipes, 50, 121, 191, 256, 304, 370
Religious perſecution, a fragment 755
Retailer, the 111, 181, 252, 401, 522, 586, 646
Rheumatiſm, remedy for the 122
Roots and plants, method of preſerving 191
Revolution in Sweden 382
Rhapſodiſt, the 464, 537, 597, 661
Ruſſia, hiſtory of the revolution in 651, 709, 755
Remiz, deſcription of the 708
Reverſe of fortune, a remarkable inſtance 714
Repentance, the pangs of—a tale 736
Reſuſcitation of perſons ſuppoſed dead 740
Remedy for the bite of a mad dog 768

S

Scurvy in the gums, recipe for 50
Society, eſſay on 10
Spinning-wheel, deſcription of the horizontal 34
Suſan, the hiſtory of 39, 116, 185
Strictures on Dr. Blair's ſtyle 43
Sword-blades, recipe for writing blue letters on 50
State-houſe at Annapolis (Maryland), deſcription of the 81
Schuylkill, deſcription of a view on the 116
Smut in wheat, means of preventing 121
Snow, obſervations on 180
Salt (common,) new method of purifying 256
Sea-water, effects of, on caſt-iron 302
Slavery, arguments againſt 361
ſ (the long), the humble remonſtrance of 364
Sealing-wax, receipt for making 370
St Domingo, ſtate of affairs in 404
Short-creek ſettlement, account of the 410
Sheep, method of managing, in Spain 475
Speech of the king of France, on opening the ſtates general 499
Suicide, anecdote of a remarkable 632
Soldiery, magnanimity of the American 768

T

Thermometer, a moral and phyſical one 31
Thoughts, detached 42
Tranſ-hand, on a mode of communication ſo called 110
Tulips 301
Tranſ-hand, a key to 180
Thought, a 302
Thoughts, miſcellaneous 550
Temperaments, on the 675
Temperance and content, a tale 733

V

Viſions of Aleph 19
Vanity, on 96
Vines, on the culture of certain 193
Vapours (noxious), directions for expelling from wells 240
Varniſh (copal oil), method of making and uſing 304
Vinegar, receipt for making and preſerving 305
Valdajon—ſee Fleuriot 420

W

Writing, to render legible, where impaired by time 122
Weather, obſervations on the 160
Wells, direction for expelling noxious vapours from 240
WASHINGTON (Preſ. U. S.) his inaugural ſpeech to Congreſs 265
———— his reception at Gray's Ferry 282
———— His reception at Trenton 288
War—ſee hiſtory of the American war.
Women, American, patriotic conduct of 759
Woman, ſentiments of an American 760

Y

Yellow (patent), recipe for making 306

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

A

Attraction and reflection 199

B

Bower, the—a new ſong 613
Bud of the roſe, a new ſong ſet to muſic 676

C

Coquette contraſted, the 53
Countenance, verſes on an unfortunate one 55
Cantata, for St. Andrew's day 259

Colin and Lucy 680
Chearfulneſs, on 745

D

Death of a young lady, verſes on the 124, 747
Damaſk roſe, on a beautiful 312
Duel, on the conſequences of a 551
Darius, prologue to the fall of 679

E

Evening thought, an &c. 126
Elegy on the death of miſs M. C. 194
Epigram, an 314
Epigramme (French) 379
Elegy on an Engliſh ſky-lark 496
Elegy to a friend 551
Eſſe quam videri, verſes on 55

F

Faſhionable lady, or couple in vogue 52
Fire-ſcreen, lines addreſſed to a 310
Fair thief, the 371
Fable, a 199

G

Grave of Mira, the 495

H

Hermit's addreſs to youth, the 199
Happy pair, the 257
Habits (bad), on the influence of 438
Human life, reſemblances of 497
Hymn of praiſe, a general 677
Horace, two new odes of 747, 748

I

Julia, verſes on preſenting her with a roſe and ſweet ſcented ſhrub 435
Job. iii. ch. of, paraphraſed 127

K

Kitten, verſes addreſſed to a 611

L

Love 51
Lounger, the 312
Loquacity in a female, ſentiments on a 437
Latin imitation of verſes from Shenſtone 613
Motto, veſes on one 55
Madrigal, a Spaniſh—and a tranſlation of 124
Matrimony, old bachelor's reflections on 197
Maria and Arcaſto 372
May, ode to 378
Mind—on its being engroſſed by one ſubject 437
Mira, to 745
—— at Woodbury, to 745

O

Oſſian's addreſs to the ſun 261
Old maid, lines on an 314
Ode to May 378
Odes of Horace, two, newly diſcovered 747, 748

P

Paraphraſe of iii. ch. of Job 127
Pinckney, Gov. of S. C. lines on 609
Prudent maid, the—a new ſong 616
Prologue to the fall of Darius 679

Q

Queſtion, a 314

R

Reflection, to 56
Rondeau 123
Rebus, a 314
Reaſonable flirtation, a new ſong 610
Rebus, anſwer to one 616

S

Serenading ſongs 54, 198
Somnum, in 55
Sleigh, the gliding 56
Sonnet, tranſlation of an Italian 128
Simile for the ladies 195
Songs 198, 311, 612
Sonnet to a wall flower 257
St. Andrew's day, a cantata for 259
Stella, addreſs to 379
Sentiment, a 436
Storm at ſea, on a 555
Song for a ſpinning party 746
Shenſtone, imitation of, in Latin 613

T

Transformation, the 53
Turtle, the, purloined by a hog 433

V

Verſes to the "ladies friend," &c. 313
——— from Shenſtone 613
Valedictory oration, by J. W. S. 553

W

Wall-flower, ſonnet to a 257
William and Lucy, a ballad 307
Water parted from the ſea, addition to the ſong of 311
Wedding, the, an epithalamium 373
Wrangling couple, the, a moral tale 491
Weak reſolution, the 615

Y

Youth, the hermit's addreſs to 199
Young lady, verſes on an accompliſhed 311